COURIER
[NORWICH, CONN.]
[1786-1820]

HEIGHT	16 4/10
WIDTH	9 4/10
VOLTAGE	78
FRAME SIZE	7/8
REDUCTION	13:1 + 14:1 + ~~15½~~ 14½:1 / 15:1 + 15½:1 + 16 3/4:1 + 17 3/4:1

SOCIETY OF FOUNDERS

NORWICH, CONN.

NORWICH COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1811. NORWICH; (Conn.) PRINTED BY RUSSEL HUBBARD—AT HIS OFFICE IN CHELSE. [Vol. XV. No. 45.

Oil & Paints.

Joseph H. Strong,

HAS THIS WEEK RECEIVED A SUPPLY OF

SPIRITS of Turpentine, White Lead, Spanish Brown, Stone Yellow, Whiting, Red Lead, and other PAINTS, which will be sold on the lowest terms. He will also constantly have for sale, at his store, best *LINSEED OIL*, at a reduced price.

Likewise, at the Oil Mill, at Bean Hill, Oil and Oil Cake, may be had by application to Mr. CHARLES GOODALE, who will pay CASH for

FLAX-SEED.

May 20. 18—

Providence Stone Lime.

FIFTY casks Stone Lime, (Dexter's brand) just received, and for sale cheap, for cash, by

DEVOTION & STORRS.

—LIKEWISE—

Molasses per hhd.

Muscovado Sugar per bbl.

Norwich, August 13. 6w—40—

New-Goods.

JOHN DeWITT

HAS just opened an extensive assortment of European and India

GOODS,

among which are a large assortment of Irish Linen, and Humhums, all of which are for sale cheap for cash.

Chelsea, May 26, 1811 29—

FRANCIS A. PERKINS,

HAS removed his Earthern, China and Glass Ware, to the store formerly occupied by Mr. *Levi Huntington*, and lately by Mr. *Ebenezer Carew*, in Water Street, where he has for sale a complete assortment of the above GOODS.

—ALSO—

8 Hhds. Rum,
2 do. Molasses,
Blank Books,
White and Brown Tow Cloth,
Bed Ticking,
Checks, Stripes, and Ginghams, per piece.

July 17 8

Andrew & Joseph Perkins,

HAVE for sale on reasonable terms, a Cargo of

RUM & MOLASSES,

of a good quality for retailing.

They want to purchase, three thousand of good Hogshead HOOPS, and four thousand Red Oak Hogshead STAVES.

Norwich, June 18, 1811. 32—

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10 Casks Salt Petre,
8 Casks Gun Powder,
8 Galls. Coach Lacker,
8 do. Copal Varnish,

FOR SALE BY

D. RIPLEY.

Norwich, Aug. 19. 1811. 41—

URIAH ROGERS & SON,

HAVE just received a handsome assortment of

FASHIONABLE GOODS,

FOR SALE ON THE VERY LOWEST TERMS.

They expect small supplies of Goods almost every week. Those who want to purchase are invited to call and have the first choice.

They have a general assortment

GROCERIES,

on the above terms.

July 22. 37—

HYDE & CO.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED FROM NEW-YORK,

An assortment of

Summer Goods,

WHICH together with their former stock on hand, renders their assortment as large and as good, as can be obtained at any other store in the city.

ALSO,

Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong and Bohea TEAS, of a superior quality.

July 30. 38—

MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

THREE Military Coats,
1 do. Hat,
1 Ostrich Plume,
1 Common ditto,
2 Military Guns,
2 Cartridge Boxes and Bayonet Belts,
1 pair Pocket Pistols. ALSO,
1 Fowling Piece.

FOR SALE BY

JOSEPH KINNEY.

August 6. 93—

REMOVAL.

JOSEPH KINNEY,

Has removed to the store at the *Brick Corner*, lately occupied by Mr. JOHN ROGERS, where he offers for sale a handsome assortment of

Spring & Summer Goods,

fresh from New-York, and at reduced prices,

—CONSISTING OF—

BROAD Cloths, Cassimeres, Flannels, Callicoes, Ginghams, Cambricks, black and green do. Bombazetts, Crimson Persian, black, blue and yellow Nankins, mixed Grandurells, York Stripes, Cotton Cassimere and Shirtings, white Jean, Velvets, Humhums, Shawls, best company flag, handsome, Madrass and cotton Handkerchiefs, cotton and worsted Hose, Cotton Sleeves, extra long white kid Gloves, Men's and Boy's best beaver do. Webb's patent and cotton Braces, Nun's Threads, Linen do. Ribbons, patent Straw for Bonnets and Hats, Coach Laces, Russia Sheeting, Morocco Sh[oes], Men's Calf skin and thick do. and other articles to make an assortment.

—ALSO—

Groceries of a superior quality, viz.

Rum, old Spirits, Brandy, Gin, Cider Brandy, brown Havanna Sugars, Rice, Cotton, Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong Campoy and Bohea Teas, Ginger, Pepper, Pimento, Cassia, Tobacco, Spanish and American Segars, Snuff.

Also, an assortment

CROCKERY WARE.

May 1. 18—

LYMAN BREWER,

HAS just received and offers for sale, at reduced prices, for prompt pay,

8 boxes brown Havanna Sugar, by box or lb.
1 do. white, do.
8 bbls. Brown, do.
8 bbls. first quality St. Croix, do.
1 Pipe and 5 bbls. Philadelphia Gin.
Hyson Skin Tea per chest or lb.
Coffee per bag or lb.
Tobacco per keg.
1 pipe Teneriffe Wine.
5 bales Cotton.
8 kegs Ginger.

August 13. 40—3w—

May 15, 1811.

JOSEPH H. STRONG,

HAS THIS DAY RECEIVED A GENERAL SUPPLY OF

GROCERIES, DRY GOODS,

CROCKERY, Hard Ware, Nail Rods, Cut and wrought Nails, Russia, Swede's and English Iron, (suitable for chaise, waggon and cart tire,) American round and square, ditto, Share Moulds, Iron Hollow Ware, English, Swedes, and American blister'd Steel, Crawley, do. Looking Glasses, Paper Hangings, Dye Woods, &c. &c.

Which he will sell on the most reasonable terms.

He has likewise on hand,

A few thousand feet of seasoned Pine Boards and Plank, which will be sold very low.

May 20. 18—

ANDREW & JOS. PERKINS,

HAVE FOR SALE,

BAXTER'S Country RUM, of a superior quality; by the hhd. or keg.—They will purchase 10 bbls. Pork, and 20 do of Beef,—5 M. Red Oak Staves, and a few tons of good Hay.

Norwich, July 16. 36—

DWIGHT RIPLEY,

Has just received and offers for sale,

LOGWOOD, Fustic, Nicaragua, Camwood, Madder, Oil Vitriol, Copperas, Allum, Blue Vitriol, Verdigris, Cards, Press Papers, Nutgals, Indigo, Cochineal, Tenter Hooks, &c.

—ALSO—

Pine and Cherry Lumber.

An assortment of

Iron and Steel.

Sugars, Spices, Rum, Brandy, Gin, Teas. PAINTS. —LIKEWISE—

DRUGS & MEDICINE,

as usual.

Norwich, August 5. 39—

LYMAN BREWER,

Has just received,

1000 lbs. Lump Sugar,
4 Boxes Havanna do.
Bls. first quality St. Croix do.
2 Hhds. St. Croix Rum,
50 Bls. fresh Richmond Flour,
Perkins' patent do.
5 Chests Hyson skin Tea, imported the present year.

The whole of which are offered for sale very low for cash.

July 23d 1811. 37—

Rum and Coffee.

20 bags Coffee,
3 hhds. Rum,
Boxes Havanna Sugar,

FOR SALE BY

JOSEPH KINNEY.

May 1. 8—

New Books.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY

R. HUBBARD,

THE FOLLOWING BOOKS, VIZ.

AN apology for Apostolic Order and its advocates, occasioned by the strictures and denunciations of the Christian's Magazine; in a series of letters, addressed to the Rev. John M. Mason, D. D. By the Rev. John Henry Hobart.—Price 1,50.

A collection of the essays on the subject of Episcopacy.—Price 1,25.

Fowler's exposition of the book of Common Prayer.—Price 1,25.

The Christian Institutes, or the sincere word of God—being a plain and impartial account of the whole faith and duty of a christian.—Price 1 dollar.

Bowden's Apostolic origin of Episcopacy asserted, in a series of letters, addressed to the Rev. Dr. Miller, of New-York.—Price 2 dollars.

July 31.

THREE HHDS. MUSCOVADO SUGAR,

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY

F. A. PERKINS.

July 30. 38—

LARD.

50 Firkins good LARD wanted, to be delivered in 20 days—for which prompt pay will be made by

LYMAN BREWER.

Norwich, Sept. 3, 1811. 48—

GREEN PEPPERS,

OF THE BEST KIND, FOR SALE ON REASONABLE TERMS BY

EPHRAIM STORY.

Norwich, Sept. 2, 1811. 48—

CHERRY BOARDS & PLANK.

A QUANTITY of Cherry Boards and PLANK, for sale by

HORACE COLTON,

Two doors west of the Printing Office.

Sept. 3. 3w48—

TEN Thousand Black Oak Hhd. STAVES,
200 do. do. do. Shooks.

Wanted by

SAMUEL TYLER.

July 22. 3—

Cotton Goods.

J. & F. A. Huntington

HAVE received from the *Danielson Manufactory*, a Consignment of

COTTON GOODS,

—Consisting of—

CHECKS, STRIPES, GINGHAMS, BED TICKINGS, SHIRTINGS, THREADS, AND YARN FOR KNITTING & WEAVING,

which they are authorised to sell at the factory prices. A liberal Credit will be given to purchasers for all sums over fifty dollars.

An assortment Counterpains, from 9 to 25 dollars, just received and for sale as above.

May 28, 1811. 29—

FOR SALE

By Samuel Tyler,

A CHAISE and Harness, well made and strong, proper for family use, the terms will be reasonable.

July 30. 38—

URIAH ROGERS & SON

ARE now opening for sale, an assortment of elegant

LOOKING-GLA[SSES]

very cheap for agreeable pay.

JUNE 17.

Paper-[...]

THE highest price [...] few tons Paper-[...]

July 5.

CO[...]

SIXTY quin[...] riot's Cargo.
30 do.
Dunn'd and of su[...]

FOR [...]

Norwich, Sep[...]

W[...]

FORTY[...] [...]do or b[...] all for the wh[...]

Sept. 10.

ROGERS' VEGETABLE PULMONIC DETERGENT.

FOR COMSUMPTIVE, ASTHMATIC AND CATARRHAL COMPLAINTS.

EVER since man emanated from the hands of his *Maker*, he has been a prey to disease and a victim of death, this ultimately is the fate of man, but self-preservation being the first law of nature, intelligent Medical men, since the days of Hippocrates, have been indefatigably engaged not only to *prevent* but cure diseases; and their endeavors to promote this desirable object have been attended with great success in most of the maladies which afflict the human race; still it is a lamentable fact, that the attempts of the *Faculty* to remove Pulmonary affections, have too often proved abortive.—This consideration, with the predisposition of the subscriber to Pulmonary Consumption, has induced him during the experience of twenty years in the field of Medicine, to turn his attention more particularly to Consumptive, Asthmatic and Catarrhal complaints; and he has now the satisfaction to announce to the public, that he has selected and compounded, from the Vegetable Kingdom, a mild, yet efficacious Medicine, denominated

ROGERS's VEGETABLE PULMONIC DETERGENT,

which he confidently asserts, will remove the MOST obstinate cough, the precursor to a consumption, and even the Pulmonary Consumption itself if taken in the incipient stages of the disease; and according to the directions accompanying the Medicine. This declaration he is warranted in making from the asseveration of thousands of respectable persons in the United States, now in the enjoyment of health, who but for this Medicine as a *mean*, in the *hands of the Great Preserver of Men*, (for He works by means) would probably be pining on *beds of sickness*, or reposing in the grave

GEORGE ROGERS.

Northampton, (Mass.) March 6, 1811. 44—

TO THE PUBLIC.

I JONATHAN KINGSLEY, of Windham, in the county of Windham, and state of Connecticut, do hereby certify, that my wife, ZILLAH KINGSLEY, was afflicted in the winter of 1809, with an extreme cough, loss of appetite, &c. and though under the care of an able physician, and not experiencing any particular benefit, I was determined that she should make a trial of Dr. *Rogers' Vegetable Pulmonic Detergent*; and after using two or three cakes, she experienced its beneficial effects, and in the course of a few months, recovered her usual state of health, which she had previously been so much alarmed about, and we think it is entirely owing to the valuable medicine, called *Rogers' Vegetable Pulmonic Detergent.*

JONATHAN KINGSLEY.

The above Medicine for sale by DWIGHT RIPLEY and SAMUEL TYLER, Norwich.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

THE subscriber has just received from New-York, a handsome assortment of single and double cased, plain, and capt WATCHES, of a superior quality; Watch Chains, Seals and Keys; Britannia Tea Pots; elegant plated Castors; Candle Sticks; silver and plated Chaise Whips; together with sundry articles not enumerated. All which will be sold low for cash or approved notes.

N. B. The subscriber has also received a consignment of Military Goods, which will be sold very low for cash, namely, silver, gilt, plated and brass mounted Swords; real gold and silver Epaulets; Plate do. of various patterns; Sword Knots; Hat-bands and Tassels; elegant silk Sashes; gold and silver Prussian Binding; white and yellow Cord; black and red Feathers; Cockades, &c.

Likewise, a very handsome assortment of Penknives; Razors; Scissors; Razor Straps and Boxes; Shaving Soap, &c. &c.

JUDAH HART.

Norwich, July 30, 1811. 38—

LADIES SHOES

OF various colors, made to any pattern, on short notice, and will be constantly for sale by the subscriber.

ALSO FOR SALE

[Ci]der Brandy and good Vinegar.

WANTED

[...]ider Emptins.

[...]

ORIGINAL PAGE(S) MUTILATED

Foreign Intelligence.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, JUL[illegible] 22.

THE Diadem 64, arrived on Wednesday, with a number of transports, having on board 2000 French prisoners, from Lisbon, after a long passage, and on Thursday got under weigh for Portsmouth. Several officers were landed from the above convoy, and sent to Mill Prison to await their parole, when after being registered at the office, one was found to be a lady in man's attire, wife to one of the wounded officers, and was taken a prisoner with him.

JULY 23.

A mail from Anholt arrived this morning. Sir James Saumarez remains in his old position, and the accounts from Carlscrona state, that affairs wear a pacific aspect in the Baltic. The Russians are said to act on the defensive in Turkey—we have no doubt they are endeavouring to adjust their difference with Turkey—as little may be doubted that Bonaparte is spiriting up Turkey to continue the war. He is desirous of making the two powers weaken each other, that they may be less able to resist any designs which he may have upon either, or both.

JULY 24.

A mail from Heligoland arrived this morning:

HELLIGOLAND, JULY 10.

"All communication with the neighboring coast continues to be as closely guarded as ever, and we are consequently kept in the dark as to any events that may be passing in the north of Germany.

"In consequence of the complete failure of trade here, all the merchants are preparing to break up their establisments, and shipping off their goods, several of them have already left the island."

The Morning Chronicle of this day betrays the grossest ignorance upon the constitutional course of proceeding upon the demise of the Crown. It says, that if the King died Parliament might meet, by proclamation, in a fortnight. Now by law it must meet instantly; and if it were adjourned only from Saturday to Monday, and the King died on Saturday night, the Parliament would meet on the Sunday.—Let the Morning Chronicle refer to the Act of Settlement 6th Queen Anne, c. 7. s. 5. Hence this supposed constitution of the Cabinet, whether there was to be a prorogation or adjournment, is all nonsense, as the law made either the one or the other the same in effect.

The American messenger recently arrived from France in the John Adams frigate, is said to state, that all American ships which have been detained in French ports since the 1st of November, 1810, and proceeded against, have been liberated, together with their cargoes, on satisfactory proof being produced that they were American property. Amongst the ships thus released were the Two Brothers, Good Intent, and Sye. It was given out by the French Judicial Court, on the trials, that the ships in question were not detained under the Berlin and Milan decrees; but entirely on suspicion of the cargoes being enemy's property.

Letters from Gettenburg to the 13th inst. and others of an anterior date from various ports in the Baltic, state, that no conclusive settlement had taken place between Russia and France; the former power continues to shew a strong front on the Polish frontiers; while the latter is busily employed in fortifying Dantzic and other towns, as if war were considered inevitable. Some well informed persons even go so far as to speculate on the plan of war which Russia means to adopt. According to them, her armies will not pass the frontiers, but if attacked by the enemy, defend them vigorously; and in the event of being overpowered, they will retreat, taking the precaution to destroy all the means of subsistance for an advancing army.

A private letter from Koningsburgh, June 28, says "The political accounts which we have here are by no means tranquilizing. I have long been of opinion that Russia will be lulled to sleep by the French, who will then fall upon us from every side, and what else can be expected by any one who considers the immense number of troops collected at Dantzic, Glogau, &c. When they have once done with Prussia, it will be too late for the Russians to do any thing, and they will be obliged to bear their claims with patience. The demand of the French is, that the Russians are to place their armies on the peace establishment, and we have strong reason to suspect that they will be persuaded to this measure."

JULY 25.

From the large mass of American [illegible] ceived yesterday, we have [illegible] portant extracts. And [illegible]

For in the conclusion of the address he declares, that "to preserve the honor and the best interests of the United States, it has become indispensibly necessary, that our President be a man of energetic mind, of enlarged and liberal views, of temperate and dignified deportment, offering honorable and manly feelings, and as efficient in maintaining, as sagacious in discerning, the rights of our much insulted coutry."

Of course then, in Mr. Smith's opinion, none of these qualities are to be found in the present President. But that part of Mr. Smith's address, which is the most important to this country, is the part which relates to the Non-Intercourse Law, and the supposed repeal of the Berlin and Milan decrees. Upon this point Mr. Smith justifies the conduct of our government in not withdrawing our Orders in Council, because the French decrees which had occasioned these Orders had not been in reality repealed. He declares his conviction to have been "that they had never been repealed at all." He shews also, that President Madison was in the highest degree apprehensive of direct and incontrovertible evidence being furnished by the French Minister, or Government, that they were not repealed; for when Mr. Smith prepared and produced the draft of a letter to the French Minister Serturier, containing direct interrogatories which could not have been evaded, Mr. Madison would not have it sent but suppressed it. The first of these interrogatories, as our readers will see, was "Whether the Berlin and Milan decrees were revoked in whole or part on the first of last November? or have they at any time posterior to that day been revoked?" Upon the whole, supposing Mr. Smith to have given an accurate account of his ministry, there can be no difficulty in coming to this conclusion, that Mr. Madison has none of the enlarged views of an enlightened Statesmen, neither impartial nor temperate in his opinion or in his actions—and fitted to be at the head of a faction rather than of a nation. Viewing nothing, doing nothing on a grand scale—with a leaning towards France, nothing that Bonaparte can do seems to move his temper—whilst every thing that proceeds from the British government appears to be viewed through the medium of prejudice and ill will.

Courier.

CONSTANTINOPLE, MAY 25.

A fresh bloody scene has taken place among the Janissaries; it was so violent, that the 25th and 31st companies fought several hours in the streets of this city. Much excess has resulted from it. Many ships have been pillaged, and some rich merchants were obliged to ransom their property. At last the consequences were becoming so serious, that the Grand Seignior was obliged to send to the chiefs of the Janissaries a Hati Sheriff, by which he rendered him responsible for what might occur, and ordered him to keep the Janissaries disarmed whilst they remained in the capital. This energetic order re-established tranquility.

The firmness of the Pacha maintained tranquility in the suburbs of Pera and Galata, the order which he gave to instantly put to death whoever appeared inclined to revolt greatly contributed to it. Ten companies of the Janissaries set out in ten days to rejoin the army of the Grand Vizier.

They write under date of the 10th May, from the camp of the Grand Vizier, at Schuema, that 3000 men of his army had taken possession of Nicopolis and Sestow, and that under the supposition that the Russians were disposed to evacuate Silistria, detachments had marched in the place, in order to occupy it.

The trial and execution of the Hon. ARTHUR WILLIAM HODGE, Esq. for the murder of his negro Slave PROSPER.

TORTOLA, MAY 16.

On the 8th was executed behind the jail in this town, the Hon. A. W. Hodge, Esq. one of the members of his majesty's council in this Island, for the murder of one of his own negroes named Prosper.

The Prisoner on his trial pleaded Not Guilty The first witness was a free woman of color, named Pareen Georges. She stated that she was in the habit of attending at Mr. Hodge's estate to wash linen; that one day Prosper came to her to borrow six shillings, being the sum that his master required of him, because a mango had fallen from a tree, which (he) Prosper was set to watch. He told the witness that he must either find the 6s. or be flogged; that the witness had only 3s. which she gave him, but that it did not appease Mr. Hodge; that Prosper was flogged for upwards of an hour, receiving more than one hundred lashes, and threatened by his master, that if he did not bring the remain- [illegible] on the next day the flogging should be [illegible] that the next day he was tied to a [illegible] ed for such a length of time, with [illegible] whip doubled, that his head fell [illegible] he could bawl no more. From [illegible] carried to the sick house, and [illegible] er negroes; that he remained [illegible] during five days, at the end [illegible] mpanions broke away and [illegible] that he was unable to ab- [illegible] o the negro house and [illegible] was found there dead [illegible] some days afterwards; [illegible] unds, and not a piece [illegible] n on the hinder part [illegible] een flogged.

[illegible] te man, who had liv- [illegible] 's estate, deposed, [illegible] osper, after he had [illegible] t he could put his [illegible] some days before [illegible] ould not go near [illegible] dge had told the [illegible] mploy, that if the [illegible] he was satisfied [illegible]

[illegible] heir attempt to [illegible] ness, called evi- [illegible] r, which disclo- [illegible] arbarity on the [illegible] other examples, [illegible] had occasioned the death of his cook, by pouring boiling water down her throat.

The Jury brought in a verdict of *Guilty.*—There were six other indictments on similar charges against the prisoner.

To the last moment of his life, Mr. Hodge persisted in his innocence of the crime for which he was about to suffer. He acknowledged that he had been a cruel master; that he had repeatedly flogged his negroes; that they had then run away, when by their own neglect, and the consequent exposure of their wounds, the death of some of them had possibly ensued.—He denied all intention of causing the death of any one, and pleaded the unruly and insubordinate disposition of his whole gang, as the motive for his severity. These were the sentiments in which he died.

From the time of his condemnation to that of his execution, this unhappy man was attended at suitable hours in each day by a clergyman whose pious labors, we believe, brought him to sincere contrition, and when not buoyed up by the vain hope of a respite, which he indulged to the last, to a Christian resignation to his fate.

On the evening preceding his execution, he took leave of his three young children, which so overpowered him, as to make it a matter of doubt if he would ever be restored to tranquility. In the morning, however, he was calm, and acquired still greater fortitude by receiving the sacrament. He walked with firmness to the place of execution. Thousands of persons witnessed the awful spectacle some of whom rather indecently expressed exultation. Mr. Hodge was a Gentleman Commoner of Oriel College, Oxford. He came out some years ago to visit his property in Tortola, which is not among the most civilized of our colonies. He felt the superiority of his attainments over those with whom he associated and indulged himself in satirical verses and lampoons at their expence. Those whom his satires did not reach, he averted from him by his habitual and fatal indulgence in ungovernable paroxysms of anger and passion. He was a man of great accomplishments and elegant manners, and at the time of his death he was about 60 years of age. He had been thrice married. Happily neither of his wives lived to see his last disgrace. By his second lady he has left a daughter about 15 years of age, now in England; by his last, three children, of whom the eldest is about eight, and the younger four years old.

Domestic Intelligence.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

CHARLESTON, AUG. 31.

WE received this morning, by the schooner Ann, Captain Connolly, Kingston (Jamaica) papers to the 5th inst. inclusive. The following are the only articles they furnish worth extracting:

St. Jago de la Vega, Aug. 5.

Within these few days past, there has arrived in Kingston, the Chief Secretary of Riguad, who, it is well understood, is an emissary of Bonaparte. He brings despatches, he says, of a secret nature—but of what nature? Of none that any truth can be attached to? This man's name is Bruno Blanchet—He possesses a share of low cunning, and was formerly one of Petion's secretaries; but not possessing his full confidence, he deserted and joined the usurper, his present master. He is a man within the law excluding a certain description of foreigners from the island; and we wonder no one has informed against him for the sake of the reward.

KINGSTON, (Jam.) Aug. 5.

The agent or emissary of Rigaud, noticed under the St. Jago de la Vega head to have been apprehended in this city, is in safe custody at the Barracks, and every circumstance respecting him, which has come to knowledge, been transmitted to his honor the Lieut. Governor. On his examination nothing transpired either to criminate himself or other individuals. It is asserted that he was induced to proceed to this colony from the representations of two persons formerly in St. Domingo, at present residing here, but for what purpose we cannot exactly determine. The appearance in this island of any one connected with Rigaud, certainly looks suspicious, as it is well known that he is an agent of Bonaparte, and who has long meditated the blackest hostility towards British colonial prosperity. As it is a subject that comes home to the bosom of every inhabitant, we hope that it will not be lightly passed over, but a mature and full investigation take place of the object of this man's visit.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 2.

BANK ROBBERY.

It is with much satisfaction that we are enabled to state the recovery of the money taken from the vaults of the late Office of Discount and Deposit in this city, on the night of the 24th ult.

It appears that strong suspicions had been entertained by the agents of the bank for some days, that Mr. Benjamin Gray, of this city, a man of great mechanical talents, had been concerned in the robbery. A warrant was accordingly procured on Saturday morning and he was arrested, and underwent a long examination at the bank, before J. H. Mitchell, Esq. Justice of the Quorum, in the presence of the directors of the institution and several other gentlemen.

We understand, that although there was much circumstantial evidence, tending to criminate Mr. Gray, produced on this examination, yet nothing appeared sufficiently strong to have convicted him of the act; he was, however, committed to prison in the afternoon, preparatory to a further examination.

In the course of the evening, a negro fellow belonging to Mr. Gray, and who was suspected to have aided his master in removing the specie, was arrested by Wm. Blacklock, Esq. at whose house his wife resided, and on being informed that his master had been committed to goal for robbing the bank, and that he was known to have aided him in the robbery, he was so intimidated that he confessed the fact, and offered on condition of pardon, &c. to point out where the money had been concealed—A detachment of the City Guard was immediately procured, and sent off to secure the money, which they found deposited in the original boxes, in the inclosure of Mr. Gray's residence, near the Race Course, concealed under a quantity of manure, straw, etc. The money, with the exception of a few hundred dollars, which had been made way with, was bro't down early yesterday morning and again deposited in the vaults, from whence it had been taken exactly one week before—We understand that the false keys, with which the bank is supposed to have been entered, besides a lanthorn, &c. were found in an leathern bag, secreted with the money.

A transaction, rivalling in ingenuity of design and in secrecy of execution, the power of enchantment itself, has been bro't to light, and all those hateful suspicions which would otherwise inevitably have fastened themselves upon the mind, have been thus happily dissipated.

Courier.

COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON, SEPT. 7.

COURT MARTIAL.

This day at 11 o'clock the Court Martial for the trial of Gen. Wilkinson was organized in this place, when the General appeared and surrendered his sword to the President of the Court, prefaced with a short address, after which the Court was adjourned 'till to-morrow at 10 o'clock when the charges will be exhibited and the General will plead to them. Some intimation was given on the part of the General of challenges that might be made the nature and extent of which were not understood by the Editor.

[*Fred. Adv.*

WASHINGTON-CITY, SEPT. 10.

From Fredericktown we hear, that Gen. Wilkinson has objected to three of the members of the Court Martial, viz. Cols. Burbeck and Freeman, and Maj Backus; and the exceptions were admitted by the Court. Messrs. Stoddart, Swift and Armistead supply their places, they having been summoned as supernumerary members. Col. Williams excepted to himself, but the court overruled the exception.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, SEPT. 13.

From the Isle of France.

Arrived, ship Lark, Capt. H. Hutchinson, jun. 84 days from the Isle of France.

About the beginning of May, three French frigates, the Renomme, the Clarinde, and the Nereide, each with about 280 troops on board, hove in sight off the Isle of France, and finding it in the possession of the English, they cruised off the island for several days, and then made sail for Madagascar, with intention of supplying themselves with water and provisions and return to France, but they were pursued by three English frigates and a sloop of war, who fell in with them, on the 20th May, and engaged with the Renomme and the Nereide; the Clarinde being becalmed at several miles distant to leeward—The action lasted 3 hours after which both parties withdrew to repair. In a second engagement which took place that same night, the Nereide was taken and the Renomme got into Tamatava in the island of Madagascar, where she capitulated 10 days afterwards. The Clarinde who had no share in the action, got away in the night, and was no more heard of.

The Renomme was brought into the Isle of France before the Lark sailed, and the Nereide was daily expected.

The expedition fitted out against Batavia, consisting of about 15,000 or 18,000 men, sailed from Madras and Bengal, in the latter part of April.

NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK, SEPT. 10.

FROM ENGLAND.

Yesterday arrived here the ship Magdalen, Sketchley, 41 days from Liverpool. Capt. S. has favored the editors of the New-York Gazette, with London and Liverpool papers to the 25th July.

They contain extracts from Robert Smith's pamphlet. Dates from the United States, to the 27th June, received by the Orbit, captain Bool.

The King had experienced a paralytic stroke, and was so much worse as to be despaired of. Prayers for his recovery which had been discontinued for a long time, were resumed in the Churches.

Parliament was prorogued to the 25th August, by a Speech from the Prince Regent on the 24th July.

Sir Joseph Yorke sailed on the 10th July.—The Courier had contradicted his being destined for the United States. The little feeling excited by the first accounts of the affair of the Little Belt had subsided. The account of Capt. Bingham, of course, received most credit. But it was not believed the British Government contemplated any hostile step towards the United States.

No account of either Mr. Foster or Mr. Pinkney's arrival had been received.

Despatches were received from Lord Wellington to the 4th July. He had raised the Siege of Badajoz, and retired to the Guadiana. The French force under Soult and Marmont was 68,000 men. Lord Wellington was much dissatisfied with the conduct of General Beresford on the 16th May. It was asserted he had been ordered home, but the last accounts mention his arrival at Lisbon to be employed there in organizing a Portuguese force.

Accounts from France state, that preparations were making on the French Coast for encamping a large army. A division of 7000 men had already formed between Calais and Bolougne.

The Magdalen was boarded off the Hook about 40 miles S. E. yesterday morning at day-light by the Guerier, and treated politely—The frigate Atalante and brig Columbine in sight.

Despatches—Mr. Norwood, a passenger in the Euphrates, and Capt. Sketchley, of the Magdalen, both from England, have Despatches for the Secretary of State.

ORIGINAL PAGE(S) MUTILATED

NEW-YORK, SEPTEMBER 11.

Late from Portugal.—The ship Canton, from Lisbon, and brig Prudence, from Oporto, arrived here yesterday. They both sailed the 10th of August. The English and French armies remained inactive, in their cantonments. Both were daily receiving reinforcements. A passenger in the Canton states, that he read London papers to the 2d of Aug. which gave an account of the increasing illness of the King—that he had not slept for 70 hours; and was continually talking incoherently. The physicians considered his case as hopeless.

From Copenhagen.—Capt. Vibberts, of the schooner Experiment, from Copenhagen, informs us, that previous to his sailing, orders were issued by the King of Denmark, to the privateersmen, to bring in all vessels, whatever might be their destination, for examination in the prize courts.

SEPTEMBER 13.

By the Fanny, from Lisbon, we learn that Gen. Graham, with 4000 cavalry and 6000 infantry, had arrived there from Cadiz, to join Lord Wellington's army. The French had been reinforced by 1400 infantry and 2000 cavalry. It was said that sickness prevailed in the army.

Court of Enquiry.—The court of enquiry sitting since the 31st ultimo, on board the President, on Wednesday finished the examination of witnesses, and the proceedings were publicly read on board.

SEPT. 14.

Latest from Rio Janeiro.

Captain Wasson, who arrived at the Quarantine Ground yesterday, in 60 days from Rio Janeiro, informs the Editors of the New-York Gazette, that it was expected the Ambassador recently appointed by the Prince Regent would leave there for the United States in two months. And by an arrival at Rio from Montevideo, he learned that all American vessels had been ordered off by government, except those loaded with jerk beef—that the Buenos Ayrean troops were still blockading the town, and had cut off all communication with the country by land. That several American vessels had gone to St. Catharines in hopes of getting permission to return.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, SEPT. 13.

Death of the King Reported.

Yesterday arrived the new brig *Clarissa-Ann*, Capt. Elwell, belonging to Mr. David Stanwood, from *Bath*. On Tuesday evening, off Portland Light, spoke a brig 40 days from *Dublin* for *Wiscasset*; and was informed of the Death of the King of England, and assured it was a fact that might be depended on. She left at Dublin, the ship Re-Union, and a brig belonging to Bath.

The above vessel may have left Dublin on the 1st of Aug. which is 6 days later than our London dates, and 4 days later than the Liverpool accounts. When the wind and weather are favorable we believe the packets pass in one day from Liverpool to Dublin, and the mail is two days from London to Liverpool. It is possible the intelligence may be true, but if so, the King must have died very soon after the advices by the way of New-York. The brig bound to Wiscasset may have spoken some vessel in a shorter passage.

SEPT. 16.

Death of the King of England.

A letter from Bath, (Me.) Sept 13, mentions the arrival there of the Sarah Maria, Morgan, from Dublin, 40 days, bringing London dates to the 1st Aug. Capt. M. states, that the day previous to his sailing, an express arrived from London, stating that the King of England was dead. Capt. M. spoke a vessel on her passage, which sailed from Dublin 4 days after him, the Capt. of which confirmed the above news.

CONNECTICUT.

HARTFORD, SEPT. 16.

From a Correspondent.

BRIGADE REVIEW.—On the 11th inst. the 7th Brigade of the Militia of this State, under the command of Brigadier-General Lusk, consisting of the 6th Regiment under the command of Col. Sellew, the 15th Regiment under the command of Col. Pettibone, the 23d Regiment under the command of Col. Huntington, the 24th Regiment under the command of Col. Isham, and the 7th Regiment of Cavalry under the command of Col. Cowles, met at Wethersfield, for inspection and review. The troops were inspected on the 11th, and reviewed on the 12th by Major-General COWLES.

In the afternoon, the troops went through with the manual exercise, and performed various manœuvres and evolutions.

The day was very fine—the troops were, with but few exceptions, in complete uniform, and their arms in excellent order. The brilliancy and soldier-like appearance of the troops, has probably never been excelled in this State. The troops were dismissed about 6 o'clock, without the occurrence of any disagreeable event.

There were about *two thousand five hundred* troops, and a great concourse of spectators.

THERMOMETER—at 12 o'clock. viz.

Sept. 11th. Mercury at	69 deg.	
12th,	76	at 3 o'clock, 80.
13th,	75	
14th,	76	
15th,	68	
16th,	74	
17th,	72	

Note.—Tuesday 10th, at 6 o'clock A. M. Mercury at 57—at 12 o'clock 62.

SCOTT'S FAMILY BIBLE.

SCOTT'S Family Bible, vol. 2, is received and ready for delivery, at the Norwich Book Store. LIKEWISE,

The Christian's Magazine, No. 9.

Subscribers are requested to pay arrearages.

Sept. 17.

THE COURIER.

NORWICH, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 8.

COMMUNICATIONS.

THE REVIEW.

On Thursday last, the 3d brigade of Connecticut militia, under the command of Gen. Williams, was reviewed at New-London, by major general Zach. Huntington, attended by his aids-de-camp. From the threatening appearance of the clouds, early in the morning, it was apprehended that rain would prevent the exercises of the day: but at about 8 o'clock, the veil of clouds was withdrawn and the whole face of nature seemed to smile upon the assembling of the troops. They had principally arrived in town, in companies, in the evening before, and in the morning the town was alive with soldiers, mostly freemen and sons of freemen. As soon as orders were out they were assembled in regiments with an alertness honorable to the officers and every man under their command. After regimental inspection by the brigade major and quarter master, the brigade was formed in bank street, where the sun highly favored their brilliant appearance. The brigade then marched through the principal streets to the grand parade, 2 miles from town, upon a beautiful and commanding eminence. The elevation of the ground on which the line was formed, exhibited the troops to the greatest advantage and gave every spectator a good view of every part of the brigade. The appearance and uniform of the troops exceeded the most sanguine expectations: The equippage of the officers could only be found fault with, for being, if possible, too extravagant. Every regiment exhibited evident marks of improvements, since their last brigade-review, more especially in the uniformity of the dress of the soldiers. The 3d regiment of cavalry, commanded by Col. Wm. Williams, jun. were completely dressed in a new blue cloth uniform made in the most modern stile, having changed their whole dress since last spring, and their discipline and soldierlike behavior gave evidence that they intended neither to disgrace their uniform nor to disappoint the military ambition of their colonel. In fine, every officer and soldier in the brigade appeared ambitious to excel in their appearance and performance of the great variety of military manœuvres, much to the satisfaction of their excellent commander and the whole concourse of respectable spectators—The day was beautiful and not an accident happened in the field: the decency and order in which the several companies dispersed stamped respectability upon every soldier in the brigade and convinced the beholder that they were good citizens as well as soldiers.

THE COMET.

Time whose wheels are constantly rolling forward, has brought to our view a comet of our system, which perhaps has been for hundreds of years flying with inconceivable velocity through the vast fields of ether millions of miles beyond the ken of mortal sight. It is in our meridian, and about in our zenith at 12 o'clock, and may be seen in the N. W. about 7 o'clock in the evening. Its tail at present may be computed at 784 000 miles in length, and is constantly increasing as the comet approaches the sun.

The human mind, uncultivated with science, is hurried into a thousand emotions, when they view this uncommon blaze of light streaming through the azure concave. But few of us now living have ever had an opportunity of seeing one of those splendid orbes of Heaven's architect; though it is understood that there are 21 Comets belonging to our system, which perform their revolution round the sun in every direction in longer and shorter periods. However, only 3 of the above have been calculated to any degree of certainty.

Comets are solid bodies like our earth; they perform their revolution in vast eliptic orbits, which brings them nearer to the sun in one part of their revolution. Whenever they approach the sun, there are fine streams of light which seems to issue from the body of the comet in the form of a tail, and is considered to arise from the intense heat they receive from the sun. These tails diminish as the comet recedes from the sun, and finally disappear.

The comet that appeared in 1680, in its nearest approach, came within forty-nine thousand miles of the sun's body; at which time the heat of the sun on the comet must have been 2000 times hotter than red hot iron. No substance that we are acquainted with in our world could have endured such a degree of heat. Its tail at this time measured more than 80,000,000 of miles in length. We may calculate that this comet is now beyond the planetary system, on its way through the vast expanse, till it shall arrive to the amazing distance of 10,000 millions of miles beyond the orb of the planet Saturn, at which distance it will arrive in the year 1967, and then begin its return towards the sun again. Some of the ancients concluded that the Comets were so many hells to torment the damned by the extreme vicissitude of heat and cold; but we know not but these opaque bodies may be habitations for rational creatures suited to such climes.

What an august idea does this give of our system! yet if our sun with all the planets and comets belonging to the system were to be annihilated, they would no more be missed by an eye that could take in the whole universe, than a grain of sand taken from the sea shore. Let us then in the language of inspiration, cry out, "*What is man, that thou art mindful of him.*"

The following gentlemen were chosen on Monday to represent the towns annexed to their names, in General Assembly, Oct. Session:—

Norwich, Daniel L. Coit, Jabez Huntington.
New-London, George Hallam, Jacob B. Gurley.
Preston, Avery Downer, Charles Fanning.
Lisbon, William Adams.
Bozrah, Elias West.
Franklin, Joshua Hyde.
Montville, Wm. W. Houghton.
Waterford, George Williams.
Groton, Roswell Fish, Amos A. Niles.
Windham, Jabez Clark, Abner Robinson, jr.
Lebanon, James F. Mason, Wm. T. Williams.
Plainfield, William Hall, Elias Parkis.
Killingley, Jedediah Sabin, Alex. Gaston.
Canterbury, Azel Bacon, Burges.
Hampton, Solomon Taintor.

Court of Enquiry.—We understand that the Court of Inquiry into the conduct of Commodore Rodgers have finished their session, and sent the history of the testimony to the seat of government. We learn from an intelligent gentleman who was present, that the court considered itself confined to the single inquiry into what were the facts respecting the discovery, chase and action? The question whether the commodore conformed to his instructions, or what the instructions were, or if he had any special or recent instructions, did not, they considered, come properly before them—The witnesses examined (and were under oath) consisted of all the different officers in the ship, including the captains of every gun—All of whom united in declaring that the Little Belt fired the first shot; and being asked by Commodore Rodgers at the close of their testimony if they had seen in his official statement any thing incorrectly stated, they all answered in the negative. As to certain facts stated in Capt. Bingham's letter, it appeared from their testimony in answer to questions put, that he was incorrect in almost every one he had related; and that he had been particularly so, as to the place where the action took place, which according to them, was between 1 and 200 miles distant from where he had supposed and stated it was. They all say that the guns were only loaded with round and grape shot and no old iron or any other substance. But as the particulars will soon appear in full and correct form, we think it proper to forbear to attempt to say any thing further from memory.—*N. Y. E. Post.*

From Naples.—We learn from a letter received by a merchant in this city, written in Naples the 26th of last June, that notwithstanding the French decrees were said to operate against neutral commerce, yet every American vessel that had arrived at the port of Naples, as well since as before the 2d of November last, had been seized and ordered to be sold.—The King of Naples had returned from Paris, where he had been on a visit to the Emperor; and from the late friendly disposition manifested by the French government towards America, great hopes were entertained that all the property sequestered after the 2d of Nov. would be restored; but on petitioning the king repeatedly to that effect, no answer was obtained. There were no arrivals at Naples from the United States from the 1st of March to the 26th of June.—*Ib.*

FROM FORT STODDERT, AUG. 21.

The editors of the Whig are indebted to a correspondent in that part of the Mississippi Territory for the following extracts from the "Centinel" of the same date, containing the latest news from that quarter.

"A NEW ORDER.

"The Commandant of Mobile has received from the captain general of Cuba, a positive order not to permit the passage of any powder, troops or armed vessels past Mobile, belonging to the United States—that should he permit any to pass, it would be considered a disobedience of orders by him, and that he should answer for the same. In a private letter to the commandant he evinced much displeasure at permission being given to the last powder schooner to pass unmolested.

"As this order is positive, we may expect that in case an attempt is made, to hear of a few shot being exchanged; in fact, this expectation, in the minds of some, was realised, when our gun vessels appeared off Mobile the 2d of last month, but a council of war was held, and a majority were of opinion, that it was their safer plan to permit the schooner to proceed, than to contest her passage. In this new order, it is observed, "that should any vessel having any of the before mentioned articles on board, and being convoyed by an armed force, attempt to pass, and a council of war be held, that if one of the officers is for opposing their passage, they shall do so"—from which we may calculate that the passage will be warmly contested.

"We deem it unnecessary to call the attention of government to this subject, as we claim the free and undisturbed navigation of the Mobile river, and as we expect to see it asserted in a short time, not by proclamations, but by cannon.

"In addition to the troops lately sent from Mobile to take possession of Dolphin Island, which is included in the Pascagoula Parish, we understand that a party will be sent in a few days to retake possession of that tract of country lying between Mobile bay and the Perdido river, which is also included in the said parish. As we have once taken possession of it, we cannot for a moment believe, that Gov. Claiborne will suffer the Spaniards to exercise any jurisdiction over the same."

Marine News.

A letter from Mr. T. W. Williams, supercargo of the ship Alex. Mansfield, of New-London, advises of her safe arrival at the river Dwina, (a few miles below Archangel) after a passage of 60 days from New-York. Markets at Archangel good for Dye-Woods and Sugars; Tobacco and Cotton heavy; exports same as last year.

Brig Dana, Utley, arrived at New-London on Sunday from St. Bartholomews.

Brig America, Mather, for Antigua, sailed from New-London on Sunday.

Brig Fox, Barker of this port, arrived at New-York on Saturday last, 42 days from Cadiz.

Brig Sophia, Leffingwell, and Schr. Favorite, Freeman, both of this port, for the W. I. went to sea on Sunday last.

Married,

At Bozrah, on Sunday morning last, by the Rev. Mr. Murdock, Capt. *Henry Caldwell*, of the U. S. marines, to Miss *Lucy Rudd*.

At Preston, on Sunday evening last, by the Rev Mr. Waldo, Mr. *Ephraim Tucker* to Miss *Polly Coit*, of Norwich Ms.

Died,

In this city, a child of Mr. Elijah Flanders.

PUBLISHER'S NOTICE.

We are under the necessity of urging delinquent subscribers to make payment. Many are several years in arrears, particularly those who receive their papers through the medium of the Post-Office. If this notice is not complied with, at the expiration of the present volume, their papers will be discontinued, and measures taken to recover our just and hard earned dues. Those who have been prompt in their payments, we tender our acknowledgments. At the same time we urge those who are indebted for Advertising, Books, &c. to close their respective accounts.

SUGAR, ETC.

6 Boxes Brown Havanna Sugar,
8 Bbls. Muscovado, do.
Lump and Loaf Sugar,
2 Hhds. Molasses,
2 Bags Pepper,
1 do, Pimento,
10 Boxes Raisins,

FOR SALE CHEAP FOR CASH BY
LYMAN BREWER.

Sept. 18, 1811. 45—

WANTED immediately, 15 or 20 shares in the NORWICH BANK, for which the highest price in cash will be paid on transfer.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS.

Norwich, Sept. 17, 1811. 45—

NOTICE is hereby given, to all persons having claims against the estate of Mrs. SARAH CROCKER, late of Franklin, deceased; that the hon. court of probate for the district of Norwich, hath limited the term of six months from the 28th August, 1811, to exhibit their demands to the executor, or be forever debarred recovery according to law.

JOSHUA HYDE, Executor.

Franklin, Sept. 13, 1811. 45—

WANTED TO HIRE,
Through the ensuing winter,

AN active man, of steady habits, to do work in and about house.

Enquire of the Printer.

Sept. 17. 3w-45—

FOR SALE,

A TWO story Dwelling House. Barn, and out Houses, with about three acres Land well covered with fruit trees. The House is well finished, and very convenient; situated in Preston, 3 miles from Norwich, on the road to Preston city. An excellent stand for a merchant, mechanic, or seafaring person. For particulars enquire of the subscriber on the premises, or BENJAMIN OLIN.

If not sold by the 1st of April next, the property will be let.

WARREN ANDREWS.

Preston, Sept. 18, 1811. 45—tf—

PATENT FOLDING OR SPIRAL SPRINGS
FOR CARRIAGES.

THE subscriber having obtained the Patent right for the County of New-London, for making, constructing, using and vending said Folding or Spiral Steel Springs, which has for two years past been proved to be the most safe, and of the greatest utility, and producing the most ease to the rider, by destroying that sudden and short motion which many carriages are apt to have, of any thing of the spring kind that has heretofore appeared in use. They will answer either for coach, stage or chaise, or any *pleasure* carriage that may be wanted. They are attached to the thorough braces upon which the bills of the carriage *rests*, and of course the frame is horizontal—therefore much less liable to be out of repair, and the weight of them is less than half what the common steel springs will weigh; it has been found by experience of those that have made use of them, that the thills and wood springs of a chaise are much less liable to be broken on a bad road, on the chaise striking any objects of a *sudden*, on account of their great elasticity in giving to the weight of the body.

The above described springs may be had at a short notice and warranted to stand good, and all kinds of the most useful and fashionable carriages made and repaired on reasonable terms, at the shop in West-Chester.

JAMES F. BROWN.

N. B. All persons are hereby cautioned, on the penalty of the law, not to make or vend, or in any way interfere with the Patent Right for the above mentioned Springs, in the county of New-London.

ORIGINAL STAINED

POETRY.

The Rose when it blushes alone.
By Henry Bliss.

THE bloom of creation is charming to see,
In the spring, when the flowers are just blown,
But the flower that has beauties enchanting to me,
Is the *Rose*, when it blushes alone.

The *Snow-drop*, may spread its white form to the eye,
And the *Tulip*, to changes be prone,
The garden of nature has nothing can vie,
With the *Rose*, when it blushes alone.

The *Lilly*, I know is a sweet little flower,
When its maidenly beauties are shown,
But it can never ravish the soul with such power,
As the *Rose*, when it blushes alone.

The Poet, and Florist may boast of their art,
While their pictures in emblem are thrown,
There is none that enraptures the *moralist's* heart,
Like the *Rose*, when it blushes alone.

For the *Fair*, who has beauty with modesty join'd,
Has charms each beholder must own;
And express'd by a metaphor aptly combin'd,
Is a *Rose*, when it blushes alone.

Miscellaneous.

From the Philadelphia Repertory.

NEVER admit (says the philosopher Seneca) vain glory into your hearts; for human glory is at best no more than human folly.

That men are born equal is a truth that rational minds are little disposed to deny. This principle, though not recognized by some nations, is happily, the very foundation of the government under which we live; how then ought Americans to blush when they hear of fellow citizens, who still retain the prejudices of despotism, and refuse to allow the privileges of humanity to those whom fortune has less favored than themselves! The God of nature has made no difference in the formation of his creatures. He has made no restrictions as relate to the general benefits of life. He has caused his sun to shine upon the poor as well as the rich; both feel its invigorating warmth, and both adore its glorious Author. The elegant scenes of nature afford as much gratification to the senses of the mendicant as to those of the king; both equally enjoy the fragrance of the rose; and both delight to tread the enamel carpet spread by the hands of spring. The same atmosphere keeps alive the vital lamp in one as well as in the other; both are composed of the same materials, and both must finally be resolved in the same undistinguishable mass. By what authority, then, does one mortal assume the reigns of superiority over his fellow? When the creator of the universe has sent forth his decree, shall it be reversed by the temerity of man?

Sociality is a characteristic of human nature. In the bosom of society man finds his dearest comforts. Formed with a mind teeming with the rich conceptions of imagination, and endowed with speech for the purpose of facilitating his communication, how shall he be satisfied but by corresponding excellence, and where is it to be found but in the circle of human society? But how necessary is perfect harmony to beneficial intercourse? He who conceives himself placed above mankind can never experience the enjoyment or advantage which result from society.

There are many persons who grow up in the world with very erroneous opinions respecting certain passages of life, which are very frequently renewed in the course of it. I once knew a young man, who, with handsome talents and every qualification for friendship, was unable to discern what properly constituted a disgrace. We were once walking one of the avenues of Philadelphia, when an old woman, meanly habited, and rendered infirm by disease and accumulated years, made an attempt to cross the street from the opposite to that on which we were walking; but the shock she received in her sudden descent from the pavement was more than her tottering frame could bear, she lost her powers of support and fell to the ground. I instantly flew to her assistance, raised and conducted her over the street, and received for my trouble a thousand fervent blessings. I now looked for my friend. He had retreated a considerable distance from me, and appeared in great confusion as I came towards him. I inquired the reason of his precipitate flight, which he frankly delivered and confessed himself extremely mortified that I, in the open street, had so disgraced myself and him, by going to assist the poor woman in her disaster. Just at this moment the unfortunate object passed. My friend, with the greatest caution, lest he should be observed, privately placed a dollar in her hand, and immediately drew me from the place. I was sorry to see such an inconsistent mixture of contemptible pride and generous sensibility. I lectured my friend on the subject, but I know not if ever he corrected his error. The natural susceptibility of his heart was wrapped by prejudices early imbibed; prejudices that put out of his reach a luxury of feeling which nothing can express, but which certainly requires an unsophisticated soul for its enjoyment.

We may safely admit as a principle in life, that the performance of a good action can never bring upon us any real disgrace. Whatever may be the reproaches of persons who have been educated in false notions of propriety, the pleasure we derive from an approving conscience, and receiving the blessing of those, "who are ready to perish," abundantly counterbalances them all.

I believe it is related of the celebrated Franklin, whose mind was disposed to draw an improving moral from every circumstance of life, that he was once passing thro' a chamber door and struck his head against the top of it. "Let this teach me," said the great and good man, "to stoop a little as I pass through life."

ORIGINAL ANECDOTE.

Among the fashionables and valetudinarians at Ballstown Springs, a Yankee Yorker and a Georgian lately met, and in conversing upon the localities of the two sections of the country which they represented, the former, by one of those strange fatalities that often happen to odd people, introduced the subject of a negro's head; and no doubt, from very honest prejudices, contended that the skull of a negro was much thicker and more impenetrable than that of any other person. The Georgian, who happened to be a physician, and we believe from Savannah, supported the contrary position, asserting that the idea was altogether illusory—that this supposed hardness of a negro's skull over that of other people's, arose from the elasticity of the wool which covered it, and not from any particular contexture in the skull itself. The novelty of the dispute considerably excited the curiosity of the by-standers and from the *technical lore* of the Georgian, who could dissect for the Yankee a negro's head with as mush facility as a watchmaker will separate his own mechanism, the fight appeared to be all on one side, and our Yankee hero was retiring from the contest with a fallen crest, and the laugh at his heels—when summoning all his courage, he wheeled to make one desperate effort, resolved that if he must fall, to fall in the arms of victory. "Well, doctor," says our Yankee Yorker, "I don't know but you are right; all I know about it is, when I was a boy, there was a negro in our neighborhood, who for six-pence, used to let me break a cane across his head of the size of this (brandishing a walking-stick of about three-fourths of an inch in diameter) as often as I pleased, and I have done it an hundred times; now it appears to me, that the only practicable way to settle this dispute is, for you to suffer me to make the experiment upon your head, and if you don't flinch, I will give up to you; but if you do, my position shall be considered as established, to wit, that the negro's skull is the hardest." This volley had the effect to decide the fortune of the day in favor of the Yankee, as was soon evinced in the roar of the spectators—the doctor preferring to abandon the argument, rather than submit to our Yankee's practical demonstration of his position.

Northern Whig.

HEALTH.

Without health we can enjoy nothing; and health can only be enjoyed by the exercise of temperance and good humor. Of the one hundred sublunary blessings bestowed on mortals health is ninety-nine.

The following valuable real estate, lately belonging to Mr. Daniel Huntington, *deceased, in pursuance of the directions in his Last Will and Testament, and orders from the Court of Probate for the District of Norwich, viz:—*

ONE half of that large Mansion House, situated at the west end of Water Street, in Chelsea, being the west half of said house and lot, with the wharf-lot in the rear, bounded westerly on two of the U. S. Gun-boats and having a good depth of water.

A convenient and pleasantly situated Dwelling House, on the same street, a few feet east of the former, completely finished, with a never failing aqueduct in the kitchen, free of rent; together with the wharf lot in the rear: few houses in this town have yielded so high a rent, in proportion to the size, as this.

A valuable pasture, containing five acres, with a front of about ten rods, on the new Turnpike road, which, when completed, will be the stage road to New London; adjoining on Capt. Alpheus Billings's house lot and running back to the Waterman farm.

A lot of about two acres on the west road leading from the wharf bridge to the court-house, between the Alms-house and the seat of Mr. Adams.

A lot of 40 acres of excellent land, situated on Ox Hill, adjoining N. Sears's farm, near Sachem's plain, about 150 rods west of Maj James Gordon's lot, on the west side of Providence turnpike road—short of two miles from the port, and from the west end, still nearer to the main street, in the first society in Norwich. About half of this lot is well wooded, with large timber, and the remainder an inclosed pasture, well watered and was formerly a good piece of mowing.—For particulars apply to

JOSEPH WILLIAMS, *Executor.*
Norwich, Aug. 5, 1811. 39—

TO LET,
THE HOUSE OCCUPIED
BY THE SUBSCRIBER—POSSESSION WILL BE GIVEN IN THE FALL.
CHARLES P. HUNTINGTON.
Norwich, 11, 1811. 31—

TO BE SOLD,

THE subscriber's *Mansion House*, and a large *Barn*, with one acre of *Land* adjoining, on which is a great variety of fruit trees.

ALSO,

Twenty five acres of *Land*, within half a mile of the Court House, in Norwich, consisting of *Pasturing*, *Plowing*, *Mowing*, and *Woodland*. For terms enquire of the subscriber living on the premises.

JOHN STERRY.

N. B. If the above is not sold by the first day of April they will be let.
July 31. 38—

FOR SALE,
A FARM,

CONTAINING about 200 acres, lying in the south society of Preston, five miles east of Preston city, said farm is well proportioned for mowing, ploughing, woodland, and orchard; thereon a convenient dwelling house, barn and corn-house. For further particulars enquire of

AMOS BROWN, *jun.*
on the Premises.
Preston, Aug. 29, 1811. 6w—43—

A YOUNG woman 15 or 16 years of age is wanted to do house work in a small family.

Enquire of the Printer.
August 14. 40—

LOST,

BETWEEN this port, and Esq. Jonah Witter's, of Preston, a London brown Surtout. Whoever may have picked it up, and will return it to the subscriber, shall be handsomely rewarded.

WALTER KING.
September 3. 3w43—

WANTED to hire by the month a number of
HOUSE CARPENTERS,
who are good workmen, to be employed at Fort Trumbull.

Apply to
ELISHA TRACY.
Norwich, Sept. 2, 1811. 43—

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE Hartford Fire Insurance Company have appointed Jonathan G. W. Trumbull, Esq. of Norwich, their Surveyor for said town, and its neighborhood—who is also authorized to receive proposals for Insurance against loss by Fire, in behalf of said Company.

WALTER MITCHEL, *Secretary.*
Hartford, Dec. 17, 1810. 7—

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN from the enclosure of the subscriber, in Westerly, on the night of the 29th inst. three

HORSES;

description as follows: one valuable brown mare, about nine years old, nearly fifteen hands high, with a small black spot on one of her buttocks. One sorrel horse about same age and height, with bushy main and tail; the other a bay horse, thirteen years old, about fourteen hands high, snug built, with some white feet, all natural trotters. Whoever will return said horses to the subscriber, and secure the thief or thieves so they may be brought to justice, shall have fifty dollars reward, or thirty dollars for the horses, if stolen.

ROWSE BABCOCK.
Westerly, August, 30, 1811. 43—

FOR NORFOLK AND RICHMOND, Vir.

THE sloop Windham, John Doane, Master, will positively sail by the 20th inst. For freight or passage apply to the master on board,

JOHN DeWITT, or
AZEL FITCH, Lebanon.
Norwich, Sept. 9, 1811. 44—

☞ NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, either by book or note, are once more requested to call and settle the same. All those neglecting this mild invitation, and who do not comply with the same by the first day of November next, may expect to have their accounts and notes lodged with an attorney, for collection.

JOSEPH G. LAMB.
Norwich, Sept. 9. 44—

WHEREAS certain evil minded persons residing in and about Chelsea Landing, have maliciously attempted to seduce a negro girl, named Clarissa, from her duty as a servant in the family of the subscriber, poisoning her mind with their own licentious notions of freedom, & encouraging her to abscond;—These are to caution such malevolent persons against the consequences of persisting in their mischievous purpose; they are known, and will be carefully observed; should they again encourage or harbor the said negro girl Clarissa under their roofs, a prosecution shall be instituted against them according to law.

THEODORE BARRELL.
9th Sept. 1811. 44—

PROBATE NOTICES.

NOTICE *is hereby given, to all persons having claims against the estate of*

MR. ELEAZER HATCH,

late of Norwich, deceased; that the hon. court of probate for the district of Norwich, hath limited the term of six months from the 22d *August*, 1811, *to exhibit their demands to the executors, or be forever barred recovery, according to law.*

L. Hatch,
Jos. Williams, } *Executors.*
Norwich, Sept 9. 1811. 44—

☞ *Those indebted to the estate, will please to call on said* Williams *and settle.*

THE *creditors to the estate of* Asa Spalding, *Esq. late of Norwich, deceased, are requested to exhibit their claims to the executors. Those indebted to said estate by book are particularly requested to call and settle the same. And all those who are in any way indebted, where payment ought to be made by, or before this time, are hereby required to call and make payment.*

Luther Spalding.
Bela P. Spalding, } *Executors.*
Norwich, 9th Sept. 1811. 44—

N. B. *The books and papers of the deceased are in the possession of the first named Executor.*

SIX *months from this date is allowed by the hon. court of probate, for the district of Norwich, for the creditors to the estate of*

MR. ISAAC HYDE,

late of Franklin, deceased, to exhibit their demands against the same for settlement, to the subscriber, or be debarred a recovery agreeable to law.

Robert Hyde, *Adm'r.*
Franklin, Sept. 3, 1811. 44—

SIX months from the 21st day of August, 1811, is allowed by the honorable Court of Probate, for the district of Norwich, for the creditors to the estate of

MISS HARRIOT H. LEFFINGWELL,

late of Norwich, deceased, to exhibit their demands against the same for settlement, to the administratrix, or be debarred recovery agreeable to law.

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

LUCY LEFFINGWELL,
Administratrix.
Norwich, Aug 21, 1811. 3w43—

At a court of probate held at Norwich, for the district of Norwich, Sept. 5, 1811.

MRS ELIZABETH PRENTICE, *Administratrix to the estate of Mr.* Jesse Prentice, *late of Preston deceased, represents to this court, that the circumstances of said estate are such that it likely will be insolvent. The said administratrix is hereby directed to advertize the same in the Norwich Courier, that all persons interested, may appear before the Judge of this court, on the first Tuesday of October next, and shew cause if any they have, why commissioners should not be appointed according to law.*

Test, Joseph Huntington, *Clerk*
44—

Probate office, ss.
District of Norwich. Sept. 5, 1811.

MR. ELIJAH WIGHTMAN, *administrator to the estate of* Daniel Wightman, *late of Bozrah, deceased, represents that said estate is likely to be insolvent; the said administrator is directed to publish the same in the Norwich Courier, that all persons interested therein, may appear before the Judge of this court, on the first Tuesday of October next, and shew reasons, if any they have, why commissioners should not be appointed according to law.*

Test, Joseph Huntington, *Clerk.*
44—

More than $10,900 *may be gained by* $6.

GROTON 2d SOCIETY
LOTTERY,
SECOND CLASS.

SCHEME.

6000 Tickets, at $6			$36,000
1 Prize			$4000
1 do.			1000
1 do.			500
4 do. of 100 tickets at $6	$600		2400
8 do. - 50 - do. - do.	300		2400
25 do.	100		2500
50 do.	50		2500
100 do.	20		2000
1900 do.	7		13300
2090 Prizes.			$30,600
3910 Blanks.			

Less than two Blanks to a Prize.

800 Tickets of the present Class, composing twelve of the above prizes, are to be set apart for that purpose, and to be divided into twelve Packets, to be marked A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. I. K. L. M. to contain the number of tickets each, as follows:

Packet A. from No. 5201		to	5300	100	Tickets
B.	5301	to	5400	100	do.
C.	5401	to	5500	100	do.
D.	5501	to	5600	100	do.
E.	5601	to	5650	50	do.
F.	5651	to	5700	50	do.
G.	5701	to	5750	50	do.
H.	5751	to	5800	50	do.
I.	5801	to	5850	50	do.
K.	5851	to	5900	50	do.
L.	5901	to	5950	50	do.
M.	5951	to	6000	50	do.

The above Packets are to be sealed up and endorsed by a majority of the Managers, and deposited in New-London Bank, before the drawing commences; and are to remain there until the drawing is completed, and then be delivered to the persons entitled to receive them.

A part of the preceding prizes to be determined as follows, viz.

After 400 Tickets are drawn from the wheel, the first blank drawn against a ticket of a number lower than No. 5201 is entitled to

			Packet E.	50	Tickets
do. after	800	-	do. F.	50	do.
do. -	1200	-	do. G.	50	do.
do. -	1600	-	do. H.	50	do.
do. -	2000	- -	do. I.	50	do.
do. -	2400	- -	do. K.	50	do.
do. -	2800	- -	do. L.	50	do.
do. -	3200	- -	do. M.	50	do.
do. -	3600	- -	do. A.	100	do.
do. -	4000	- - -	do. B.	100	do.
do. -	4400	- -	do. C.	100	do.
do. -	4800	- -	do. D.	100	do.

First drawn No. blank or prize after 5300 tickets are drawn, to be entitled to $1000
do. - - do. after 5800 do. 500

Prizes payable in 60 days after the drawing is finished, *without deduction.*

The above Scheme, it is presumed, will meet the approbation of adventurers, it being calculated to give a better chance than is usual in Lotteries.

The Managers would remind the public of the punctuality with which the first class was drawn and prizes paid; and they may be assured, that this class will positively commence drawing on the 17th December next; and as they calculate upon a rapid sale of the tickets, are in hopes to draw it sooner.

Ralph Hurlbut,
David Coit,
Isaac Williams, 2d.
Eben'r Morgan,
J. S. Halsey, } Managers.
New-London, April 16, 1811. 25—

☞ Tickets for sale by HYDE & CO. and at the Norwich Book Store, by R. HUBBARD.

Blanks

OF MOST KINDS, FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

ORIGINAL STAINED

NORWICH COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1811. NORWICH; (CONN.) PRINTED BY RUSSELL HUBBARD—AT HIS OFFICE IN CHELSEA. [VOL. XV, No. 52.

New Goods.

EBEN. CAREW,

HAS just received from New-York, a fresh supply of fashionable GOODS, which he will sell on the most reasonable terms.

Oct. 30. 51

JUST LANDED from sloop Regulator, Capt. BRIGGS, 6 hhds. superior retailing MOLASSES, for sale by

N. GILBERT & CO.

Oct. 29. 51

MEMOIR

OF the expediency of an Ecclesiastical Establishment for British India, both as the means of perpetuating the Christian Religion among our own countrymen, and as a foundation for the ultimate civilization of the natives,

By Rev. CLAUDIUS BUCHANAN, L. L. D.

From India.

To which is added

BOGUE'S SERMON,

ENTITLED

"*Objections against a mission to the heathen, stated and considered;*"

Preached before the Missionary Society at Tottenham.

FOR SALE BY

R. HUBBARD.

Oct. 30.

ROGER HUNTINGTON & CO.

HAVE just received a consignment of 4 hhds. first quality retailing

MOLASSES,

which will be disposed of on very good terms.

Wanted,

OATS, BEANS, RYE, BLACK OAK HHD STAVES, &c.

CASH and the highest price for

FLAX-SEED.

Norwich, Oct. 29. 51

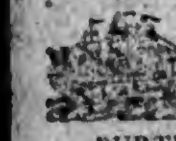
3300 bushels Turks-Island	}	SALT,
4000 do. Lisbon	}	

100 quintals new Codfish,
50 do. old do. dunn'd,
20 bbls. Liver Oil for Curriers,
2 do. Lamp Oil,
30 do. Pickled Salmon,
3 do. Gurry Oil,
10 M. feet merch. Pine Plank,
20 M. do. Boards,
5 M. clear do.

FOR SALE BY

C. EELLS.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER,



THE SCHOONER

HARRIET:

BURTHEN about 70 tons—staunch and well found, with good accommodations for passengers.

Oct. 29. 51

Almanacks.

JUST received and for sale at the N. Book-Store by R. HUBBARD, per gross, dozen or single,

DABOLL'S ALMANACK

for 1812.

Oct. 30.

NEW GOODS.

ROGER HUNTINGTON & Co. have just received, and now offer for sale at their store next door east of Col. SAMUEL TYLER'S on as good terms for prompt payment as can be obtained in this town,

5 Hhds. N. E. Rum per Hhd. bbl. or Gallon,
2 do. W. I. do. do. do.
1 Pipe Gin, do. do.
Cogniac and Spanish Brandy,
Teneriffe and Malaga Wine of a superior quality,
2 Hhds Muscovado sugar,
2 Bbls. do do.
1 Box Lump do.
3 Hhds. and 7 Tierces Molasses,
2 Bales Cotton, superior quality, very low,
2 Bags Coffee,
2 Bags Pimento,
5 Bbls. Richmond superfine flour,
Hyson, Hyson-Skin, Young-Hyson, Souchong, Bohea and Gun-Powder Teas, per chest or pound.
Ginger per keg,
Rice, Pepper,
Hand, Pigtail, Brazil and Paper Tobacco,
Scotch Snuff, Cigars,
Raisins, Perkins' Patent Starch,
Chocolate, Pearl-Ash,
Cinnamon, Cloves, Nutmegs,
Hibbert's best London Brown Stout,
New-York Biscuit and Crackers,
Writing Paper, etc. etc.

Norwich, Sept. 27, 1811. 47—

New Goods.

SAMUEL RUDD

HAS just received, and is now opening an extensive assortment of GOODS, among which are the following—

Broadcloths—a handsome assortment of various colors and qualities; Cassimeres; Coatings; Cords; Bombazetts; Bombazeen; Callicoes; India Cottons, a large supply; Cotton Cambrics; Russia Sheeting; a general assortment Silks; Ribbons; long and short Kid Gloves; Ladies' Silk Hose; Silk Umbrellas Buttons; Threads; Tapes. &c. &c.

Also an addition of

Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, LOOKING-GLASSES, PAPER-HANGINGS, &c.

150 bushels coarse Salt, excellent for packing Beef and Pork.

The above Goods, together with a large quantity not mentioned, will be sold on the most favorable terms for Cash or many kinds of produce.

Norwich, Oct. 29 51tf

Tickets.

A FEW Tickets in Groton Lottery, which will positively commence drawing on the 17th December, for sale at the Norwich Book-Store, by RUSSELL HUBBARD.

Tickets in the above Lottery, are likewise for sale by

HYDE & CO. AND E. PORTER.

Adventurers will do well to purchase immediately, as the rapid sale of the Tickets renders it probable they will rise previous to the drawing.

Oct. 30. 51

Paper.

200 reams	super royal-printing	Paper,	
100 do.	Foolscap writing	do.	
50 do.	Pot	do.	do.
10 do.	Post	do.	do.

FOR SALE BY

R. HUBBARD.

Oct 30.

HYDE & CO.

HAVE removed to the new Store, owned by

CAPT. RALPH BOLLES,

directly opposite the GEOMETRICAL HEPTAGON of *Joseph Perkins*, Esq. where they have on hand a large assortment of DRY GOODS, which they offer for sale cheap for cash.

October 29. 1811. 50—

10 Casks Salt Petre,
8 Casks Gun-Powder,
8 Galls. Coach Lacker,
8 do. Copal Varnish,

FOR SALE BY

D. RIPLEY.

Norwich Aug. 19 1811. 41—

Cotton Goods.

J. & F. A. Huntington

HAVE received from the *Danielson Manufactory*, a Consignment of

COTTON GOODS,

—Consisting of—

CHECKS, STRIPES, GINGHAMS, BED TICKINGS, SHIRTINGS, THREADS, AND YARN FOR KNITTING & WEAVING,

which they are authorised to sell at the factory prices. A liberal Credit will be given to purchasers for all sums over fifty dollars.

An assortment Counterpains, from 9 to 25 dollars, just received and for sale as above.

May 28 1811. 29—

LYMAN BREWER,

HAS just received and offers for sale, cheap for CASH,

3 Boxes Brown Havanna Sugar,
10 Bbls. Muscovado, do.
3 Bbls. St. Croix, do.
4 Chests Hyson Skin, Hyson, Young Hyson, and imperial TEAS,
3 Bbls. Coffee,
1 Bale New-Orleans Cotton, very cheap,
Real Ginger, Common do. per keg,
Salt Petre, Nutmegs, Cinnamon,
Crackers, Butter Biscuit,
Smoaked Salmon, etc. etc.

Norwich Oct. 15, 1811. —49

URIAH ROGERS & SON,

HAVE just received a handsome assortment of

FASHIONABLE GOODS,

FOR SALE ON THE VERY LOWEST TERMS.

They expect small supplies of Goods almost every week. Those who want to purchase are invited to call and have the first choice.

They have a general assortment

GROCERIES,

on the above terms.

July 22. 27—

R. HUBBARD,

HAS JUST PUBLISHED, AN IMPROVED EDITION OF

DIVINE HYMNS, OR

SPIRITUAL SONGS,

for the use of Religious Assemblies and private christians; being formerly a collection by JOSHUA SMITH, and others. Twelfth edition with additions.

Booksellers supplied at the usual discount.

WILL BE PUBLISHED IN A FEW WEEKS,

AN IMPROVED EDITION OF

ROOT's ARITHMETIC.

The rules are made more plain and easy; and Vulgar and Decimal Fractions are added.

FOR SALE,

BOUND OR IN SHEETS, 2000 *MURRAY'S GRAMMAR, ABRIDGED.*

—ALSO—

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT CLASSICAL AND SCHOOL BOOKS,

STATIONARY, &c.

October 1.

FRANCIS A. PERKINS,

OFFERS FOR SALE,

Blue Printed, Mulberry, Blue Lined, Brown Lined, Edged and China

DINING SETTS:

China and Fancy

TEA SETTS,

a great variety of patterns—an assortment of China and Fancy

TEA CUPS AND SAUCERS.

An assortment

COFFEE CUPS AND SAUCERS,

TOYS, A VARIETY.

elegant Fancy

PITCHERS, &c.

an assortment of

LOOKING-GLASSES,

Plain and Gilt Frames, of all sizes, from 6 to 30 inches.

SETTS OF TEA TRAYS.

A new supply of FLOWER POTS, from 25 cents, to 3 dollars per pair.

Also, a large assortment of

EARTHEN AND GLASS WARE,

on better terms than it can be bought in New-York or Boston.

ASSORTED CRATES, as imported.

Rum, Sugar, and Molasses, per Hhd. or bbl.

October 15. 49—tf—

DWIGHT RIPLEY,

Has just received and offers for sale,

LOGWOOD, Fustic, Nicaragua, Camwood, Madder, Oil Vitriol, Copperas, Allum, Blue Vitriol, Verdigris, Cards, Press Papers, Bengals Indigo, Cochineal, Tenter Hooks, &c.

—ALSO—

Pine and Cherry Lumber.

An assortment of

Iron and Steel.

Sugars, Spices, Rum, Brandy, Gin, Teas. PAINTS. —LIKEWISE—

DRUGS & MEDICINE,

as usual.

Norwich, August 5. 30—

FRANCIS A. PERKINS,

HAS removed his Earthern, China and Glass Ware, to the store formerly occupied by Mr. *Levi Huntington*, and lately by Mr. *Ebenezer Carew*, in Water Street, where he has for sale a complete assortment of the above GOODS.

—ALSO—

3 Hhds. Rum,
2 do. Molasses,
Blank Books,
White and Brown Tow Cloth,
Bed Ticking,
Checks, Stripes, and Ginghams, per piece.

July 17. 2

THE SUBSCRIBER

WISHES TO PURCHASE,

100 fat OXEN,
200 HOGS,
And a number full bound heart and sap barrels. ELISHA TRACY.

Norwich, Oct. 30, 1811. 51-8w

E. COIT, & Co.

OFFER FOR SALE,

60 puncheons of good flavored Rum, 2d and 3d proof,
10 Hhds. Muscovado Sugar,
500 Bushels Spanish Salt.

Norwich, Oct. 2. 47

AND. & JOSEPH PERKINS,

WANT TO PURCHASE,

GOOD loose Hay, Oats, hhd. hoops and staves, if offered immediately.

Norwich, October 15, 1811 49—

Blanks of most kinds, for sale at this Office.

Muffs & Tippets.

G. Buckingham

HAS JUST RECEIVED A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

MARTIN MUFFS & TIPPETS,

FROM 10 TO 35 DOLLARS.

—ALSO—

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS,

OF THE LATEST FASHIONS.

—Among which are—

BLACK, White and Colored Lutestrings, Black, White and Colored Canton Crapes, Imperial Silk Vellums, Lace Veils, Callicoes, Ginghams, Cambricks, Muslins, Ribbons and Lace, Long and Short Kid Gloves. An elegant assortment of Long and Square Shawls, Bombazettes, Broad Cloths, and Cassimeres, Ladies' Pelisse Cloths, Cotton Shirtings and India Cottons, by the quantity, at the lowest New-York prices. Together with a complete assortment of Fancy Dry-Goods. All of which will be sold unusually cheap for Cash.—Fresh supplies of Goods will be received from New-York or Boston, almost every week.

Norwich Landing, Oct. 15, 1811. 49—

DANCING-SCHOOL.

Mr. Fuller

HAS the honor to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Chelsea, that he will open his SCHOOL for the instruction of young Ladies and Gentlemen in Dancing and other polite accomplishments, at Mr. KINNEY'S, on Monday the 11th day of November next, at three o'clock P. M. for Ladies, and at seven for Gentlemen.—Terms as usual.

N. B. He also purposes instructing a SCHOOL at the town.

Norwich, Oct. 14. 1811.

Oil & Paints.

Joseph H. Strong,

HAS THIS WEEK RECEIVED A SUPPLY OF

SPIRITS of Turpentine, White Lead, Spanish Brown, Stone Yellow, Whiting, Red Lead, and other PAINTS, which will be sold on the lowest terms. He will also constantly have for sale, at his store, best *LINSEED OIL*, at a reduced price.

Likewise, at the Oil Mill, at Bean Hill, Oil and Oil Cake may be had by application to Mr. CHARLES GOODALE, who will pay CASH for

FLAX-SEED.

May 20. 22—

JUST RECEIVED,

AND FOR SALE AT THE NORWICH BOOK-STORE, BY

R. HUBBARD,

PRICE 37½ *CENTS,*

A STATEMENT of proceedings in the first society in Coventry, Connecticut, which terminated in the removal of the Pastor: with and address to his late people,

BY ABIEL ABBOT,

LATE PASTOR OF THE FIRST CHURCH IN COVENTRY.

"*Neither as being lords over God's heritage.*"

Oct. 8.

CASH FOR

WHITE BEANS.

CASH will be paid for good white BEANS, on delivery by

LYMAN BREWER,

Who has a few bbls. of Philadelphia GIN, that he will exchange for CHEESE.

Norwich, Oct. 21, 1811. 50—tf

COD-FISH.

SIXTY quintals Cod-fish, of the Harriot's Cargo.

30 do. do. English,

Dunn'd and of superior quality for table or exportation.

FOR SALE BY

C. EELLS.

Norwich, Sept. 10. 44—

URIAH ROGERS & SON

ARE now opening for sale, an assortment of elegant

LOOKING-GLASSES,

very cheap for agreeable pay.

June 17. 38

THREE HHDS. MUSCOVADO SUGAR,

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY

F. A. PERKINS.

July 30. 38—

WANTED,

TEN Cords Oak and Walnut WOOD, for which cash will be paid on delivery

By LYMAN BREWER.

October 15. —49

TWENTY cords of Walnut Wood wanted by N. GILBERT, & Co. [illegible] for which CASH will be paid.

October 14.

ORIGINAL STAINED

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, SEPT. 4.

FROM an authority on which we are accustomed to rely, we are given to understand, that in the event of the continuance of the Non-Intercourse with this country by the American Republic, his Majesty's government have come to the determination of adopting a rigid retaliatory system, and we have reason to believe that the last dispatches to Mr. Foster, announced this decision of the Cabinet. It may therefore be expected that American vessels and property will be prohibited here, and whatever may be the policy or impolicy of such a measure, we apprehend it will be adopted, with the approbation of a great majority of the British merchants.

SEPT. 9.

The Court of the Brazils has issued an edict, by which the inhabitants of the United States, trading to that country, must in future be provided with passports from the Portuguese Charge des Affaires at Washington.

POPULATION.—The census for the cities of London and Westminster, with the suburbs and parishes immediately contiguous, has been completed. The total is 1,099,104, including 483,781 males, and 615,323 females. The increase, compared with the census in 1801, is 133 139.

SEPT. 10.

The statement of our Private Correspondent, on Saturday, concerning the retaliatory measures, said to be in the contemplation of our government with regard to America, is reported in the ministerial prints received to day; and has acquired some important additions. It is now said that an order in Council was signed at the Cabinet meeting on Friday, prohibiting American vessels from entering British ports, except such as are laden with flour and wheat, and providing that they shall carry back cargoes consisting of the produce of this country or its colonies. This account was so confidently announced in a morning paper, that a considerable impression was made on the public mind, and stocks experienced a declension. The impolicy of such a measure is obvious and glaring; and on reading the London prints, one is inclined to doubt, that the economists ever lived, or that Dr. Smith ever wrote. It surely has been proved that every kind of commercial restriction is injurious to national prosperity; and it is quite clear that, if, on account of the folly of neighboring nations, we cannot enjoy a free trade, we can never find it our interest, in any view of the case, to load it with more effectual fetters. We apprehend too, that the proposed measure would not be very honorable to us. The kind of hostility which it threatens against America is unworthy of a great nation; and would be the more disgraceful inasmuch as it would be a paltry imitation of the politics of an inferior state. If the Americans, in their preposterous predilection for Bonaparte, behave in such a manner as to force us to adopt retaliatory measures, let us act the part of a brave people, and, despising the counting-house mode of revenge, go forth directly to battle.

LONDON, SEPT. 23.

Gallant Action,

AND CAPTURE OF ONE OF THE ENEMY'S LARGE PRAAMS,

In the presence of Bonaparte.

The cause of the incessant firing on the French coast, is now ascertained to be an engagement between the Naiad, three sloops and a cutter, and seven large French praams, each as large as a frigate, 11 gun brigs, and other small craft, 27 in all. The following letter gives an account of the engagement:—We took the port Admiral in his praam, but he afterwards run off. However, we took another and brought her away. Bonaparte saw the engagement—he was in a boat with Marshal Ney.

"DOVER, SEPT. 22.

The Naiad frigate has just anchored abreast of the Castle, with one of the large Boulogne praams, with French colors under the British, which she took after a severe action, the praam appears a very long low ship, and they say has very heavy metal, her fore-mast stands very far forward, and her mizzen-mast very far abaft. She appears as long as the frigate, and does not appear to be much damaged in her sails and rigging. Bonaparte was present it is said. The flotilla, 70 sail strong was out the first day, and Bonaparte enraged to see the frigate behave so cool and determined, sent out six praams to take the Naiad, and this was the cause of the terrible firing that we have heard here. Lord Temple is gone off to the frigate to learn particulars. Bonaparte's being present will make this action memorable."

EXTRACT OF ANOTHER LETTER.

"During the latter part of the engagement the French admiral, and the rest of his fleet, made towards the harbour of Boulogne, which so enraged his Imperial Majesty, that he ordered the guns of the batteries to be turned on the invincible flotilla, to drive them to sea again, but it had no effect; for as the French Commodore said, "Their master sent them out to fight men, but they found devils."

"DEAL, SEPT. 22.

The praam which was at anchor off Dover this morning, was one of seven sail of do. and 11 sail of brigs and schooners, 27 in the whole, which were sent out to take the Naiad; and so confident were they of success, that they brought a pilot to convoy the frigate to Havre de Grace or Cherbourg. The engagement the first day was at long shots, but the second day these vessels being selected were sent out, three shots were fired from the French batteries, it is said by Bonaparte himself at his own vessels to make them engage closer, when the French Admiral, seconded by the large praam came very close; but having lost a number of men, his fire was silenced, and his colors hauled down, the captain of the praam taken, gallantly ran down between the Naiad and the French Admiral, and either by design or accident boarded the frigate, she being [illegible] with soldiers picked men, under a most [illegible] fire of musketry, attempted to carry the Naiad by boarding; but being repulsed, she was boarded in her turn and taken; the French Admiral who had commenced firing again, was again silenced and struck, but owing to the praam being lashed fast to the Naiad, he effected his escape. She has 20 long brass guns (38 pounders) cast to throw shot further than any other ordnance, and a crew of 300 men, sailors and soldiers, it is a very long low vessel, draws but little water, and is ugly looking. The French own to have seven killed and wounded; the Naiad has two killed and 15 wounded—the loss of the others is not yet ascertained. The French must have suffered very severely; and the upper works of their Admiral were shot clear away, and several others much damaged. Bonaparte, who was on shore at first in the batteries, was afterwards rowing about in a long new boat, painted green. The firing was the most tremenduous which has been heard along shore for some years past.

Five o'clock A. M.—The Naiad frigate has just arrived, and brought in a French praam of 20 guns. The particulars of the French flotilla off Boulogne has not yet transpired, but from the account of some of the men, there are said to be 17 of the Naiad's crew wounded, and the First Lieutenant of the Castilian reported to be killed. This accounts for the heavy firing heard off the French coast. It is confidently reported that Bonaparte and Admiral De Winter were on board of the vessels when the attack was commenced; but they prudently got on shore.

A very general satisfaction was produced on Saturday by the report of the capture of the American frigate President. Every body rejoiced that the buccaneer who had attacked a little sloop which he could not take, had himself been forced to strike to a vessel of inferior force. But, as we stated on Saturday, there is every reason to believe the report unfounded; for, it is known, that the President was at New-York so late as the 6th or 7th of August: and the Melampus was at that time at Halifax, receiving the baggage of Sir George Prevost, for Quebec:—The account however, as far as it related to the insolence of Rodgers, was characteristic of the man; though it is hardly to be supposed a 44 frigate of any nation would have ventured to attack a 36 gun British frigate.

From a London paper, Sept. 24.

AMERICAN POLITICS.

The greatness of our State in the events which are passing in the Peninsula prevents us from paying that attention to the politics of the United States of North America, which in times of more tranquility, we should probably be disposed to give them. We content ourselves, for the most part, with a few cold expressions of regret for the alienation she has shewn towards us, and of wonder, that a people using the English tongue, acquainted with English literature, and professing to be the warmest friends of human freedom, should so preposterously, and in such utter defiance of the principles they profess, embrace the cause of the sternest tyrant that the north has ever seen, should seek to league themselves with him against the people to whom they owe their origin, and all that is valuable in their political constitution. We can only account for the animosity that prevails in the United States against this country, on the supposition that the memory of the revolutionary war is much more vivid in that country than it is here, for here there are no traces of it in the public feeling. With us the American war is indeed "a tale of other times," and we are quite as ready to do justice to the heroes of it, its Washingtons, its Hamiltons, its Montgomeries and Greens, as the people of the United States themselves. The magnanimity of feeling is just, both towards ourselves and our American brethren. The contest has left no recollections of soreness on this side of the Atlantic, and we cannot sufficiently regret that our trans-atlantic brethren should not be disposed to view it with the same philosophical calmness. The first and second Presidents of the United States, who filled the chair of the first magistrate of the republic, were men of admirable temper and spirit for the government of their country, and possessed of the justest views of its real interests. They loved their country, but they were not insensible of the debt of gratitude which that country owed to England, and, accordingly, it was the object of their administrations to draw together the bonds which had been rent asunder by the convulsions of civil war, to obliterate the remembrance of past animosities, and to join Great Britan and the United States, by those ties of connection which so naturally linked them together.

The fundamental object of the administrations of General Washington and Mr. Adams was a thorough conciliation with Great Britain, and Mr. Pitt, who, during the period of their authority, wielded the reins of Government here, was actuated by a similar spirit. Under Washington and Adams the United States seemed to have attained the very zenith of human prosperity. They had gallantly achieved there independence, and they had reaped the reward of their valour in the testimonials of esteem with which they had been cheered during their struggle by some of the wisest and best among us, by Mr. Burke, by Mr. Fox, and Mr. Pitt, at the outset of his public life, then beaming in the political hemisphere as a star of the first magnitude, and irradiating with his corruscations, and more than supplying the vacancy occasioned by the demise of his illustrious father. Britain and the United States had mutual reason to rejoice when the latter were under the administration of Washington and Adams. The Governments of the United States and Britain had then a mutual interest in each others prosperity. Grounded each of them on a more ample freedom of principle than belongs to the constitution of any other State in existence, both Britain and the United States had just reason to be solicitous for the prosperity of each other, because they were then almost the only free States in the world. How much stronger is the reason now, that the United States and Britain should coalesce, when there is scarcely any thing between them, and an universal military despotism?

In the present circumstance of the world, is not the first interest of the United States that Britain should preserve her independence? If Britain unfortunately should become a province of France (which, however by the bye, we do not see any reason to fear,) what is to prevent the subjugation of the United States. This is a fearful speculation, which it would become every North American politician deeply to reflect upon. We regret the acrimony which distinguishes their press, and the very virulent abuse with which they are constantly loading our public ministers. There are such things as the decencies of life, which give a grace to the manners of those who are removed to a certain degree above the vulgar. These operate to refine and civilize us, and to smooth the rugged path of human intercourse. If the horse spectacles continue much longer at our public theatres, we shall say we are likely to degenerate, and so if the coarseness and vulgarity of manners that distinguish the press of the United States continue to prevail, farewell the freedom of the American people, and enter all the miseries of the turbulent republics of Greece, and miseries ungraced by the suavities which distinguished the political vices of those illustrious communities.

Domestic Intelligence.

NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK, NOV. 1.

THE SCHOONER EXCHANGE.

JUDGE Washington, says the Philadelphia Register, on Monday, delivered his Opinion in this most important and delicate case. The manly manner in which he met the question, and the luminous manner in which he decided it, will forever be remembered, not only to his individual honor, but to the honor of our American Courts. He reversed the opinion of the District Court, and has adjudged that the property of a foreign sovereign, though a public armed vessel, is subjected to the jurisdiction of our courts, if found within our territory, on the claim of a private citizen.

The vessel in question was seized by Napoleon under his Rambouillet decree, and taken immediately into his service without (as the libellants alledge) any form of trial or adjudication.

On her arrival in the Port of Philadelphia, she was libelled by her American owners.

Are we not happy that we have Courts, which will investigate the rights of Bonaparte, with firmness and impartiality?—Is there another spot on earth where this would be done?—I would say yes, in Great-Britain, if the case of Peltier did not stare me in the face.

The pounding-mill of Messrs. Dupont de Nemours and Co. at their Powder works on the Brandywine has been blown up by some villain who introduced into one of the mortars an iron ball weighing about a pound and a half. The proprietors have offered a reward of 1500 dollars for his detection.

NOV 2.

Col. Patton the post-master at Philadelphia, has written to General Bailey, the post-master here that "it is currently reported and believed by many, that *LOUIS BONAPARTE* has just arrived at Baltimore, and has with him *four millions of Dollars in gold.*"

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, at their last May session, at Philadelphia, Resolved, that the second Thursday in this month be set apart as a day of Special Prayer to the Great Head of the Church; and was recommended, that all congregations celebrate public worship on that day.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, OCT. 29.

FROM HALIFAX.

Yesterday arrived here pilot-boat schr. Good-Intent, Knox, 4 days from Halifax—passengers, Mr. Benjamin Munro, supercargo of the N. O. Packet; Mr. Purkett, of N. York; Capt. Bradford, of schr. Severn.—Capt. Knox has politely furnished the following articles of news:

"HALIFAX, OCT. 23.

"The ship Orion and cargo, Capt. Smith, from Virgina, bound to Heligoland, was condemned this day at the Court of Vice-Admiralty, for breach of blockade and concealing papers.

"The following American vessels are now lying here detained, viz. ship Laurel, brigs Express and Dove. The trial of the Laurel will come on the 28th, and it is the opinion she will be condemned; the trial of the Express will follow next in course; the brig Milo and cargo are to be sold on the 28th.

"The following vessels of war are now lying here, Oct. 26.; African, 64, Spartan, Guerrier, Eolus and Manilla frigates; Tartarus, Atalanta and Saphire sloops of war; one three-masted schr. and two others; the Belvidere sailed on the 24th for Bermuda; and from thence for the coast of America; the Guerrier was to sail this day, and is painted black, with a red streak around, and black masts; the Saphire is painted the same color; all the ships are refitting, and will sail again in four weeks; Admiral Sawyer embarks for Bermuda in the African."

NOV. 1.

Brig Factor, Beal, of Newburyport, from Lisbon, was plundered Oct. 19, lat. 42, long. 29, by a *French frigate*, of *five thousand dollars* in specie, and of *clothes, provisions*, &c. The frigate was preparing to *burn* the Factor, but left her to pursue another vessel which appeared in sight. The crew of the Factor would have suffered for provisions had not they been afterwards supplied by two English frigates.

The Treasury of Virginia has been robbed of *seventeen thousand dollars* in bank bills. The room was broken into, and the bills taken from an iron chest, the key of which was left in a concealed place in the office, where only a person accustomed to visiting the office could have found it.

We understand, that CLAUDE, the Blackman who went from the U. S. to Cronstadt, as a seaman or cook of a vessel, and for whom, at first sight the Emperor of Russia conceived a strong regard, and engaged in his service, has returned to this town on furlough, for the purpose of conducting his wife and family to St. Petersburg. The Emperor has been very liberal in his equipment; and he appears in considerable style, being attired in a showy manner, wearing a sword, and attended by several servants.

RHODE-ISLAND.

PROVIDENCE, NOV. 2.

A letter from a member of the Legislature of this state, now sitting at South-Kingstown, to the Editor, dated yesterday, says, "*William Hunter*, Esq. has been elected Speaker, and *Thomas Burgess*, Esq. Clerk.—*Christopher G. Champlin*, Esq. has resigned as a Senator in the Congress of the U. States, and Mr. *Hunter unanimously* elected to supply the vacancy.—Mr. *Hunter* has resigned as speaker, and *James B. Mason*, Esq. is chosen in his stead. The General Assembly are engaged on the docket of petitions."

COMMUNICATION.

In November, 1809, there were within 30 miles of this town 25 cotton-mills in operation, containing 20,000 spindles, and 13 erected not then ready to run. At the present time, there are 75 mills within the same distance, containing 51,454 spindles, and are capable of containing 111,350 spindles, making an increase of 36 mills, and 31,454 spindles in less than 2 years.

Are not the people running cotton-mill mad?

CONNECTICUT.

HARTFORD, NOV. 4.

On Wednesday last, the General Assembly of this state closed their October session at New-Haven. At this session, an Act passed, incorporating a new Bank at New-Haven, by the name of "*the Eagle Bank*," with a capital of $750,000, of which sum $500,000 is to be paid in eight instalments, and the remainder when directed by the stockholders. Another Act passed, making promissory notes, for the sum of $35 dollars and more, and payable to "*order*" or "*bearer*," negotiable. This law entirely changes the state of things with regard to this species of paper, and places Connecticut upon a footing with most of the other States in this particular.

The following is a list of the public Acts passed at this session.

An Act to repeal certain Acts therein mentioned.

An Act relating to the levy of Executions on lands or tenements.

An Act, in further addition to and alteration of an Act entitled "an Act for forming and conducting the military force of this state."

An Act to regulate the manner of passing toll bridges.

An Act concerning promissory notes.

An Act in addition to an Act entitled "an Act concerning Delinquents."

An Act in addition to and alteration of an Act entitled "an Act for the direction of Listers in their office and duty."

An Act in addition to an Act entitled "an Act for providing and maintaining pounds and regulating the impounding of creatures and for preventing rescues and pound breach."

An Act relating to the Goal in the county of Litchfield

An Act for the punishment of certain tresspasses and misdemeanors.

An Act in addition to and alteration of an Act entitled "an Act for the directing and regulating civil actions."

An Act to incorporate the Eagle Bank.

WE the subscribers, being by the Hon. Court of Probate, for the district of Norwich, appointed Commissioners on the Estate of

MR. JESSE PRENTICE,

late of Preston, deceased, represented insolvent, and six months from the first October inst. being by said Court, allowed for the creditors of said deceased to exhibit their claims, hereby give notice that we will attend said business of our appointment on the third Mondays of December and March next, at one o'clock, P. M. at the Dwelling-House of Charles L. Downer, in said Preston. No claims will be allowed except exhibited within said time and properly attested.

CHESTER SMITH.
STEPHEN MEECH.

Those indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

ELIZABETH PRENTICE, *Adm'rx.*

Preston, Oct. 21, 1811. 50—

NOTICE *is hereby given that the subscribers, as guardians to Patrick Brewster, Maria Brewster, Sophia Brewster, Elizabeth Brewster, and Benjamin Andrus Brewster, all minors, and children of* MR. JOSEPH BREWSTER, *deceased, late of Norwich, have prefered their Petition to the Honorable Court of Probate, for the district of Norwich, praying for liberty to dispose of the real estate of said minors, and said Court has appointed the 4th Tuesday of December next, to hear said application, when and where if any person or persons, have any objections to make, they will be heard by said Court.*

By order of said court, SIMEON BACKUS,
JOSEPH BREWSTER.

Norwich Oct. 14, 1811. 49—

NOTICE.

ALL *persons indebted to the subscriber, or the late firm of*

BENTLEY & HYDE,

by book or note, are requested to make payment immediately, otherwise their accounts will be lodged with an Attorney on the first of December without discrimination.

DAVID N. BENTLEY.

Norwich, Oct. 22, 1811. —50

A YOUNG woman 15 or 16 years of age is wanted to do house work in a small family.

ENQUIRE OF THE PRINTER.

August 14. 4⁰

ORIGINAL STAINED

THE COURIER.

NORWICH, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 6.

☞ The fifteenth volume of the Courier closes with the present number. Subscribers who are in arrears, are requested to make payment.

The Legislature of New-Jersey, have unimously re-elected Governor Bloomfield.

We hear, says the Freemen's Journal, that letters patent have lately been granted to Dr. Launy, a citizen of the United States, for a newly discovered agent of health in natural and experimental philosophy; which by the application of medical instruments to the part affected, removes all accute pains, such as the gout, rheumatism, &c. in a short time, according to the standing of the disease. It cures the most obstinate chronic diseases, and the most dangerous fevers, lax, bloody-flux, obstructions, external and internal inflamations, all kinds of fits, dropsies, and palsies, head aches, the quinsy and other kinds of sore throat, fever sores and old malignant ulcers arising from a vitiated state of the blood.

The Richmond Enquirer says, that Aaron Burr is yet at Paris—principally supported by the gratitude of our young countryman the celebrated Painter Vanderlin—who was so much indebted in his earlier years to the patronage and generosity of A. Burr.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of character and information, at Jacquemel, dated September 26, 1811, to his correspondent in Philadelphia.

Christophe is now blockading Port au Prince closely. A frigate, brig and schooner come daily within five or six miles of the town, and have already changed the route of many American vessels to Gonaives. Besides, a string of barges line the South Channel from Cape Tiberoon, with another division of his fleet, and by the late accounts received from Jamaica, it appears that the lords of the Admiralty at home consider the blockade on either part, as a legal one, and as such to be respected. Both Petion and Christophe have received instructions to that effect from the Admiral, and it appears from these instructions that a British vessel is not allowed to carry American produce from one Hayteen port to another.

The Albany Register asserts, that a Lady's Gown was lately brought into that city, ornamented with 2000 dollars worth of lace.—The editor calls this a *cute* way of evading the non-importation law.

Thursday, the 21st day of November next, is appointed by his Excellency the Governor, and the Honourable Council, as a day of Public Thanksgiving in Massachusetts.

We are able to state from a correct source that the $2000 which were supposed to have been in the pocket of Aaron Riley at the time of his death, have since been found in a pocket-book locked up in his trunk, on board of the packet in which he came to New-York. The probability is that his death was accidental.—*E. Post.*

An extraordinary preservation.—The Wonderful Magazine itself, among all its real or fictitious tales, contains nothing to surpass the fact before us. All the newspapers have contained an account of the misfortune that befel the Norwalk Packet, the Slow and Easy, in the gale on Sunday last. She was upset in the Sound, and the crew, with 13 passengers, only saved themselves by clinging to the vessel and rigging, until they were taken off by the generous exertions of Capt. Earl, of the Packet Fame, belonging to Newport, R. I. who went to their relief and afforded it at the hazard of his life. One passenger, however a Mr. Samuel Waring, was not to be found among those who had sustained themselves on the wreck, and the supposition was that he had been drowned in the cabin. The packet drifted on the Long-Island shore, opposite Fairfield, and the next day a number of people went down to the beach to secure her. When she was righted, behold! there was Samuel Waring, alive and well, incredible as it may seem, and highly rejoiced you may be sure, to find himself once more in the land of the living.

It happened that he was lying in a birth to the windward when the packet overset. He held on as well as he could, and finding that though the cabin was nearly full of water, it did not quite reach his head, he stuck fast, kicked away the boards from the birth at his feet for air to breathe, and had nothing to do but keep away the rats from eating him alive, until he was taken out the next day.

A greater escape is perhaps not on record.—*N. Y. Ev. Post.*

From New-Orleans, Sept. 24.

For some time past it has been believed that goods to an immense amount had been smuggled into this city, but in so artful a manner as to baffle every effort of the custom-house to detect them;—the politeness of Mr. Porter, the deputy collector of this port, has enabled us to say, that dispatches, dated Dog-Island, Sept. 8, state that Lieut. Gregory, in Gun-Boat No. 162, has come up with two French privateers, having in tow a Spanish ship from Barcelona, bound to La Vera Cruz, laden with brandy, wine, and dry-goods, which the privateers people were smuggling on shore. On Lieut. Gregory's making dispositions to attack them, they set fire to the privateers, and attempted to burn the ship, but were not able to succeed. We are happy to learn that the Lieut. has seized the Spanish ship and the remainder of her cargo, and that he has some of the privateersman in irons on board of his vessel.

FROM THE FEDERAL REPUBLICAN.

A general impression is gone abroad, that an embargo will be imposed as soon after congress meet, as they can be drilled into it. That this or some other of the restrictive family will be brought forward, we think highly probably; But we do not think it will pass. The government wants money, and they cannot obtain it without commerce. Individuals, who have it, would not be willing to lend it for the purpose of encouraging such measures; and the banks have enough to do with the accommodation of their customers and providing against the shocks, which too extensive a circulation of their paper would produce. Some relief might be obtained by re-chartering the Bank of the United States; but the prejudices of party have been so worked up and impressed upon that subject, that it is very doubtful whether a direct interposition in its favor by the executive could resuscitate it.

From the Buffaloe (Niagara) Gazette, of October 10, 1811.

"The schr. Salima, Daniel Dobbins, master, arrived at this port on the 31st. ult having on board a cargo of fur, estimated at 150,000 dollars."

Extract of a letter from Mr. Erving, special minister of the U S at Copenhagen, to Mr. Adams, minister plenipotentiary of the same at St. Petersburg.

"Brig Hero, Blackler, master, of Marblehead, owned by Wm. Blackler & Sons, from Marblehead to St. Petersburg, with a cargo of cotton and coffee—Brig Radius, Lander of Boston, owned by Wm. Gray, from Newport bound to St. Petersburg, with a cargo of oil, cotton, &c.

"Dear Sir,—The two vessels above-mentioned arrived at Elsineur on the 6th inst [August] paid their Sound dues, and proceeded on their voyage. On the 17th, the wind being a head, they anchored near this port; yesterday morning about 4 o'clock they got under way again, and in the course of the day were captured by a French privateer, about six English miles from the Danish shore, off the point of Falltorboro', that is within the Swedish jurisdiction.—They were brought into this port by the said privateer at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. I made every effort with Mr. Desangiers, the French consul, and charge d'Affaires, and this government, to prevent the papers which were immediately delivered to Mr. Desangiers, from being sent to Paris and to obtain that the matter should be decided in the tribunals of this country, but unhappily without effect.

"There are three French privateers on the coast of Holstein but this is the first which has made its appearance here.

"The privateer in question is going out again to-night, and I very much fear intends to fill this port with our vessels, which are now about returning from your quarter.

"The two vessels now captured might easily have escaped, but the French privateer carrying French colors they presumed him to be a Dane; he is an open boat, what is called a "Deal pilot boat," manned with 19 men, and carrying four small swivels.

"I am informed that a considerable number of our vessels have within these two months gone up under convoy. I have endeavoured to obtain some security against Danish cruisers for such of these as may return without convoy, but the clause of the Royal instructions on this point is construed to effect all vessels which used enemies convoy, either in the Atlantic or Baltic, during the voyage out and home, in which they are engaged; & this rule will not be relaxed or modified. So that all vessels which have gone under convoy ought to return under convoy."

It is worthy of remark, that at this late season of the year, many of the Peach Trees in the city, are again in bloom. At a time when, in other years, we have had *frost*; there is this year the *appearance* of a second crop of *fruit*.

Charleston paper.

Captain Bogman, of the brig Rubicon, 11 days from Havana, reports, that the inhabitants of that place were growing daily more and more dissatisfied with the government, the Governor had been repeatedly threatened and insulted, and that the inhabitants were on the eve of declaring themselves independent.

Wilmington N. C. paper.

A manufactory of Earthen Aqueduct Pipes is established at Portland.

Marine News.

Oct 5, lat. 42. long. 58. was passed a new ship, standing to the Eastward. She hoisted a white flag, with the letter B. in it.

DANISH DEPREDATIONS.

Ship Packet, Somes, from Boston for St. Petersburg, 30 days out, was taken under the guns of Copenhagen, by a small Danish open boat privateer, of only 23 feet keel, and a few swivels and small arms on board, and carried in, but no doubt will be cleared. She had paid the Sound Dues.

Ship Nancy, Eveleth, of Newburyport, is taken into Copenhagen by a Danish privateer.

Married,

In this city, on Sunday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Tyler, Mr. *Jonathan Devotion*, merchant, to Miss *Clarissa Tyler*.

At Milton, (Mass.) Hon. *Joseph Lyman*, of Northampton, (Mass.) to Miss *Ann Jane Robbins*, daughter of the Hon. Edward H. Robbins.—At Pleasant Valley, (Ohio,) after a courtship of one evening, Dr. *Johannes Wilhelmus Frederick Van Der Bumph*, aged 63 years, to the blooming Miss *Amy Joy*, aged 71.

Died,

At Ashford, Oct. 17, widow *Whitmore*, aged 75; Mr. *Benjamin Chaffee*, aged——; *Phebe Blanchard*, aged 86.

By Authority.

PUBLIC ACTS,

OF OCTOBER SESSION, 1811.

An Act for the punishment of certain trespasses and misdemeanors,

BE *it enacted by the Governor and Council and House of Representatives in General Court assembled*, That if any person or persons in the night season, or in a riotous and tumultuous manner, or being armed and disguised in their persons, dress, or appearance, shall break, destroy, pull down, remove, or in any way or manner, injure any gate, toll-house, or fence erected across any highway to prevent the passing by any gate, belonging to any turnpike company, or to any company incorporated for supporting any toll-bridge within this state, or shall aid, countenance, abet, or assist therein, shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall upon conviction thereof before the Superior Court held in the county in which such damage shall be done, pay a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, and be imprisoned in the common gaol of such county for a term not exceeding six months, and shall pay to the corporation to which such gate, house, or fence shall belong threefold damages, to be recovered by action before any Court proper to try the same, and it shall be the duty of the several state attorneys in this state, to inform against and present all breaches of this act.

General Assembly, October Session, 1811.

SYLVANUS BACKUS, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

ROGER GRISWOLD, *Governor.*

Attest. THOMAS DAY, *Secretary.*

An Act concerning promissory notes.

BE *it enacted by the Governor and Council and House of Representatives in General Court assembled*, That all promissory notes, made and executed, after the rising of this assembly, to the amount of thirty-five dollars, or more, for the payment of money only, and made payable to any person or persons, his, her or their order, or to bearer, shall be assignable and negociable, according to the custom of merchants and the laws relating to inland bills of exchange: Provided, that nothing in this Act contained shall be construed to vary the jurisdiction of the Court in relation to the maker of any such promissory note: Provided, also that this Act shall not be construed to authorize any person or persons to issue bills of credit to be used as a general currency, or medium of trade in lieu of money.

General Assembly October Session, 1811.

SYLVANUS BACKUS, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

ROGER GRISWOLD, *Governor.*

Attest. THOMAS DAY, *Secretary.*

PUBLISHER'S NOTICE.

We are under the necessity of urging delinquent subscribers to make payment. Many are several years in arrears, particularly those who receive their papers through the medium of the Post-Office. If this notice is not complied with, at the expiration of the present volume, their papers will be discontinued, and measures taken to recover our just and hard earned dues. Those who have been prompt in their payments, we tender our acknowledgments. At the same time we urge those who are indebted for Advertising, Books, &c. to close their respective accounts.

ROGER HUNTINGTON & CO.

HAVE just received, and now offer FOR SALE,

300 lbs. Cotton of a superior quality, very low.

Cider Brandy, which is very much improved by a voyage across the Atlantic and back.

Whale Oil. Lamp Oil.

Mess Pork. SALT.

1 piece American blue plain cloth, at the manufactory price.

An assortment of Stone Ware.

Also, a consignment of Nutmegs, which will be sold on very good terms.

WANTED,

Oats, Beans, Rye, Red Oak hogshead Staves, Butter, Lard, etc. etc.

Norwich, Nov. 4. 52

ISLE MAY SALT.

A Consignment of 800 bushels Isle May SALT, this day landing, and for sale by the hundred bushels or load at small advance, by

LYMAN BREWER.

Norwich, Nov. 5. 52

A CONSIGNMENT.

FOR sale by the subscribers, Marble Grave Stones, of a superior quality, very low for cash.

J. STERRY & SON.

Norwich, Nov. 6, 1811. 52—3w—

FLOUR, ETC.

10 Bbls. superfine Flour,

5 Bbls. Coffee,

5 Drums Messina Raisins,

10 lb. Nutmegs, at N. York price,

6 doz. Slates,

For sale cheap for Cash, by

LYMAN BREWER.

Norwich, Nov. 5. 52—

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

ONE or two Journeymen at the Morocco Shoe-making Business, to which good encouragement will be given by

CALEB WOODWORTH.

Norwich, Nov. 4, 1811. 52—3w

Joseph Huntington,

HAS JUST RECEIVED,

AND IS NOW OPENING, A VERY EXTENSIVE

ASSORTMENT OF

GOODS,

SUITABLE FOR THE PRESENT AND APPROACHING SEASON.

—Among which are—

BROAD Cloths, Cassimeres, Coatings, Flannels, Velvets, Rattinets, Shalloons, Durants, Ruffels, Bombazetts, Calicoes, India Cottons, Cotton and Linen Cambricks, Ruffia Sheeting, Shawls, Irish Linens, Long Lawns, Cotton Shirtings, Dimities, Long and Short Kid, Silk, and Cotton Gloves, Ribands, Lenoes, Irish Threads, Lutestrings, Cotton Handkerchiefs, Bandannas and Barcelona, do. Tapes, Providence Knitting Cotton, Brown Linen and Cotton, &c. &c. &c.

Also, an assortment of Hardware, Crockery, Groceries, &c. &c. half pint Tumblers per doz. Iron, Steel, Nail Rods, Wrought and Cut Nails, &c. &c. &c.

Also, Drugs and Medicine, as usual.

Norwich, Nov. 4, 1811. 52—8w—

JUST RECEIVED

AND FOR SALE AT THE NORWICH BOOK-STORE,

BY R. HUBBARD,

SCOTT'S FAMILY BIBLES,

OCTAVO BIBLES,

WITH AND WITHOUT APOCRAPHY, $2—2,25

DWIGHT'S PSALMS & HYMNS,

HARTFORD HYMNS,

THE LADY's CABINET OF POLITE LITERATURE,

containing a select ion of the most chaste and elegant *Poems*, and various other miscellaneous productions, in verse and prose.

JOHN DELANCASTER,

a novel, by *RICHARD CUMBERLAND, Esq.*

GRANT's MEMOIRS OF AN AMERICAN LADY,

with sketches of manners and scenery in America, as they existed previous to the Revolution.

RONALSHA—a Romance.

November 6.

Salt.

TO be sold by the subscriber, at his store, by the hundred bushels or less quantities St. Ubes

SALT,

of the first quality. This kind of Salt, is found by experience to be much preferable to that of Turks Island, for putting up provisions, being wholly free of lime. Most kinds of country produce will be received in payment.

For sale, at the same place Turks Island Salt, of a superior quality by retail,

THOMAS FANNING.

Norwich, Nov. 2, 1811. 52—

To Let,

AND *possession given immediately, the large and convenient*

DWELLING HOUSE,

pleasantly situated on the west side of the river Thames, on the new road leading to New London, one mile from Norwich Landing, with one acre of Land, Barn, and other out houses.

For further particulars enquire of

THOMAS BUSHNELL.

near the premises.

Oct. 8. 48—tf—

THE subscribers appointed commissioners on the estate of

CALEB STEWART,

of Norwich, an insolvent debtor, do hereby give notice, that for receiving and adjusting claims on said estate, they will attend at the store of Ebenezer Huntington, in said Norwich, on the second Mondays of February, March and April, 1812.

EBEN. HUNTINGTON,
GEORGE PERKINS, } *Com'rs.*

Norwich, Oct 5, 1811. 52—tf—

A JOURNEYMAN PRINTER,

may find employment for 2 or 3 months on application to the publisher of this paper.

Nov. 5.

WANTED,

30 Black Oak, and

20 White Oak Shooks.

APPLY TO

J. & F. A. Huntington.

NOV. 5.

Salt.

700 bushs. bright Isle of May SALT, just received, and will be sold very low by

ROGER HUNTINGTON & CO.

Oct. 5. 52

A private School

WILL commence at the first district School-House, in Chelsea society, on Monday next.

October 22. 50—

ROCK, TURKS-ISLAND & LISBON

SALT,

Suitable for Dairies and Provisions.

Mess PORK in barrels and half barrels of the first quality.

10 M. Lebanon BRICK, *for sale by*

J. H. STRONG.

Norwich, Oct. 30. 52—

ORIGINAL STAINED

POETRY.

ON WAR.

BY ST. JOHN HONEYWOOD.

YET War we deprecate ; Full well we know
From that curst source what dire misfortunes flow.
Fast by the Laurel wreath the Cypress twines,
And the heart sickens while the victor shines,
Where now the hamlets moulder in the dust,
New spires may rise more splendid than the first ;
Exhausted wealth brisk commerce may restore—
The fosse may fill the mound with grass grown o'er ;
Where armies fought may yellow harvest wave,
And crops luxuriant hide the soldier's grave.
This time effects ; nor boots it to complain,
we see time commend, or industry regain :
but who shall pierce the cheerless realms of gloom,
And rouse the sleeping warrior from his tomb ?
Who to the widow'd heart shall comfort speak,
And with fresh roses flush the faded cheek—
To the lorn maid her slaughter'd swain restore,
And bid the unshelter'd orphan weep no more ?

Miscellaneous.

FROM THE GLEANER.

FROM THE DESK OF POOR ROBERT THE SCRIBE.

" O dear it's a Squash."

WHEN I was a boy, I confess I had some boyish tricks about me. But though mischievous, I was never very malicious in my sports. It did so happen though, that I was once over-persuaded by one of my companions, to go down to the south lots in Applebury, to rob a water-melon patch. It was at a miserly old fellow's, who never gave away one, or I believe I should not have gone. Our intention was to take one a piece, and they thought they never would be missed.

Well, we got safe into the garden—it was dark, and just as Jack whispered to me " I've got one," the dog barked, and away we flew with the prize. Over fences through meadows we found our way to avoid detection—What fools ! Jack spoiled his very best breeches worth all the melons in the garden ; and as for me I lost my shoe in the flight, and broke my shin. I heartily wished the melon patch fairly at tophet.

We arrived, however, at our quarters with the prize. The peach that's hardest to be got at, has always the highest flavor, you know ; as I had no doubt but the melon that had cost us so much trouble, must be of superior excellence. We got a candle, dreadful disappointment : I shall never forget the awful countenance of Jack, as he looked alternately at his breeches and his fruit, and exclaimed in the most pitious accents —*" O deer it's a Squash."*

I never was more fully convinced of the truth of the old adage that " Honesty's the best policy." —We might have bought a dozen melons at half the expence of the shoe and breeches. Or with half the labour of stealing the squash we might have earned as many melons as we would both have eaten. We had now nothing but,

" Our labour for our pains,
And our losses for our gains "

But this was not the worst of it. Our adventure leaked out, and as ill luck would have it, a parcel of worthless rascals had gone after us stole all the melons, and cut up the vines. We were found out as having been to the garden, pilfering, and all the cunning of Ned Coke the Lawyer, could not screen us.—In fine the fellows who did the mischief got clear, and we had to pay the damage.

But the adventure made a lasting impression on my mind. And a thousand occurrences in life brings it to my mind

When I see mothers bringing up their daughters to look gay and dress fine, without instilling into their minds the principles of virtue ; when I see more pains taken to furnish the outside of the head with laces and combs, than the inside with ideas, I cannot help thinking that some doating lover will find to his sorrow, that instead of a melon, *" He has got nothing but a Squash."*

Parents listen to old Robert. The education of your daughters is of the first importance, not only as it regards their own happiness but as it respects the character of our country.—Your daughters are to be the mothers of the next generation. Among their offspring, must our future Washingtons, and Franklins, and Jays, and Hamiltons be found. Can a race of heroes and statesmen ; men of vigorous minds and strong constitutions be produced from a pale weakly, softly mother.

Such were not the mothers of the Grecian Heroes of whom our parson used to tell us.—Make your girls put on another petticoat, this will render them healthy. Make them rise early in the morning this will give them a rosy cheek. Never learn them music till they have learnt to spin ; never teach them to make cake till they can make bread ; never learn them to dance till they have learned grammar. Never give them a silk gown till they can answer readily, all the questions in geography. Direct their exercise and their studies so that their health may be preserved, and intellectual improvement keep pace with exterior accomplishments.

One thing more as to children. Mothers are apt to be too indulgent. Children are apt to cry for cakes and sweet meats, and they have not the discretion to eat only what is sufficient. Now depend on't that stuffing your children with good things injures their health and very greatly effects their mental perceptions.—Don't starve your children, but feed sparingly on light food if you wish them to improve, give them their breakfast early and make them exercise. A boy never will learn his lesson with a full belly. If you take a contrary course depend upon it at eighteen years you will find your son instead of a melon " nothing but a squash."

TAR.

TEN BARRELS OF TAR, FOR SALE BY
J. & F. A. HUNTINGTON.
Norwich, Oct. 15, 1811. 49—

ROGERS' VEGETABLE PULMONIC DETERGENT.

FOR CONSUMPTIVE, ASTHMATIC AND CATARRHAL COMPLAINTS.

EVER since man emanated from the hands of his *Maker*, he has been a prey to disease and a victim of death, this ultimately is the fate of man, but self-preservation being the first law of nature, intelligent Medical men, since the days of Hippocrates, have been indefatigably engaged not only to *prevent* but cure diseases ; and their endeavors to promote this desirable object have been attended with great success in most of the maladies which afflict the human race ; still it is a lamentable fact, that the attempts of the *Faculty* to remove Pulmonary affections, have too often proved abortive.—This consideration, with the predisposition of the subscriber to Pulmonary Consumption, has induced him during the experience of twenty years in the field of Medicine, to turn his attention more particularly to Consumptive, Asthmatic and Catarrhal complaints ; and he has now the satisfaction to announce to the public, that he has selected and compounded, from the Vegetable Kingdom, a mild, yet efficacious Medicine, denominated

ROGERS's VEGETABLE PULMONIC DETERGENT,

which he confidently asserts, will remove the MOST obstinate cough, the precursor to a consumption, and even the Pulmonary Consumption itself if taken in the incipient stages of the disease ; and according to the directions accompanying the Medicine. This declaration he is warranted in making from the asseveration of thousands of respectable persons in the United States, now in the enjoyment of health, who but for this Medicine as a *mean*, in the *hands of the Great Preserver of Men*, (for He works by means) would probably be pining on *beds of sickness*, or reposing in the grave

GEORGE ROGERS.

Northampton, (Mass.) March 6, 1811. 44—

TO THE PUBLIC.

I JONATHAN KINGSLEY, of Windham, in the county of Windham, and state of Connecticut, do hereby certify, that my wife, ZILLAH KINGSLEY, was afflicted in the winter of 1809, with an extreme cough, loss of appetite, &c. and though under the care of an able physician, and not experiencing any particular benefit, I was determined that she should make a trial of *Dr. Rogers' Vegetable Pulmonic Detergent* ; and after using two or three cakes, she experienced its beneficial effects, and in the course of a few months, recovered her usual state of health which she had previously been so much alarmed about, and we think it is entirely owing to the valuable medicine, called *Rogers' Vegetable Pulmonic Detergent.*

JONATHAN KINGSLEY.

The above Medicine for sale by DWIGHT RIPLEY and SAMUEL TYLER, Norwich.

GREEN PEPPERS,

OF THE BEST KIND, FOR SALE ON REASONABLE TERMS BY

EPHRAIM STORY.

Norwich, Sept. 9, 1811. 48—

WANTED immediately, 15 or 20 shares in the NORWICH BANK, for which the highest price in cash will be paid on transfer

JOSEPH WILLIAMS.

Norwich, Sept. 17, 1811. 45—

Chester Kimball & Son,

INFORM the public that they continue to carry on the Stone Cutting Business, at the shop occupied by Mr. LEMUEL BOSWELL. They will be constantly supplied with white Marble, suitable for grave stones and tomb tables, which they will sell ready worked, as low as can be had in this county.

—LIKEWISE—

Free Stone, for grave stones, jambs, hearths, &c

Business done as usual at their old stand in New-London.

Norwich, August 6. 46—tf—

NOTICE.

THE subscriber, desirous to close all the concerns of his Soap and Candle Factory, Notifies all persons having accounts open with him, that have any relation to said Factory, to attend to the settlement of them before the 20th day of Nov. next, as after that time every open account will be put into the hands of an attorney.

G. BILL.

Chelsea, Oct. 22, 1811.

THE SUBSCRIBER

BEGS leave to inform his friends and public, that he continues to carry on the

TAYLORING BUSINESS,

at his old stand, opposite the stores of Messrs. J. & F. A. Huntington, and G. Buckingham, where he receives the newest fashions weekly from New-York and Boston, and will devote his whole time to the accommodation of his customers, who may depend on their work being done with neatness and dispatch.

The smallest favors will be thankfully received by the public's devoted servant,

E. W. TIBEY.

N. B. A Journeyman and Woman Taylor, who are good workmen, may find employment for the winter, and receive pay to their satisfaction.

Oct. 30 51

JAMES NEVINS

HAS lately met with some serious disappointments in the cash way, which makes it necessary for him to close his business immediately, and he earnestly prays all those people who owe him, either by Book or Note, to call and settle, as he intends (if possible) to leave town soon.

October 21. —50

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE Hartford Fire Insurance Company have appointed JONATHAN G. W. TRUMBULL, Esq. of Norwich, their Surveyor for said town, and its neighborhood—who is also authorized to receive proposals for Insurance against loss by Fire, in behalf of said Company.

WALTER MITCHEL, *Secretary.*

Hartford Dec. 17, 1810. 7—

THE highest price in cash will be given for few tons Paper-Rags, by

RUSSELL HUBBARD,

July 3.

More than $10,000 may be gained by $6.

GROTON 2d SOCIETY LOTTERY,

SECOND CLASS.

S C H E M E.

6000 Tickets, at $6				$36,000
1 Prize	- - - - -			$4000
1 do.	- - - - -			1000
1 do.	- - - - -			500
4 do.	of 100 tickets at $6	$600		2400
8 do.	- 50 - do. - do.	300		2400
25 do.	- - -	100		2500
50 do.	- - -	50		2500
100 do.	- - - -	20		2000
1900 do.	- - - -	7		13300
2090 Prizes.				$30,600
3910 Blanks.				

Less than two Blanks to a Prize.

800 Tickets of the present Class, composing twelve of the above prizes, are to be set apart for that purpose, and to be divided into twelve Packets, to be marked A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. I. K. L. M. to contain the number of tickets each, as follows :

Packet A. from No. 5201 to 5300 both inclusive, 100 Tickets

B.	5301	to	5400	100	do.
C.	5401	to	5500	100	do.
D.	5501	to	5600	100	do.
E.	5601	to	5650	50	do.
F.	5651	to	5700	50	do.
G.	5701	to	5750	50	do.
H.	5751	to	5800	50	do.
I.	5801	to	5850	50	do.
K.	5851	to	5900	50	do.
L.	5901	to	5950	50	do.
M.	5951	to	6000	50	do.

The above Packets are to be sealed up and endorsed by a majority of the Managers, and deposited in New-London Bank, before the drawing commences ; and are to remain the until the drawing is completed, and then be delivered to the persons entitled to receive them.

A part of the preceding prizes to be determined as follows, viz.

After 400 Tickets are drawn from the wheel, the first blank drawn against a ticket of a number lower than No. 5201 is entitled to

		Packet	E.	50	Tickets
do. after	800	do.	F.	50	do.
do. -	1200	do.	G.	50	do.
do. -	1600	do.	H.	50	do.
do. -	2000	do.	I.	50	do.
do. -	2400	do.	K.	50	do.
do. -	2800	do.	L.	50	do.
do. -	3200	do.	M.	50	do.
do. -	3600	do.	A.	100	do.
do. -	4000	do.	B.	100	do.
do. -	4400	do.	C.	100	do.
do. -	4800	do.	D.	100	do.

First drawn No. blank or prize after 5200 tickets are drawn, to be entitled to $1000
do. - - do. after 5600 do. 500

Prizes payable in 60 days after the drawing is finished, WITHOUT DEDUCTION.

The above Scheme, it is presumed, will meet the approbation of adventurers, it being calculated to give a better chance than is usual in Lotteries.

The Managers would remind the public of the punctuality with which the first class was drawn and prizes paid ; and they may be assured, that this class will positively commence drawing on the 17th December next ; and as they calculate upon a rapid sale of the tickets, are in hopes to draw it sooner.

RALPH HURLBUT,
DAVID COIT,
ISAAC WILLIAMS, 2d.
EBEN'R MORGAN,
J. S. HALSEY, } Managers.

New-London, April 16. 1811. 25—

☞ Tickets for sale by HYDE & CO. and at the Norwich Book Store, by R. HUBBARD.

PATENT FOLDING OR SPIRAL SPRINGS FOR CARRIAGES.

THE subscriber having obtained the Patent right for the County of New-London, for making, constructing, using and vending said Folding or Spiral Steel Springs, which has for two years past been proved to be the most safe, and of the greatest utility, and producing the most ease to the rider, by destroying that sudden and short motion which many carriages are apt to have, of any thing of the spring kind that has heretofore appeared in *use*. They will answer either for coach, stage or chaise, or any *pleasure* carriage that may be wanted. They are attached to the thorough braces upon which the sills of the carriage *rests*, and of course the stress is horizontal—therefore much less liable to be out of repair, and the weight of them less than half what the common steel springs will weigh ; it has been found by *experience* of those that have made use of them, that the shafts and wood springs of a chaise are much less liable to be broken on a bad road, on the chaise striking any objects of a *sudden*, on account of their great elasticity in giving to the weight of the body.

The above described springs may be had at a short notice and warranted to stand good, and all kinds of the most useful and fashionable carriages made and repaired on reasonable terms, at the Factory in West-Chelsea.

JAMES F. BROWN.

N. B. All persons are hereby cautioned, on the penalty of the law, not to make or vend, or in any way interfere with the Patent Right for the above mentioned Springs, in the county of New-London.

TO LET,

THE HOUSE OCCUPIED BY THE SUBSCRIBER—POSSESSION WILL BE GIVEN IN THE FALL.

CHARLES P. HUNTINGTON.

Norwich, 11, 1811. 31—

FOR SALE.

The following valuable real estate, lately belonging to Mr. DANIEL HUNTINGTON, *deceased, in pursuance of the directions in his Last Will and Testament, and orders from the Court of Probate for the District of Norwich, viz :—*

ONE half of that large Mansion House, situated at the west end of Water Street, in Chelsea, being the west half of said house and lot, with the wharf-lot in the rear, bounded westerly on two of the U. S. Gun boats and having a good depth of water.

A convenient and pleasantly situated Dwelling House, on the same street, a few feet east of the former, completely finished, with a never-failing aqueduct in the kitchen, free of rent ; together with the wharf lot in the rear : few houses in this town have yielded so high a rent, in proportion to the size, as this.

A valuable pasture, containing five acres, with a front of about ten rods, on the new Turnpike road, which, when completed, will be the stage road to New-London ; adjoining on Capt. Alpheus Billings's house lot and running back to the Waterman farm.

A lot of about two acres on the west road leading from the wharf bridge to the court-house, between the Alms-house and the seat of Mr. Adams.

A lot of 48 acres of excellent land, situated on Ox Hill, adjoining N. Sears's farm, near Sachem's plain, about 150 rods west of Maj. James Gordon's lot, on the west side of Providence turnpike road—short of two miles from the port, and from the west end, still nearer to the main street, in the first society in Norwich. About half of this lot is well wooded, with large timber, and the remainder an inclosed pasture, well watered and was formerly a good piece of mowing.—For particulars apply to

JOSEPH WILLIAMS, *Executor.*

Norwich, Aug. 5, 1811. 39—

TO BE SOLD,

THE subscriber's *Mansion House*, and a large *Barn*, with one acre of *Land* adjoining, on which is a great variety of fruit trees.

ALSO,

Twenty five acres of *Land*, within half a mile of the COURT HOUSE, in Norwich consisting of *Pasturing*, *Plowing*, *Mowing*, and *Woodland*. For terms enquire of the subscriber, living on the premises.

JOHN STERRY.

N. B. If the above is not sold by the first day of April they will be let.

July 31. 38—

FOR SALE,

A TWO story Dwelling House, Barn, and out Houses, with about three acres Land well covered with fruit trees. The House is well finished, and very convenient ; situated in Preston, 3 miles from Norwich, on the road to Preston city. An excellent stand for a merchant, mechanic, or seafaring person. For particulars enquire of the subscriber on the premises, or BENJAMIN OTIS.

If not sold by the 1st of April next, the property will be let.

—LIKEWISE—

nine and a quarter acres of WOOD-LAND, lying in the swamp, commonly called Brewster's swamp ; well wooded with fire wood and fine timber, one hundred rods east of the widow Grant's saw-mill.

WARREN ANDREWS.

Preston, Sept. 18, 1811. 45—tf—

FOR SALE,

A FARM,

CONTAINING about 200 acres, lying in the south society of Preston, five miles east of Preston city, said farm is well proportioned for mowing, ploughing, woodland, and orchard ; thereon a convenient dwelling-house, barn and corn-house. For further particulars enquire of

AMOS BROWN, *jun.*

on the Premises.

Preston, Aug. 29, 1811. 5tf—

TO LET,

THE store now in the occupancy of Messrs. HYDE, & Co. situated in Chelsea, one door north of the store occupied by the subscribers ; a very eligible stand for a Dry Goods, or Grocery Store, possession given on the 1st day November next.

For terms apply to

JAMES & F. A. HUNTINGTON.

Norwich, Sept. 24. 46—

THE Hon Court of Probate for the District of Norwich, has limited the term of SIX months from the 22d day of Oct. 1811, for the Creditors to the estate of

Mr. ZACHEUS ARMSTRONG,

late of Franklin, deceased, to bring in their demands against said estate, to the subscriber for settlement, or be debarred recovery agreeable to law.

LEE ARMSTRONG, Adm'r.

Franklin, Oct. 22, 1811. 51

WHEREAS my wife Esther, utterly refuses to bed and board with me ; this therefore, is to forbid all persons trusting or harboring her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

HARMANAS VAN WYLPEE.

Plainfield Oct. 6, 1811. 49—

District of Connecticut, to wit.

BE it remembered, That on the twenty-second day of August, in the thirty-sixth year of the independence of the United States of America, Russell Hubbard of the said District, (L. S.) hath deposited in this office, the title of a Book, the right whereof he claims as Proprietor, in the words following, to wit :

" An introduction to Arithmetic, for the use of common Schools, by ERASTUS ROOT, A. B. Revised, corrected and enlarged."

In conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States entitled, " an act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts and books, to the Authors and Proprietors of such copies, during the time therein mentioned

HENRY W. EDWARDS, *Clerk of the district of Connecticut.*

A true copy of Record, examined and sealed by me

HENRY W. EDWARDS, *Clerk of the District of Connecticut.*

ORIGINAL STAINED

NORWICH COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1811. *NORWICH*, (CONN.) PRINTED BY RUSSELL HUBBARD—AT HIS OFFICE IN *CHELSEA*. [VOL. XVI. No. 5.

For Barbadoes and a market,

THE Brig SOPHIA, E. LEFFINGWELL, will take 20 head stock, on freight, if application is made within ten days.

Wanted 10 tons good Hay, 200 bushels Oats, 150 bushels Potatoes, for which good pay will be made.—*Apply to*

R. HUNTINGTON, & Co.
OR R. WILLOBY.

Nov. 25. 3—

FOR DEMERARY,

SCHOONER WEALTHY, Christopher Colver, master, will sail about the middle of next month. For freight of horses or horned Stock, apply to

NATHANIEL GILBERT & *Co.*

Nov. 13. 1—

FOR NORFOLK & CHARLESTON.

THE sloop WINDHAM, JOHN DOANE, master, will positively sail in ten days. Those who wish to ship goods on freight, will please to apply to

JOHN DeWITT,
or the master on board.

Dec. 3. 4—

FLOUR, etc. etc.

25 bbls. superfine Flour,
3 Boxes Havanna brown Sugar, fap. quality,
4 bbls. Cider-Brandy, first quality,
7 Drums Messina Raisins,

Just received and for sale by

LYMAN BREWER.

Who will pay cash and the highest price for *Mustard seed.*

Dec. 3, 1811. 4—

FOR SALE BY

SAMUEL TYLER,

English rolled Iron suitable for Waggon Tire,
Swede's Iron in square bars,
Gin by the bbl.
Drugs, Medicine, Paints, Dyestuffs, Groceries, Salt, &c. &c.
A consignment of warranted Virginia manufactured Tobacco in Kegs, part of small twist.
Mustard seed wanted.

Norwich, Dec. 3. 4—

NOTICE.

THE copartnership in trade, between *Erastus Hyde and Charles F. Harrington*, under the firm of HYDE & Co. was on the 15th of Nov. last, by mutual consent dissolved.—All persons indebted to them are requested to make immediate payment.

ERASTUS HYDE.
CHARLES F. HARRINGTON.

Norwich, Dec. 2, 1811.

THE stock in trade, of the late firm of HYDE & Co. has been purchased by a gentleman in New-York, and will be sold for the present, wholesale and retail at reduced prices, at the new Store of Capt. RALPH BOLLES—by the subscriber, agent to the purchaser.

CHARLES F. HARRINGTON.

Norwich, Dec 3, 1811. 4—

ROGER HUNTINGTON & Co. *have just received, and now offer for sale,*

6 *Hhds. excellent retailing Molasses,*
2 *Casks and* 5 *half Casks American Powder,*
12,000 *American Segars,*
15 *Firkins Butter, suitable for family use,*
5 *boxes mould Candles. etc. etc.*

Norwich, Dec. 2. 4

SUGAR, MOLASSES, & COFFEE.

10 hbls. Muscovado Sugar,
5 hhds. Molasses,
10 barrels } Prime Green Coffee,
15 bags }

FOR SALE BY

JAMES & F. A. HUNTINGTON.

Norwich, Dec. 2, 1811. 4—

CORK SOLED SHOES—

AND every other description of LADIES' SHOES, made on the shortest notice, of almost any color, by

THOMAS H. BUSHNELL—

who keeps constantly on hand, a large assortment of MOROCCO SHOES, and can supply merchants or others per hundred or dozen pair. Cork Soles, bindings &c. &c.

Norwich, December 2, 1811. 4—

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE subscribers Managers of the GROTON 2d SOCIETY LOTTERY, 2d Class, give notice, that the drawing will positively commence at the time appointed, at New-London, 17th December next, at *Nathaniel Otis' Hall*—All persons who have received Tickets for sale, and should have any on hand 10th December, are requested to return them per mail, to *Mr. David Coit*, at New-London.

RALPH HURLBUT,
DAVID COIT,
EBEN. MORGAN,
ISAAC WILLIAMS, 2d.
J. S. HALSEY.

New London, Nov. 12. 1811. 2—

December 3, 1811.

J. & F. A. HUNTINGTON,

HAVE RECEIVED

by the last packets from New-York, a large assortment staple and fancy

Dry Goods,

which they offer for sale at very reduced prices, for cash or approved credit, VIZ:—

WHITE, yellow, red, black and blue Flannels,
Drab and dark colored Coatings and Frizes,
Black, blue, green and drab superfine Broad-Cloths and Cassimeres,
Middling and low prized do do.
Calicoes, silk and cotton Ginghams,
Silk and cotton Shawls, 7 and 8-4 wide,
Camel's hair and plain cotton do.
Swansdown and fancy Vesting,
Linen and cotton Cambrick,
Bandanna and flag Handkerchiefs,
Irish Linens and India Cottons, *very cheap by the piece,*
Cotton Shirtings and book Muslins,
Twill'd and plain Jaconett Cambricks,
India and Italian black Crapes,
Barcelona handkerchiefs, Madras do,
Ribbons, Tapes and Threads,
Worsted and Lambs' wool Hose,
Long kid and wash leather Gloves,
Ladies' (New-York manufactured) morocco Shoes,
Chaise and twig Whips and Whip-Thongs,
Bombazetts, Rattinetts, Durants and Wildbores,
Drab and blue Stockinetts, and Bedford Cord,
Dimoty, Boot Cord and Webbing,
Webb's patent and deer-skin Suspenders,
Coat and Vest Buttons,
Olive twill'd Velvets,
Drab, plain and rib'd do,
Russia Diapers and brown Linens,
Brown and white cotton Plattillas,
Brussels and India fire Rugs,

Likewise, an assortment

HARDWARE, CONSISTING OF

Knives and Forks,
Raisors, Penknives, Scissors,
Snuffers, Portable Desk trimmings,
Bottle Stands, Clothes and Shoe Brushes
Hearth, and Hair " &c.
Tobacco Boxes, Nails, Screws, &c &c &c.

With a general assortment Crockery and Groceries.

4—

Norwich, Nov. 14, 1811.

JUST RECEIVED FROM NEW-YORK, A NEW SUPPLY OF

GOODS,

WHICH with those before on hand form an assortment, consisting of black, blue, drab, mixt, brown, Buff, red and white Cloths and Cassimeres, bottle and grass green, blue and drab pelice Cloths, pelice Flannels, red and green Salisbury Flannels, Yellow, white, red, green and black Flannels, drab, brown, mixt and dark Coatings, rose and horse Blankets, black, bottle and grass green, red, crimson, brown, mulberry, snuff and drab colored Bombazetts, figured Bombazetts, Bombazeen, Wildbores, Birdseye, black, blue, drab, brown and white Rattinetts, Durants, Russells, Calimancoes, Florentine, Sattin, Toilanett, bennet Cord, Swansdown and cotton Vest Patterns, black, and olive Velvets, imperial, patent and fancy Cords, black, brown, drab and fawn tabby Velvets, superfine, common and low prized Callicoes and Ginghams, a great variety, and some handsome patterns, all prices, from 6d. to 4s. furniture Callicoes, Cambrick and common Dimorties, 4-4 and 6-4 cambrick Muslins, from 2s. 3d. to 6s. black Cambrick, some very fine and nice, from 2s. to 7s. Humhums, from 6d. to 2s. 9d. British and India Book and mull mull Muslins, plain and fancy Lenoes, black Canton and black and white Italian Crapes, cotton shirtings, linen Cambrick, Linens & Lawns, linen and cotton, white and colored Pocket-Handkerchiefs, Bandanna, Barcelona and Madrass Handkerchiefs, damask and plain silk Shawls, camel's hair, imitation, white and colored cotton long and square Shawls, black and white laces, silk and cotton Sleeves, long and short silk, kid and cotton Gloves, Mens' beaver Gloves, velvet Ribbands, Tapes and Bobbins, Gauze, silk, cotton and worsted Hosiery, 1st and 2d quality black Sattins, black Sinchews, black, white, plaid, striped and brown Lutestrings, Persians, Lutestring, Satin, Chinese and love Ribbands, almost all colors, Sarcenet, figured silks for bonnets, Silk, Twist, Buttons, Moulds, Suspenders, Umbrellas, Pins, Russia Sheeting, Paper Hangings.

HARDWARE.

Mill, Cross-cut & Hand Saws, brass Kettles, Warming-pans, brass Andirons, and Shovels and Tongs, No. 1 and 2 English Shovels, Spades, Knives and Forks, Table and Tea Spoons, Plated brass and Iron Candlesticks, Snuffers and Trays, Servers, Commode Handles, stock, chest, Trunk and Pad Locks, door and table Butts, Screws, H and HL Hinges, Files, Hammers Pincers, Thumb-Latches, Whips and Whip Lashes, cotton and wool Cards, Trunks, one and two horse waggon and cart Boxes, Wire, Knitting Pins, Shears, Scissors, brass and japanned Ink-Stands, Slates and Pencils, Pocket Books and Purses, Mouse Traps, Stirrups, Buckles, & Webbing, Bellows, Sieves, Curry Combs, Bed-Cords, Cod lines, Axes, Hatchets, Fatt-Irons, 6 by 8 and 7 by 9 glass, cut and wrought Nails and brads, Gimblets, Augurs, Pewter Tea-Pots, Plates Basons, & porringers.

A very general assortment of Crockery, Stone and Hollow Ware, Looking Glasses &c.

GROCERIES.

Genuine French and Spanish Brandies, Wines of excellent and indifferent quality, West-India and New-England Rum, Cyder Brandy, Gin, Molasses, lump, White, and Brown Sugars, Raisins, Spices, Indigo, Starch, Pepper, Allspice, real and Common Ginger, salt Petre, Allum, Copperas, Dye-Woods, Rosin, Brimstone, Pearlash, Bohea, Souchong, Hyson and Hyson Skin Tea, of the first quality, Pipes, Chalk, Rice, Snuff and Tobacco, Chocolate, Coffee, Shaving Soap, best of Powder, Shot, and Flints, Salt, Codfish, Cotton Wool, best winter strained Spermaceti Lamp Oil, 5 tons of Iron, assorted flat bars, from 1 1-4 to 3 inches, square from 1-2 to 2 1-2 inches, round from 3-8 to 7-8, old, Sable Iron, suitable for cart and waggon tire, and country work, Nail Rods, and Nail-plates, Crawley London Hoop S. and Swedes, & American blistered Steel, Share Moulds, a constant supply of fresh superfine Flour, cotton factory Yarn and Cloths.

The above Goods with many not enumerated, will be sold at reasonable prices, and on easy terms for cash or approved credit, or in exchange for most all kinds of produce, linen, and woolen homespun Cloth, woolen Stockings and Yarn, white and checked Flannel, Lumber, and generally for any articles usually brought to this market.—Purchasers are respectfully invited to call and examine.

SAMUEL AVERY, & SON.

3—

JOHN W. BENNETT,

HAS just received and offers for sale at the sign of the *Gold Watch*, a few rods west of the Court-House, a very handsome assortment of English and French WATCHES.

A FEW pearl set, topaz and jet *Bosom Pins*, Pearl, filagree and cornelian Ear Rings—plain do. of various patterns.—Do. Finger Rings—elastic hair Bracelets—elegant plated and jappanned Castors—plated and Brittania Tea Pots—Sugar Dishes and Cream Pots—plated and brass Candlesticks—plated Snuffers with Tray—tortoise shell and horn Combs—Plated and Brittania Spoons—plated Sugar Tongs—Silk and morocco Purses,—Pocket-Books and Thread Cases.

Likewise,

A very handsome assortment of Penknives, Scissors, Watch Chains, Seals, Keys, &c. &c.—The above articles will be sold very low for Cash or approved credit.

☞ All kinds of Watches carefully repaired and warranted to perform well one year.

Norwich, Nov. 20, 1811. 4—1

WATCHES, WATCHES

Judah Hart

HAS RECEIVED

A NEW supply of warranted English and French

WATCHES,

cheap for cash or approved notes. Also, a handsome assortment plated Sugar Tongs, Table, Tea and Salt Spoons, together with Gold and Silver work as usual.

Particular attention paid to watch repairing, &c.

Cash paid for old Gold and Silver.

Norwich, Nov. 12, 1811. 1—6w—

Joseph Huntington,

HAS JUST RECEIVED,

AND IS NOW OPENING, A VERY EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

GOODS,

SUITABLE FOR THE PRESENT AND APPROACHING SEASON.

—Among which are—

BROAD Cloths, Cassimeres, Coatings, Flannels, Velvets, Rattinets, Shalloons, Durants, Russels, Bombazetts, Callicoes, India Cottons, Cotton and Linen Cambricks, Russia Sheeting, Shawls, Irish Linens, Long Lawns, Cotton Shirtings, Dimities, Long and Short Kid, Silk, and Cotton Gloves, Ribands, Lenoes, Irish Threads, Lutestrings, Cotton Handkerchiefs, Bandanna and Barcelona, do. Tapes, Providence Knitting Cotton, Brown Linen and Cotton, &c. &c. &c.

Also, an assortment of Hardware, Crockery, Groceries, &c. &c. half pint Tumblers per doz. Iron, Steel, Nail Rods, Wrought and Cut Nails, &c. &c. &c.

Also, Drugs and Medicine, as usual.

Norwich, Nov. 4, 1811. 5a—8w—

New Goods

BY DEVOTION AND STORRS,

AMONG WHICH ARE THE FOLLOWING:

SUPER. black, blue, mixt, and drab Broadcloths; Cassimeres; Flannels; Humhums; Callicoes; Durants; Bombazetts; Fancy Muslins & Cambricks; Lustrings; Sattins; Crapes; bandanna, flag, Madras, & other Handkerchiefs; Ribbons; Galoons; Threads; Tapes, &c. &c.

ALSO,

700 bushels SALT.

Rum, Brandy, Gin, Wine, Loaf and Brown Sugar, Molasses, Hyson, Hysonskin, Souchong and Bohea Teas, Ginger, Pepper, Allspice-Nutmegs, Cassia, Raisins, Logwood, Indigo, Cotton, Coffee, Chocolate, Powder, Shot, Tobacco, Snuff, &c. &c. at the most reduced price for Cash.

And further per Schooner Deborah, from Baltimore, 90 barrels best Superfine FLOUR.

10 Bbls. TAR,

Peach Brandy and Kegs TOBACCO, &c.

Nov. 19, 1811. 2—

E. PORTER,

BOOKSELLER, STATIONER, AND BOOK-BINDER;

No. 6 Cheapside, at the junction of Main and Pickle streets, NORWICH,

OFFERS at wholesale and retail,

SCHOOL-BOOKS

of every kind in present use; also, Classical, Theological, Historical and Miscellaneous Books.—More than 600 different kinds of Children's Books, from 2 to 75 cents each. Writing and Wrapping Paper of different qualities and sizes per Ream or less—a general assortment of Stationary, Blank Account Books, &c. &c.

Merchants and schools may *and shall* be supplyed with any of the above articles on as good terms as can be had at any other store in the United States.

Nov. 13, 1811 6w—1

TREASURY REPORT.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
NOVEMBER 22d, 1811.

SIR,

I have the honor to enclose a Report prepared in obedience to the act entitled "An Act to establish the Treasury Department."

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully,
Sir, your obedient servant,
ALBERT GALLATIN.

The Honorable
The Speaker of the House of Representatives.

REPORT.

In obedience to the direction of the "Act supplementary to the act entitled "An act to establish the Treasury Department," the Secretary of the Treasury respectfully submits the following Report and Estimates:

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

1. *To the end of the year* 1811.

The actual receipts into the Treasury, during the year ending on the 30th of September 1811, have consisted of the following sums, viz.

Customs, sales of lands, arrears, repayments, and all other branches of revenue, amounting together, as appears by the statement (E) to		$13,541,446 37
Temporary loan of 31st December 1810		2,750,000
Total amount of receipts		16,291,446 37
Making together with the balance in the Treasury on the 1st of October 1810, and amounting to		3,459,029 72
An aggregate of		19,750,476 09
The disbursements during the same year have been as followeth, viz.		
Civil department, including miscellaneous expences and those incident to the intercourse with foreign nations		$1,360,858 98
Army, fortifications, arms and arsenals	2,129,000	
Navy Department	2,136,000	
Indian Department	142,725	
		4,407,725
Payments for interest on the public debt		2,225,800 93
Total current expences		7,994,384 91
Reimbursement of the temporary Loan (in March and September, 1811)		2,750,000
Payments on account of the principal of the public debt		5,058,272 82
Amounting together, as will appear more in detail by the statement (E) to		15,802,657 73
And leaving in the Treasury on the 30th of September, 1811, a balance of		3,947,818 36
		19,750,476 09

The actual receipts arising from revenue alone and exclusively of the temporary loan, since reimbursed, appear from this statement to have exceeded the current expences, including therein the interest *paid* on the debt, by a sum of more than five millions and a half of dollars. But the payments on account of interest, during the year ending on the 30th September, 1811, have, from an unavoidable delay in making the usual remittances to Holland, fallen short of the amount due during the same period; and the real excess of receipts arising from revenue, beyond the current expences including therein the interest *accrued* on the debt, amounts only to near 5,100,000 dollars.

The receipts for the last quarter of the year 1811 are estimated at 3,300,000 dollars; and the expenditures (including the payment of arrears of interest and near 2,160,000 dollars on account of the principle of the public debt) at 4,300,000 dollars, which will leave at the end of the year a ballance in the Treasury of near three millions of dollars. It will not therefore be necessary to resort for the service of the present year, to the loan authorized by the act of the last session of Congress.

2 *Year* 1812.

It is ascertained that the nett revenue arising from duties on merchandize and tonnage, which has *accrued* during the three first quarters of the year 1811, exceeds six millions of dollars; and it may for the whole year be estimated at about 7,500,000 dollars.

The custom-house bonds outstanding on the first day of January 1812, and falling due in that year, are also estimated, after deducting bad debts at 7,500,000 dollars. This sum may therefore be assumed as the probable amount of receipts into the Treasury during the year 1812 on account of duties on merchandize and tonnage; the portion of revenue arising from importation subsequent to the present year, which will be received in 1812, being considered sufficient to pay the debentures and expences of Collection of that year.

The payment made by purchasers, of public lands north of the river Ohio, having during the two last years after deducting the expences and charges on that fund amounted to near $600,000 a year, that branch of revenue may for the present be estimated at that sum. Allowing $[illegible]

ORIGINAL STAINED

$[illegible] for the other small items of revenue, which consist principally of arrears and repayments, the whole amount of actual receipts into the Treasury during the year 1812, may therefore be estimated at $8,200,000

The current expences for the same year are estimated as followeth, viz.

1. Expences of a civil nature both domestic and foreign.		1,260,000
2. Military and Naval establishments according to the estimates of those two Departments, and including the additional permanent appropriations for the purchase of arms and for Indian annuities, viz. Army (including 32,000 dollars for militia)	2,581,000	
Arsenals, arms and ordnance	614,000	
Naval department	2,500,000	
Indian department	220,000	
		5,915,000
3. Interest on the public debt		2,225,000
mounting together to		$9,400,000

And exceeding by 1,200,000 dollars the probable amount of receipts. This deficit may be paid out of the sum of three millions dollars in the Treasury. But under existing circumstances, it does not seem eligible to exhaust that fund: and the estimate of receipts being also liable to more than usual uncertainty, the propriety of authorising a loan sufficient to supply that difference, and to defray such other extraordinary expences as may be incurred during the year, is respectfully submitted.

It must at the same time be observed that the sum of 9,400,000 dollars, thus stated as the amount of current expences for the year 1812, includes in fact a portion of extraordinary expences arising from the present state of affairs. For if the military and naval expenditure had been estimated at a sum not exceeding the amount actually expended for those objects during the year ending on the 30th of September, 1811, that is to say, at 4,400,000, instead of 5,900,000 dollars, the estimate of receipts would exceed that of current expences.

The disbursements on account of the naval establishment have amounted in the year ending on the 30th September, 1811, to	$1,675,000
And in the year ending on the 30th September, 1811, to	2,136,000
They are estimated for the year 1812 at	2,500,000
The disbursements on account of the military establishment have amounted in the year ending on the 30th September, 1810, to	2,309,000
And in the year ending on the 30th 1811 to	2,129,000
They are estimated for the year 1812 at	3,195,000

But the detailed annual estimates for the year 1812 will show that they are predicated on the employment of almost the whole of the naval force, and of the whole military establishment of the United States as authorised by law, covering, besides several other items, all the expence of more than 17,000 effective men in the land and sea service.

With respect to the payments on account of the principal of the debt, it is evident that an authority to borrow a sum equal that which will be reimbursed during the year 1812, will be necessary. The payments which, according to law, must be made during that year on that account consisting of

1. Annual reimbursement of six per cent and deferred stock	1,570,000
2. Reimbursement of the residue of the converted stock	565,318 41
Amounting together to	2,135,318 41

This sum, and that payable for interest, amounting together to 4,360,000 dollars, leave, in order to complete the annual appropriation of eight millions, a balance of $3,640,000, which can be applied in no other manner than in purchases of stock at the prices limited by law. The amount which may be thus applied is therefore uncertain.

PUBLIC DEBT.

It appears by the statement (D) that the payments on account of the principal of the public debt will, from the 1st of October 1810 to the 31st December 1811, have exceeded six millions four hundred thousand dollars. With the exception of the annual reimbursement of the 6 per cent. and deferred stocks, there will remain at the end of the year 1811 no other portion of the public debt reimbursable at the will of the United States, than the residue of converted stock, amounting, as above stated, to 565,000 dollars, and which will be paid in the year 1812. There being nothing afterwards left, on which the laws, passed subsequent to the year 1801, for the redemption of the debt, can operate, a general view of the result and effect of those laws will now be presented.

Exclusively of near three millions of unfunded debt, since reimbursed, as detailed in the report of 18th April 1808, the public debt of the U. States amounted on the 1st of April, 1801, to $79,935,999

The whole amount of principal extinguished during the period of ten years and nine months, commencing on the 1st of April, 1801, and ending on the 31st of December, 1811, exceeds forty-six millions of dollars, viz.		
Foreign debt paid in full	10,075,904	
Eight per cent. five and half per cent. four and half per cent. and navy six per cent. stocks and temporary loans due on the 1st of April, 1801 to the Bank of the U. S. all paid in full	12,657,706	
Six per cent. and deferred stocks, including the exchanged stock reimbursed	20,820,714	
Three per cent. stock including converted do. reimbursed	2,079,369	
Registered debt, and debt due to foreign officers	90,093	
		46,022,810
Leaving the amount of old debt unredeemed on 1st January 1812 and consisting of the following specie, viz.		33,900,189
Six per cent. and deferred stocks unredeemed amount	17,067,096	
Three per cent. stock	16,177,890	
Converted do.	565,318	
		16,723,208
1796 six per cent. stock		80,000
Registered debt and debt due to foreign officers		33,885
		33,904,189
And to which adding the Louisiana six per cent. stock being a new debt contracted subsequent to the 1st of April 1811:		11,250,000
Make the whole amount of public debt on the 1st January 1812.		$45,154,189
The annual interest on the public debt due on the 1st of April, 1801, amounted to		$4,180,463
The annual interest on the public debt extinguished between the 1st April, 1801, and the 1st January, 1812, amounts to		2,632,982
Leaving for the amount of annual interest on the old debt unredeemed on the 1st January 1812		1,547,481
The annual interest on the Louisiana stock is		675,000
Making the annual interest on the whole debt due on the 1st Jan. 1812,		2,222,481
Which subtracted from the annual interest on the debt due on 1st April, 1801		4,180,463
Leaves for the difference between the amount of interest respectively payable at those two dates,		1,967,942

The disposable national revenue, or that portion which alone is applicable to defray the annual national expenses, consists only of the surplus of the gross amount of revenue collected, beyond the amount necessary for paying the interest on the public debt. A diminution of that interest is, with respect to the ability of defraying the other annual expenses, a positive increase of revenue to the same amount. With an equal amount of gross revenue, the revenue applicable to defray the national expenses, is now, by the effect of the reduction of the debt, 2,600,000 dollars greater than on the 1st day of April, 1801. Or, if another view of the subject be thought more correct, the laws for the reduction of the debt have in ten years and nine months, enabled the United States to pay in full the purchase money of Louisiana, and increased their revenue near two millions of dollars.

If the amount of annual payments on account of both the principal and interest of the public debt, during the last eight years, be contrasted with the payments hereafter necessary for the same purpose, the difference will be still more striking. Eight millions of dollars have been annually paid on that account during those eight years. The whole amount payable after the year 1812, including the annual reimbursement on the six per cent. and deferred stocks, is 3,792,381 dollars, making an annual difference of more than four millions two hundred thousand dollars, which will be liberated from that appropriation. And this annual payment of about three millions eight hundred thousand dollars would have been sufficient, with some small variations, to discharge in ten years the whole of the residue of the existing debt, with the exception of the three per cent. stock, the annual interest, on which amounts only to 485,000 dollars. The aspect of the foreign relations of the United States forbids, however, the hope of seeing the work completed within that short period.

The redemption of principal has been effected without the aid of any internal taxes, either direct or indirect, without any addition during the last seven years to the rate of duties on importations, which on the contrary have been impaired by the repeal of that on salt, and notwithstanding the great diminution of commerce during the last four years. It therefore proves decisively the ability of the United States with their ordinary revenue, to discharge, in ten years of peace, a debt of forty-two millions of dollars, a fact which considerably lessens the weight of the most formidable objection to which that revenue, depending almost solely on commerce, appears to be liable. In the time of peace, it is almost sufficient to defray the expenses of a war; in time of war it is hardly competent to support the expenses of a peace establishment. Sinking at once under adverse circumstances from fifteen to six or eight millions of dollars, it is only by the persevering application of the surplus, which it affords in years of prosperity, to the discharge of the debt, that a total change in the system of taxation, or a perpetual accumulation of debt can be avoided.—But if a similar application of such surplus be hereafter strictly adhered to, forty millions of debt contracted during five or six years of war, may always, without any extraordinary exertions, be reimbursed in ten years of peace. This view of the subject has at the present crisis appeared necessary for the purpose of distinctly pointing out one of the principal resources within the reach of the United States. But to be placed on a solid foundation, it requires the aid of a revenue "sufficient at least to defray the ordinary expenses of government, and to pay the interest on the public debt, including that on new loans which may be authorised."

PROVISION FOR THE ENSUING YEARS.

The revenue is derived from two sources, the duties on importations, and the sales of public lands.

The nett revenue arising from duties on merchandize and tonnage, which accrued during the year 1809, amounted to $6,527,168

The nett revenue arising from the same sources, which accrued during the year 1810, amounted, as will appear by the statement (A.) and (B) to $12,513,490

The same revenue for the year 1811, is estimated, as has already been stated, at $7,500,000

A portion of the revenue of this year having been collected on British merchandize imported before the prohibition took effect, the permanent revenue, arising from duties on tonnage and merchandize, will not probably, at their present rate, and under existing circumstances, exceed $6,000,000

an estimate which is corroborated by the view of the subject exhibited in the statement (B2.)

The sales of public lands north of the river Ohio, have, during the year ending on the 30th September 1811, amounted as appears by the statement (C.) to 207,000 acres, and the payments by purchasers to 600,000 dollars. It had already been stated that those payments on the average of the two last years, amount, after deducting the expences and charges on that fund to the annual sum of $600,000

The sales in the Mississippi territory being in the first instance appropriated to the payment of 1,250,000 dollars to the state of Georgia are, distinctly stated.

The permanent revenue, of annual receipts after the year 1812, calculated on the existing state of affairs may therefore be estimated at	$6,600,000
Which deducted from the annual expenditures calculated on the same principle, and amounting by the preceding estimate of the year 1812, to	9,200,000
Leaves a deficiency to be provided for of	2,600,000

An addition of fifty per cent. to the present amount of duties (together with a continuance of the temporary duties heretofore designated by the name of "Mediterranean Fund") will be sufficient to supply that deficiency, and is respectfully submitted. This mode appears preferable for the present to any internal tax. With respect to the sales of public lands, besides affording a supplementary fund for the ultimate redemption of the public debt, they may without any diminution of revenue, be usefully applied as a bounty to soldiers enlisting in the regular service, and in facilitating the terms of loans. But it does not appear that the actual receipts into the Treasury arising from the sales can be materially encreased, without a reduction in the price; unless it be by an attempt to offer certain portions for sale in the large cities of the Union.

The same amount of revenue would be necessary, and, with the aid of loans, would it is believed be sufficient in case of war. The same increase of duties would therefore be equally necessary in that event. Whether it would be sufficient to produce the same amount of revenue under existing circumstances, cannot at present be determined. Should any deficiency arise, it may be supplied without difficulty by a further increase of duties by a restoration of that on salt, and by a proper selection of moderate internal taxes. To raise a fixed revenue of only nine millions of dollars, is so much within the compass of the national resources, so much less in proportion than is paid by any other nation, that, under any circumstances, it will only require the will of the legislature to effect the object.

The possibility of raising money by loans to the amount which may be wanted remains to be examined. For the fact that the United States may easily in ten years of peace, extinguish a debt of forty-two millions of dollars, does not necessarily imply that they could borrow that sum during a period of war.

In the present state of the world: foreign loans may be considered nearly unattainable. In that respect, as in all others, the United States must solely rely on their own resources. These have their natural bounds, but are believed to be fully adequate to the support of all the national force that can be usefully and efficiently employed.

The ability and will of the United States faithfully to perform their engagements, are universally known; and the terms of loans will in no shape whatever be affected by the want of confidence in either. They must, however, depend, not only on the state of public credit, and on the ability to lend, but also on the existing demand for capital required for other objects. Whatever this may be, the money wanted by the public must be purchased at its market price. Whenever the amount wanted for the service of the year or the whole amount of stock in the market, shall exceed certain limits, it may be expected that legal interest will not be sufficient to obtain the sums required. In that case the most simple and direct is also the cheapest and safest mode. It appears much more eligible to pay at once the difference, either by a premium in lands, or by allowing a higher rate of interest, than to encrease the amount of stock created, or to attempt any operation which might injuriously affect the circulating medium of the country. This difficulty, and it is the only serious one which has been anticipated, will not, indeed if analysed, appear very formidable. For, to take an extreme case, and supposing even forty millions of dollars to be borrowed at eight instead of six per cent. a year, the only difference would consist in the additional payment of eight hundred thousand dollars a year, until the principle was reimbursed: a payment inconvenient indeed, and to be avoided if practicable, but inconsiderable if compared either with the effects of other means of raising money, or with some other branches of the public expenditure.

It appears from the preceding estimates that nothing more may be strictly wanted for defraying, during the year 1812 the expences as yet authorised by law than an authority to borrow a sum equal to that which may be reimbursed on account of the principal of the public debt. With a view to the ensuing years, and considering the aspect of public affairs presented by the executive, and the measures of expence which he has recommended, it has been attempted to show

1. That a fixed revenue of about nine millions of dollars is necessary and sufficient both under the existing situation of the United States, and in the event of their assuming a different attitude.

2. That an addition to the rate of duties on importations is at present sufficient for that purpose, although in the course of events it may require some aid from other sources of revenue.

3. That a just reliance may be placed on obtaining loans to a considerable amount, for defraying the extraordinary expences which may be incurred beyond the amount of revenue above stated.

4. That the peace revenue of the United States will be sufficient, without any extraordinary exertions, to discharge in a few years the debt which may be thus necessarily incurred.

All which is respectfully submitted.

ALBERT GALATIN.

Treasury Department, Nov. 22, 1811.

Congressional.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 27.

Mr. Gholson, from the committee of claims presented a report on a petition referred to them. This report was unfavorable to the petitioners, on the ground that the claim was barred by the statute of limitations. Some discussion took place on concurring with the report of the committee, in which the propriety of repealing the statute of limitations was touched upon. The report was referred to a committee of the whole on Monday, for the purpose of giving the subject a full and fair discussion.

The house went into committee of the whole, on the report of the committee of elections, on the contested election of John P. Hungerford—Mr. Desha in the chair.

Before any decision could be had, the committee rose,

And the house adjourned.

THURSDAY, Nov. 28.

The speaker laid before the house a communication from the secretary of the treasury, relative to foreign coins. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. Bacon offered two resolutions, directing the committee of ways and means to enquire into the expediency of continuing in force the act providing for the payment of certain salaries for a limited time and also the first section of the act for the protection of the commerce and seamen of the United States against the Barbary powers (Mediterranean fund.) The resolutions were both agreed to.

Mr. Morrow observed that he held in his hand a resolution relating to a subject of very great importance to the state he had the honor to represent (Ohio.) The late occurrence on the Wabash must convince every person of the absolute necessity of putting our frontiers in a proper state of defence against Indian hostility. He had long been of opinion that it was as absurd to expect to make men soldiers without putting arms into their hands, as to undertake to make them mechanics without the use of tools. He accordingly offered a resolution, authorising the president to loan to the state of Ohio a certain number of arms and field pieces for a limited time, which was referred to a committee of the whole house.

The house resumed the unfinished business of yesterday (contested election between Hungerford and Talliaferro.)

FRIDAY, Nov. 29.

The resolution some days ago offered by Mr. Little, calling upon the President for information relative to the impressment of American seamen, was taken up, agreed to, and a committee of 2 members appointed to carry it to the President.

Mr. Macon moved that the committee of the whole have leave to sit again on the contested election of John P. Hungerford; but the house refused to grant them leave.

Mr. Macon then moved that the house proceed to the consideration of the report of the committee of elections on that subject—[This report, it will be recollected, recommends the allowance of further time to Mr. Hungerford to collect testimony in support of his election.]

Mr. Hungerford spoke in favor of the report and was followed by Mr. Emmott, in a speech of considerable length and Mr. Pitkin, on the same side. Mr. Talliaferro and Mr. Fisk opposed it. Mr. Randolph, after a variety of remarks to which the discussion led, on the power of the house in compelling testimony, &c. moved to recommit the report to the committee of Elections, and that they be authorised to send for persons and papers, and to issue commissions to take depositions.

The ayes and noes were taken on Mr. Randolph's motion for re-commitment, which was lost, ayes 50, noes 66. The ayes and noes were then called on agreeing to the report of the committee of elections—Ayes 36, noes 65.

Mr. Gholson then introduced two resolutions, which were adopted. 1st. Resolved, that John P. Hungerford is not entitled to a seat in this House. 2d. Resolved, that John Talliaferro is entitled to a seat in this House.

SATURDAY, Nov. 30.

A report by the committee of foreign relations was made the house. It is a paper of considerable length and concludes with six resolutions, in substance as follows.

1. Resolved, That the Military establishment as authorised by the existing laws, ought to be immediately completed by filling up the ranks and prolonging the enlistment of the troops;

ORIGINAL STAINED

[illegible] encourage enlistments, a bounty in [illegible] ought to be given in addition to the pay and [illegible] now allowed by law.

That an additional force of ten thousand [illegible] troops ought to be immediately raised to [illegible] for three years: and that a bounty in lands [illegible] to be given to encourage enlistments.

3. That it is expedient to authorise the President under proper regulations, to accept the service of any number of volunteers, not exceeding fifty thousand; to be organized, trained, and held in readiness to act on such service, as the exigences of the government may require.

4. That the President be authorised to order out from time to time such detachments of the militia, as in his opinion the public service may require.

5. That all the vessels not now in service, belonging to the navy, and worthy of repair, be immediately fitted up and put in commission.

6. That it is expedient to permit our merchant vessels, owned exclusively by resident citizens, and commanded and navigated solely by citizens, to arm under proper regulations to be prescribed by law, in self defence, against all unlawful proceedings towards them on the high seas.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 2.

Mr. Tallaferro, who on Friday last was elected by a majority of the votes of the house, to fill the chair, Gen. Hungerford, appeared, took the oath and seat.

The speaker laid before the house certain resolutions of some persons who had come together in Galloway, N. J. in which the resolutionists highly approve of the spirit of the President's Message; declare that now is the time to *fight or submit*; that if Congress fight, (as they doubt not they will) they will help them with all their might, and moreover they will keep a sharp look out (and they say they are in a fine place for it) to prevent the "odious and detestable crime of smuggling." No order was taken on the resolutions; no notice, no remark—of course they sleep on the table.

On motion of Mr. Newton, a certain letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, addressed to the Com. of Commerce and Manufacture was ordered to be printed. Mr. Pitkin enquired of what nature was the letter, and requested it might be read, before the house should order that to be printed of which they had no knowledge. The letter gives the committee information of all the modes of evading the non-intercourse law which have come to his knowledge and points out the best manner of preventing such evasions in future. He mentions, first, that vessels arrive from St. Barts with British produce: secondly, that coasting vessels, under pretence of bringing plaister of Paris from Passamaquaddy, take in British goods at sea: thirdly, that British goods are smuggled from Canada, particularly through Vermont. To prevent these evations and infractions the Secretary recommends the appointment of sworn examiners, to inspect all goods &c. on arrival, and ascertain fully whence such articles come, and would have the collectors particularly authorised to scrutinize—would allow no goods, no articles whatever brought from Passamaquaddy, except by special licence of the President—would authorise the collectors and their agents to *search houses* and other places to prevent smuggling from Canada—and he would have officers (four he supposes to be enough) appointed to examine the conduct of all Custom-House-Officers, inspect their books, &c. and see that they are honest and industrious in detecting fraud of this kind.

The Senate have amended the appointment bill 22 to 12, in favor of $5,000. To this the house will probably agree.

Mr. Porter, Chairman of the committee of Foreign Relations, said, that on Friday last, when he had the honor of submitting a report in part of the Committee of Foreign Relations, his wish was to have made it the order of the day for Thursday next, but on the suggestion of some gentlemen at the moment, he had said he should call it up to day: agreeably to the wishes of many gentlemen on both sides of the house, as well as to his own, he would now give notice that on Thursday next he should call up the report, by which time he trusted gentlemen would have their minds made up.

Mr. Pitkin presented the petition of Jonathan Atwater and Thomas and John Ward of New-Haven. The petitioners state that the last spring they had taken from the West-Indies a quantity of rum, purchased previously to the issuing of the President's Proclamation of Nov. last, with an intent to carry the same to Cadiz, but coming to the U. States for provisions for their voyage, not for the purpose of landing the rum, the vessel, on board of which it was, was seized by a revenue cutter, taken into New-Haven, and libelled. They pray relief. Referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures.

A bill from the Senate, appropriating $1000 per annum for five years, for the increase of the Congressional Library, was twice read and referred to committee of the whole for to-morrow.

TUESDAY, DEC. 3.

On motion of Mr Randolph, the investigation committee as it is called, was empowered to send for persons and papers; which induces a belief that the committee will pay due attention to their duties; in which case much surprising matter will be unfolded when they report.

Domestic Intelligence.

NEW-YORK, DEC. 2.

THE frigate United States, Commodore Decatur, arrived at Norfolk on the 23d ult. from New-York. The Essex frigate sailed from Hampton Roads on the 22d. and arrived in the Delaware a few days since.

FROM SPAIN.

Capt. Bancroft, of the schooner Sea Nymph, 42 days from Algesiras, informs that a detachment of the French army, said to be under the command of Soult in person, and about 10,000 strong, had a few days previous to his sailing made their appearance in the neighborhood of Algesiras, and had compelled General Balleste-ros, whose army consisted of 3800 effectives and 600 other troops, to retreat from the possessions held on the heights, and take protection under the batteries of Gibraltar. This had been done without any fighting of consequence. A small detachment of Soult's army was fallen in with, and about 30 made prisoners, among whom was a Colonel, since this the lives lost on both sides do not exceed 50. The Spanish General very wisely avoided an engagement with a force so superior in numbers and discipline, and only considered the security of his army until he can be reinforced. About two hours before captain B. left Algesiras, three English officers arrived with despatches from Tarifa, with an account of the arrival of 2500 English, and 4000 Spanish troops at that place; that half of them were landed when they left Tarifa; and that 2000 more were expected from Ceuta. The French were in full possession of St. Roque, and all the inhabitants had fled for protection under the rock of Gibraltar; and they were within a league of Algesiras, and momently expected; so that all the inhabitants were leaving the town with what they could carry, and flying for protection on board vessels, and on Green Island. They so overloaded the boats with women and children, that in the hurry and confusion two of them were sunk and a number drowned. On the morning of the 16th October, a constant fire was kept up between the skirmishing parties near the neutral ground, and the gun-boats stationed there were playing upon the French. At the entrance of the Gut of Gibraltar Capt. B. passed a fleet of ten sail of transports, with troops, under convoy of a frigate, bound in.

DEC. 3.

The Sloop of War Hornet, with the Messengers for France and England, will probably sail this day at 11 o'clock, as the last act of Despatches are expected by this morning's Mail.

It was reported yesterday, on the authority of a letter from Washington, that the Hornet is to carry out a TREATY, agreed upon by our Government, and Mr. *Foster*, for the approval of the British Cabinet.

Besides this report, we know, that, for two days past, there has been considerable *whispering* in this city on this subject, among a class of men whose elevation in society *may* enable them to get a peep behind the political curtain.

Yesterday, in consequence of an order from Government, the specie that had been shipped in the Hornet for the purchase of French Goods, was re-landed.

We learn, by the brig Champlin, in 7 days from Savannah, that about 80 of the French privateersmen who had been lodged in the Savannah jail, had been released, and sailed in a schr. for Charleston, in company with the Champlin. —It appears, that these men, having been enlisted at Charleston, for the two French privateers lately burnt at Savannah, had so recently arrived from that place, that they had not yet gone on board the privateers, and were not, directly, engaged in the fracas that occurred between the American seamen and French privateersmen. On this account, they were released, and had gone back to Charleston.

DECEMBER 4.

The Hornet has not yet gone.—Instead of the Despatches which were to have come on yesterday, an order was received for the detention of the Hornet till further orders. We hope the knotty points will be got over.

The report in yesterday's Gazette of a *Treaty* being about to be sent out in the Hornet, would have come nearer our meaning if we had made use of the word *arrangement*, for it is an arrangement between Mr. Monroe and Mr. Foster, relative to the mutual repealing of the Orders in Council and Non-Importation Act, which we understand, is to go out in the Hornet.—This vessel, we have reason to believe, will sail in the course of the week; but such has been the effect of the REPORT of the Committee of Foreign Relations on *ministerial* Men at Washington, that a PAUSE has ensued!

A letter from Washington says, "The administration have come to a determination of formally recognizing the Independence of South-America.

DEC. 5.

Yesterday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, the United States sloop of war Hornet, Capt. Lawrence, sailed from this port for France and England, with two messengers, Lieut. BIDDLE and Mr. TAYLOE, who are the bearers of despatches from our government, to our charge des affaires at Paris, and London, and from Mr. FOSTER, the British minister at our court.

The Hornet remained at anchor last evening, at the watering-place, becalmed.

PHILADELPHIA, DEC. 4.

Below, brig Chatham, Livingston, from Lisbon, sailed Oct. 24. A gentleman, passenger in the Chatham, came up in a pilot boat this morning—He informs that advices had been received at Lisbon of the total evacuation of Portugal by the French army, and that the British army were advanced 3 or 400 miles from Lisbon.

A report was current here this morning, that the Orders in Council were off. We give it merely as a report, without attaching any credit to it. If there is any thing in it, it will, of course, be known by this day's Southern Mail.

BOSTON, DEC. 6.

FROM LAGUIRA.

☞ Capt. Harris, who arrived here yesterday, in the schooner Nancy, in 22 days from Laguira, informs us that the independence of that Province was considered as completed.—Miranda who had been the principal agent in this event, was very popular, and was very active both in town and country. The port was blockaded by a Spanish frigate and some smaller vessels. Several Americans had been captured by them and sent to leeward.

The exportation of specie and copper was rigidly prohibited. Produce high.

Several English vessels were about sailing for Gibraltar, with those who were dissatisfied, and their property. Frenchmen were arriving from St. Thomas's and other Islands to settle.—A vessel sailed 9 days before with passengers for N. York.

THE COURIER.

NORWICH, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 11.

OFFICIAL.—INDIAN WAR.

Extract of a letter from Governor Harrison, to the Secretary of War, dated, Head-quarters, near the Prophet's town, Nov. 8th, 1811.

SIR—I have the honor to inform you, that the dawn of yesterday terminated an action between the troops under my command, and the whole of the Prophet's force. Their precipitate retreat, leaving a number of the warriors dead on the field, and the subsequent abandonment of their town, (which was partially fortified) attest for us a complete and decisive victory. It has, however, been dearly purchased. A number of brave and valuable men have fallen victims to their zeal for their country's service. The behavior of the regulars and militia troops was such as would have done honor to veterans. I arrived at my present position (a mile from the town) on the evening of the 9th instant: a correspondence was immediately opened with the Prophet, and there was every appearance of a successful termination of the expedition, without bloodshed. Indeed there was an agreement for a suspension of hostilities, until a further communication should take place on the next day. Contrary, however, to this engagement, he attacked me at half past four o'clock in the morning, so suddenly, that the Indians were in the camp before many of the men could get out of their tents. A little confusion for a short time prevailed, but aided by the great exertions of the officers, I was soon enabled to form the men in order. The companies most pressed were supported, several successful charges made, and about day light, the enemy were finally put to flight. Our killed and wounded amount to 179, of these 42 are now dead.

I have not been able to ascertain the number of Indians in the action, it must however have been considerable.

The principle chief of those Powatamics, who have joined the Prophet, is wounded and in our possession. I have taken care of him, and shall send him back to his tribe. At a more leisure moment I shall do myself the honor to transmit a more particular account of the action, and of our previous movements, and am, with the highest respect, sir, your humble servant.

WM HENRY HARRISON.

The Hon. Wm. Eustis, Secretary of War.

[*Translated for the Freeman's Journal*]

From the Cadiz Regency Gazette, of Oct. 17.

The old French veteran regiments and officers (including Generals, among which is Marshal Victor) are re-calling into France.

All the French Hospitals at Toledo are full of sick and wounded. The hospital of St. Lazarus alone, is filled with 2000 sick, just arrived from Marmont's army. Another hospital (formerly a manufactory of arms) is fitting up, to receive 3000 from Talavera.

The whole French force in Madrid, and the surrounding towns, amounted only, on the 18th September to 2195 men.

SEVILLE, OCT. 4.

On the 27th ult. at 5 P. M. an officer from the army of Marshal Marmont arrived here express with despatches to Marshal Soult, who, in consequence, immediately despatched an officer to his brother, who is with an army in Grenada another to General Godinot, and another to Marshal Victor, and immediately also called a council of war, *composed of all the officers of his army!* It is assured, that those despatches contain a detailed account from Marshal Marmont of his extreme necessities, arising from the constant reinforcements received by the British, and that his resources of provisions and medicines being nearly exhausted, he calls for *immediate relief!*

At the late District Court at Raleigh, N. C. Robert Mitchell and others, were fined 27,000 dollars for a violation of our Embargo laws.

The City Council of Charleston, have ordered Thursday the 5th of December inst. to be set apart as a day of general Thanksgiving.

At the Quarterly Sessions, at Norfolk, on Monday, the Court bound over several persons to keep the peace for *seven years*. These gentlemen had been engaged in tarring and feathering a man by the name of *Mills*, on the 16th ult. True bills were found against others, who are to undergo judicial enquiry.

The Hon. Calvin Goddard is appointed State's Attorney for the County of New-London.

Married,

At Lyme, by the Rev. David Huntington, Mr. *Richard Evans*, of East Hartford, to Miss *Elizabeth Williams* of Lyme.

Died,

At New-York, Mr. *Abel Hall*, Jr. aged 22 years, of the house of Hall and Goodman.

LYMAN BREWER

HAS just received, and now offers for sale,

1200 lbs. Lump Sugar, at the New-York price,

10 bbls. Coffee,

Hyson Skin and Souchong Teas, per Chest, or lb.

Norwich, Dec. 10, 1811. 5—

LOST,

ON *the evening of the 14th October last, in Norwich Port, a brown Coating*

GREAT COAT,

with a green baize lining, about half worn. Whoever will return it to this office, shall be reasonably rewarded.

ASA TORREY.

Lebanon, Dec. 10, 1811. 5—

GOOD HORSES.

FOR sale, 5 good family HORSES, well broke to Saddle and Harness, at the Chelsea Coffee House,

By JOHN MORGAN.

Dec. 10. 5—

ONE CENT REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, about the middle of January, 1808, an indented apprentice boy, named NATHAN WEDGE; about 15 years of age. This is to forbid all persons harboring or ruffing said boy, on penalty of the law.

JOSIAH LANE.

Norwich, Nov. 13, 1811. 2—

"*Come for all things are now ready.*"

THE subscriber has a warrant to collect of the inhabitants of the town of Preston, a State Tax, of one cent on the dollar, on Levy 1810, and will attend to receive the same, and all arrearages, at the following places, viz. Gersham Dorrances, the 30th day of December, 1811, from 2 to 5 o'clock, P. M. Elisha Prentice's, the 31st, from 9 o'clock, A. M. to 12—John Johnson's, the same day, from 2 to 5 o'clock, P. M.—George Phillips', the 1st day of January, 1812, from 10 o'clock, A. M. to 12—William P. Capron's, the same day, from 2 to 5 o'clock, P. M.—Samuel Holden's, the 2d from 10 o'clock, A. M. to 12—Charles L. Downer's, the same day, from 2 to 5 o'clock, P. M.—All in arrears will do well to notice the above.

JOHN MORGAN, Jr. *Collector.*

Preston, Dec. 2d, 1811. 5—

EVENING-SCHOOL

OPENED, by ELIJAH AMES, in West-Chelsea *School House*.—Those who wish to study Writing, Arithmetic, or any other Branch, taught in common Schools, may be accommodated.

Dec. 11. 5—

FOR SALE,

A FARM;

LYING in Bozrah, on the turnpike road from Norwich, to Colchester, containing 130 acres, with two Dwelling-Houses, two barns, and other out houses; well divided into mowing, ploughing, pasturing and wood land, well watered and fenced with stone wall, and will cut fifty tons hay yearly—also, another lot, nearly a half a mile from said FARM, containing 40 acres, and will be sold separately, or together, as may best suit the purchaser. For further particulars enquire of

ELIPHALET BALDWIN,

on the premises.

December 11, 1811. 5—

FOR SALE,

A FARM;

IN the town of Otis, county of Berkshire, and commonwealth of Massachusetts, half a mile north of the Meeting-House, containing about one hundred and fifty acres. Said FARM is situated on the Turnpike Road leading from Hartford, in Connecticut, to Albany, by way of Lenox, forty-four miles from Hartford, fourteen from Lenox, and forty-four from Albany. There is a good new two story Dwelling-House on said FARM, a convenient Barn, Stabling, &c. and other out houses. Also, a convenient merchant's Store, which has a good trade; the house is improved as a tavern, is an excellent stand, has as good a run of custom as any on the road. The land is a good strong soil, and about fifty or sixty acres under improvement, well watered by small streams and springs, and is on Farmington River. Said FARM will be sold on very advantageous terms to the purchaser. For further particulars enquire of

WILLIAM S. HART, Esq.

of Norwich, or the subscriber on the premises

JOSEPH T. CUMMINGS.

Otis, Dec. 6, 1811. 5—

THE *Hon. Court of Probate for the district of Norwich, has allowed six months from the 3d Dec 1811, for the creditors to the estate of*

MR. JOSEPH HIBBART,

late of Lisbon, deceased, to exhibit their demands to the subscriber for settlement, or be debarred recovery agreeable to law.

LYDIA HIBBART, *Adm'x.*

Lisbon, Dec. 3, 1811. 5—

CAME *into the enclosure of the subscriber, on the first of November last a red yearling*

HEIFER,

white face, half crop on each ear, with a halfpenny on one. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take it away.

STEPHEN BENJAMIN.

Preston, (Long Society) Dec. 7, 1811. 5—

THE TAYLORING BUSINESS.

Ephraim Harris,

FROM BOSTON,

MOST respectfully informs the inhabitants of Norwich, and the public, that he has taken a shop in Norwich, owned by Maj. *Joseph Perkins*, a few doors east of the Hotel; where he offers his services at the above business, and solicits, their patronage—and be assured he will spare no pains to please those who will honor him with their commands: as he has been regularly bred in some of the most fashionable of the trade, and is determined to do his work in the best manner, agreeable to the latest and most approved fashions; and he flatters himself to the satisfaction of all persons who may please to favor him with their custom. Small favors thankfully received.

EPHRAIM HARRIS.

N. B. A Journeyman TAYLOR wanted as above.

Norwich, Nov. 18, 1811. 2—

Miss Harland & Miss Marsh,

HAVE on hand an elegant assortment of

MILLINERY,

just from New-York, suitable for this and the approaching season, which they will sell on the most liberal terms.

Coats, Habits and Gowns cut and fitted as usual.

Norwich, Nov. 27. 2—

DABOLL'S ALMANACKS,

for 1812.

ORIGINAL STAINED

POETRY.

MELANCHOLY.

" She round us throws
A death-like silence, and a dread repose;
Her gloomy presence saddens all the scene,
Shades ev'ry flower, and darkens ev'ry green;
Deepens the murmur of the falling floods,
And breathes a browner horror o'er the woods."

PATIENCE.

Without mounting by degrees, a man cannot attain to high things; and the breaking of a ladder still casteth a man back, and maketh the thing wearisome which was easy.

Bendix,

DENTIST,
FROM LONDON,

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Norwich and its vicinity, that he intends practising at his profession as DENTIST, until the 20th of this month.—Ladies or Gentlemen who wish to be waited on at their place of abode, by leaving a line at this office or at Morgan's Tavern, will be punctually attended to. He has for sale, his justly celebrated TOOTH-PASTE, for the preservation of the Teeth and scurvy in the Gums, much renowned for its efficacy, by the liberal Medical gentlemen of different States in the Union. Defective Teeth, by the use of this application, are generally prevented from growing worse, and that disagreeable smell to the breath, (that generally originates from bad Teeth and scorbutic Gums,) is radically removed. It is also a necessary appendage to the Toilet, and indeed, but common justice is done toward it, since it imparts a firmness, and beautiful redness to the Gums—to the breath a most delectable sweetness; and if used constantly as directed, will render them both firm and white, and prevent the Tooth-ache, that intense and intolerable pain from returning to those who have been liable to its most baleful effects. He has also, for sale, a cure for the Tooth-ache, in less than five minutes without drawing or the least pain.

☞No cure no pay.—Those who have not wherewith to satisfy him for his exertions, may be waited on gratis.

Norwich, December 4. 4—

Muffs & Tippets.

G. Buckingham

HAS JUST RECEIVED A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

MARTIN MUFFS & TIPPETS,

FROM 10 TO 35 DOLLARS.

—*ALSO*—

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS,

OF THE LATEST FASHIONS.

—Among which are—

BLACK, White and Colored Lutestrings, Black, White and Colored Canton Crapes; Imperial Silk Vellums, Lace Veils, Callicoes, Ginghams, Cambricks, Muslins, Ribbons and Lace, Long and Short Kid Gloves. An elegant assortment of Long and Square Shawls, Bombazettes, Broad Cloths, and Cassimeres, Ladies' Pelisse Cloths, Cotton Shirtings and India Cottons, by the quantity, at the lowest New-York prices. Together with a complete assortment of Fancy Dry-Goods. All of which will be sold unusually cheap for Cash.—Fresh supplies of Goods will be received from New-York or Boston, almost every week.

Norwich Landing, Oct. 15, 1811. 49—

FRANCIS A. PERKINS,

OFFERS FOR SALE,

Blue Printed, Mulberry, Blue Lined,
Brown Lined, Edged and China
DINING SETTS:
China and Fancy
TEA SETTS,
a great variety of patterns—an assortment of
China and Fancy
TEA CUPS AND SAUCERS.
An assortment
COFFEE CUPS AND SAUCERS,
TOYS, A VARIETY.
elegant Fancy
PITCHERS, &c.
an assortment of
LOOKING-GLASSES,
Plain and Gilt Frames, of all sizes, from 6 to 30 inches.
SETTS OF TEA TRAYS.
A new supply of FLOWER POTS, from 25 cents, to 3 dollars per pair.
Also, a large assortment of
EARTHEN AND GLASS WARE.
on better terms than it can be bought in New-York or Boston.
ASSORTED CRATES, as imported.
Rum, Sugar, and Molasses, per Hhd. or bbl.

October 15. 49—tf—

REMOVAL.

LYMAN BREWER has removed to eth store formerly occupied by *Jesse Brown & Son*, adjoining the Printing-Office, and opposite his former stand, where he has just received and offers for sale.

10 bbls. Richmond superfine Flour.
6 drums Messina Raisins.
2 boxes Chocolate.
8 lb. Cloves.

E. COIT, & Co.

OFFER FOR SALE,

60 puncheons of good flavored Rum, 2d and 3d proof,
10 Hhds. Muscovado Sugar,
500 Bushels Spanish Salt.

Norwich, Oct. 2. 47

More than $10,900 may be gained by 20.

GROTON 2d SOCIETY
LOTTERY,
SECOND CLASS.

SCHEME.

6000 Tickets, at $6			$36,000
1 Prize			$4000
1 do.			1000
1 do.			500
4 do. of 100 tickets at $6	$600		2400
8 do. 50 do. do.	300		2400
25 do.	100		2500
50 do.	50		2500
100 do.	20		2000
1900 do.	7		13300
2090 Prizes.			$30,600
3910 Blanks.			

Less than two Blanks to a Prize.

800 Tickets of the present Class, composing twelve of the above prizes, are to be set apart for that purpose, and to be divided into twelve Packets, to be marked A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. I. K. L. M. to contain the number of tickets each, as follows:

Packet A. from No.	5201	to	5300	both inclusive,	100 Tickets
B.	5301	to	5400	100	do.
C.	5401	to	5500	100	do.
D.	5501	to	5600	100	do.
E.	5601	to	5650	50	do.
F.	5651	to	5700	50	do.
G.	5701	to	5750	50	do.
H.	5751	to	5800	50	do.
I.	5801	to	5850	50	do.
K.	5851	to	5900	50	do.
L.	5901	to	5950	50	do.
M.	5951	to	6000	50	do.

The above Packets are to be sealed up and endorsed by a majority of the Managers, and deposited in New-London Bank, before the drawing commences; and are to remain there until the drawing is completed, and then be delivered to the persons entitled to receive them.

A part of the preceding prizes to be determined as follows, viz.

After 400 Tickets are drawn from the wheels the first blank drawn against a ticket of a number lower than No. 5201 is entitled to Packet E. 50 Tickets

do. after	800	do.	F. 50	do.
do.	1200	do.	G. 50	do.
do.	1600	do.	H. 50	do.
do.	2000	do.	I. 50	do.
do.	2400	do.	K. 50	do.
do.	2800	do.	L. 50	do.
do.	3200	do.	M. 50	do.
do.	3600	do.	A. 100	do.
do.	4000	do.	B. 100	do.
do.	4400	do.	C. 100	do.
do.	4800	do.	D. 100	do.

First drawn No. blank or prize after 5300 tickets are drawn, to be entitled to $1000
do. do. after 5800 do. 500

Prizes payable in 60 days after the drawing is finished, *WITHOUT DEDUCTION.*

The above Scheme, it is presumed, will meet the approbation of adventurers, it being calculated to give a better chance than is usual in Lotteries.

The Managers would remind the public of the punctuality with which the first class was drawn and prizes paid; and they may be assured, that this class will positively commence drawing on the 17th December next; and as they calculate upon a rapid sale of the tickets, are in hopes to draw it sooner.

RALPH HURLBUT,
DAVID COIT,
ISAAC WILLIAMS, 2d.
EBEN'R MORGAN,
J. S. HALSEY,
} Managers.

New-London, April 16, 1811. 15—

☞ Tickets for sale by HYDE & CO. and at the Norwich Book Store, by R. HUBBARD.

TO WEAVERS.

THE subscribers have just received a quantity of Cotton Yarn, which they wish to get wove into Shirting, Check, &c. &c.

DEVOTION & STORRS.

Norwich, Nov. 11, 1811. 2—

COD-FISH.

SIXTY quintals Cod-fish, of the Harriot's Cargo.
30 do. do. English,
Dunn'd and of superior quality for table or exportation
FOR SALE BY
C. EELLS

Norwich, Sept. 10. 44

AND. & JOSEPH PERKINS

WANT TO PURCHASE,

GOOD loose Hay, Oats, hhd. hoops and staves, if offered immediately.

Norwich, October 15. 1811. 49—

10 Casks Salt Petre,
8 Casks Gun Powder,
8 Galls. Coach Lacker,
8 do. Copal Varnish,
FOR SALE BY
D. RIPLEY.

Norwich, Aug. 19, 1811. 41—

Salt.

700 bushs. bright Isle of May SALT, just received, and will be sold very low by
ROGER HUNTINGTON & CO.

Oct. 5. 52

FOR SALE.

The following valuable real estate, lately belonging to Mr. DANIEL HUNTINGTON, *deceased, in pursuance of the directions in his Last Will and Testament, and orders from the Court of Probate for the District of Norwich, viz:—*

ONE half of that large Mansion House, situated at the west end of Water Street, in Chelsea, being the west half of said house and lot, with the wharf-lot in the rear, bounded westerly on two of the U. S. Gun-boats and having a good depth of water.

A convenient and pleasantly situated Dwelling House, on the same street, a few feet east of the former, completely finished, with a never failing aqueduct in the kitchen, free of rent; together with the wharf lot in the rear: few houses in this town have yielded so high a rent, in proportion to the size, as this.

A valuable pasture, containing five acres, with a front of about ten rods, on the new Turnpike road, which, when completed, will be the stage road to New-London; adjoining on Capt. Alpheus Billings's house lot and running back to the Waterman farme

A lot of about two acres on the west road leading from the wharf bridge to the court-house, between the Alms-house and the seat of Mr. Adams.

A lot of 48 acres of excellent land, situated on Ox Hill, adjoining N. Sears's farm, near Sachem's plain, about 150 rods west of Maj James Gordon's lot, on the west side of Providence turnpike road—short of two miles from the port, and from the west end, still nearer to the main street, in the first society in Norwich. About half of this lot is well wooded, with large timber, and the remainder an inclosed pasture, well watered and was formerly a good piece of mowing.—For particulars apply to

JOSEPH WILLIAMS, *Executor.*

Norwich, Aug. 5, 1811. 39—

TO BE SOLD,

THE subscriber's *Mansion House*, and a large *Barn*, with one acre of *Land* adjoining, on which is a great variety of fruit trees.

ALSO,

Twenty five acres of *Land*, within half a mile of the COURT HOUSE, in Norwich, consisting of *Pasturing, Plowing, Mowing*, and *Woodland*. For terms enquire of the subscriber living on the premises.

JOHN STERRY.

N. B. If the above is not sold by the first day of April they will be let.

July 31. 38—

FOR SALE,

A TWO story Dwelling House. Barn, and out Houses, with about three acres Land well covered with fruit trees. The House is well finished, and very convenient; situated in Preston, 3 miles from Norwich, on the road to Preston city. An excellent stand for a merchant, mechanic, or seafaring person. For particulars enquire of the subscriber on the premises, or BENJAMIN OLIN.

If not sold by the 1st of April next, the property will be let.

—LIKEWISE—

nine and a quarter acres of WOOD-LAND, lying in the swamp, commonly called Brewster's Swamp; well wooded with fire wood and fine timber, one hundred rods east of the widow Grant's saw mill.

WARREN ANDREWS.

Preston, Sept. 18, 1811. 45—tf—

To Let,

AND *possession given immediately, the large and convenient*

DWELLING HOUSE,

pleasantly situated on the west side of the river Thames, on the new road leading to New London, one mile from Norwich Landing, with one acre of Land, Barn, and other out houses.

For further particulars enquire of
THOMAS BUSHNELL,
near the premises.

Oct 8. 48—tf—

THE SUBSCRIBER

WISHES TO PURCHASE,

100 fat OXEN,
200 HOGS,

And a number full bound heart and sap barrels.

ELISHA TRACY.

Norwich, Oct. 30, 1811. 51-8w

HORSES.

THE subscribers wish to purchase a cargo of likely fat saddle and carriage

HORSES:

Also to hire for the winter a faithful young man—one who understands farming business will be preferred.

ANDREW & JOS. PERKINS.

Norwich, Nov. 18. 1811. 2—

DWIGHT RIPLEY,

Has just received and offers for sale,

LOGWOOD, Fustic, Nicaragua, Camwood, Madder, Oil Vitriol, Copperas, Allum, Blue Vitriol, Verdigris, Cards, Press Papers, Nurgals Indigo, Cochineal, Tenter Hooks, &c.

—ALSO—

Pine and Cherry Lumber.
An assortment of
Iron and Steel.
Sugars, Spices, Rum, Brandy, Gin,
Teas. PAINTS. —LIKEWISE—
DRUGS & MEDICINE,
as usual.

Norwich, August 5. 39—

WANTED 8 or 10 shares in the Norwich Bank, for which cash will be paid on transfer, at 90 dollars each.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS,
Executor of estate of E. HATCH, *deceased.*

Nov. 20. 2—

TO LET,

THE HOUSE OCCUPIED

BY THE SUBSCRIBER—POSSESSION WILL BE GIVEN IN THE FALL.

Charles P. Huntington.

Norwich, July 11, 1811. 31—

ROGERS'
VEGETABLE PULMONIC DETERGENT.

FOR COMSUMPTIVE, ASTHMATIC AND CATARRHAL COMPLAINTS.

EVER since man emanated from the hands of his *Maker*, he has been a prey to disease and a victim of death, this ultimately is the fate of man, but self-preservation being the first law of nature, intelligent Medical men, since the days of Hippocrates, have been indefatigably engaged not only to *prevent* but cure diseases; and their endeavors to promote this desirable object have been attended with great success in most of the maladies which afflict the human race; still it is a lamentable fact, that the attempts of the *Faculty* to remove Pulmonary affections, have too often proved abortive.—This consideration, with the predisposition of the subscriber to Pulmonary Consumption, has induced him during the experience of twenty years in the field of Medicine, to turn his attention more particularly to Consumptive, Asthmatic and Catarrhal complaints; and he has now the satisfaction to announce to the public, that he has selected and compounded, from the Vegetable Kingdom, a mild, yet efficacious Medicine, denominated

ROGERS's VEGETABLE PULMONIC DETERGENT,

which he confidently asserts, will remove the MOST obstinate cough, the precursor to a consumption, and even the Pulmonary Consumption itself if taken in the incipient stages of the disease; and according to the directions accompanying the Medicine. This declaration he is warranted in making from the asseveration of thousands of respectable persons in the United States, now in the enjoyment of health, who but for this Medicine as a *means*, in the *hands of the Great Preserver of Men*, (for He works by means) would probably be pining on *beds of sickness*, or reposing in the grave

GEORGE ROGERS.

Northampton, (Mass) March 6, 1811. 44—

TO THE PUBLIC.

I JONATHAN KINGSLEY, of Windham, in the county of Windham, and state of Connecticut, do hereby certify, that my wife, ZILLAH KINGSLEY, was afflicted in the winter of 1809, with an extreme cough, loss of appetite, &c. and though under the care of an able physician, and not experiencing any particular benefit, I was determined that she should make a trial of Dr. *Rogers' Vegetable Pulmonic Detergent*; and after using two or three cakes, she experienced its beneficial effects, and in the course of a few months, recovered her usual state of health, which she had previously been so much alarmed about, and we think it is entirely owing to the valuable medicine, called *Rogers' Vegetable Pulmonic Detergent.*

JONATHAN KINGSLEY.

The above Medicine for sale by DWIGHT RIPLEY and SAMUEL TYLER, Norwich.

PATENT FOLDING OR SPIRAL SPRINGS
FOR CARRIAGES.

THE subscriber having obtained the Patent right for the County of New-London, for making, constructing, using and vending said Folding or Spiral Steel Springs, which has for two years past been proved to be the most safe, and of the greatest utility, and producing the most ease to the rider, by destroying that sudden and short motion which many carriages are apt to have, of any thing of the spring kind that has heretofore appeared in use. They will answer either for coach, stage or chaise, or any *pleasure* carriage that may be wanted. They are attached to the thorough braces upon which the fills of the carriage *rests*, and of course the stress is horizontal—therefore much less liable to be out of repair, and the weight of them less than half what the common steel springs will weigh; it has been found by *experience* of those that have made use of them, that the shafts and wood springs of a chaise are much less liable to be broken on a bad road, on the chaise striking any objects of a *sudden*, on account of their great elasticity in giving to the weight of the body.

The above described springs may be had at a short notice and warranted to stand good, and all kinds of the most useful and fashionable carriages made and repaired on reasonable terms, at the Factory in West-Chelsea.

JAMES F. BROWN.

N. B. All persons are hereby cautioned, on the penalty of the law, not to make or vend or in any way interfere with the Patent Right for the above mentioned Springs, in the county of New-London.

Tickets.

A FEW Tickets in Groton Lottery, which will positively commence drawing on the 17th December, for sale at the Norwich Book-Store, by
RUSSELL HUBBARD.

Tickets in the above Lottery, are likewise for sale by
HYDE & CO. AND
E. PORTER.

Adventurers will do well to purchase immediately, as the rapid sale of the Tickets renders it probable they will rise previous to the drawing.

Oct. 30. 51

Chester Kimball & Son,

INFORM the public that they continue to carry on the Stone Cutting Business, at the shop occupied by Mr. LEMUEL BUSWELL. They will be constantly supplied with white Marble, suitable for grave stones and tomb tables, which they will sell ready worked, as low as can be had in this county.

—LIKEWISE—

Free Stone, for grave stones, jambs, hearths, &c.

Business done as usual at their old stand in New-London.

Norwich, August 6. 39—tf—

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE Hartford Fire Insurance Company have appointed JONATHAN G. W. TRUMBULL, Esq. of Norwich, their Surveyor for said town, and its neighborhood—who is also authorized to receive proposals for Insurance against loss by Fire, in behalf of said Company.

WALTER MITCHEL, *Secretary.*

Hartford, Dec. 17, 1810. 7—

HORACE COLTON,
Cabinet Maker,

HAS removed to the shop nearly opposite *R. Bolles'* Coffee-House, where he continues his business as usual.

Nov. 20. 2

ORIGINAL STAINED

MARCH

Missing Issue

or

Issues

MARCH 4

NORWICH COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 11, 1812. NORWICH, (CONN.) PRINTED BY RUSSELL HUBBARD—AT HIS OFFICE IN CHELSEA. [VOL. XVI. No. 18.

NATH. GILBERT & CO.
WANT TO PURCHASE,
200 bushels Oats,
5 M. hhd. Staves,
200 blk. and white O. hhd. Shooks,
3 M. hhd. Hoops,
100 bushels Corn and Rye.
WHO HAVE ON HAND,
Rum, Molasses & Sugar, per hhd. or barrel.
Mch. 4 17

FOR SALE.
A new CHAISE, with PLATED HARNESS complete.
APPLY TO
LEMUEL BUSWELL.
Said BUSWELL, continues the TAYLORING BUSINESS, and has removed to the new shop North of his Dwelling-House. Ready made clothes constantly on hand.
March 4, 1812 17—

CASH
WILL be paid for CORN, RYE, FLAXSEED and WHITE OAK HHDS.
Two Shillings cash for good new seasoned Flour Barrels, delivered at the Norwich Mills.
WM. WILLIAMS JR. & Co.
Dec. 31. 8—

COD-FISH.
SIXTY quintals Cod-fish, of the Harriet's Cargo.
do. do. English.
Dean'd and of superior quality for table or exportation
FOR SALE BY
C. ELLS
Norwich, September, 1812. 44

GIN.
8 Bbls. good Philadelphia GIN.
FOR SALE BY
LYMAN BREWER.
Who will pay cash for 2 or 3 hundred bushels good white Beans.
Feb. 4. 13—

CASH
WILL be paid for CORN, on delivery, if received within 15 days, by
ERASTUS COIT, & Co.
Feb. 11, 1812. 14—

FOR SALE BY
James & F. A. Huntington,
1 pipe London particular Madeira WINE, very cheap for cash.
Feb. 19. 15

TAR.
50 bbls. thin Tar, for sale by
LYMAN BREWER.
Feb. 18. 15

THE subscriber having taken the Store formerly occupied by HYDE & CO. offers to the public his services as an AUCTIONEER, and solicits the public patronage.
AUCTION EVERY SATURDAY.
Persons depositing Goods for sale, are requested to do it previous to Friday morning.
C. F. Harrington, *Auctioneer.*
Feb. 17, 1812. 15—

SPOKE TIMBER WANTED.
JAMES F. BROWN will pay a generous price for 20 fet chaise spokes, if delivered soon.
Likewise,
Wanted, ½ inch White wood boards, clear.
Dec. 25. 7—

FLOUR,
Warranted Genuine,
MANUFACTURED at the Norwich Mills, constantly for sale for the proprietors, (for cash only) by
ERASTUS COIT & Co.
Norwich, Jan. 6, 1812. 9—

A NEW SUPPLY OF
MARTIN MUFFS AND TIPPETS,
SUPERFINE Broad-Cloths, India Cottons, black and white lace Veils, Ladies' Misses and Children's black, white and colored Kid and Morocco Shoes and Sandalls, just received by
G. BUCKINGHAM.
Also, a Consignment of Cotton Yarn, for weaving (wholesale and retail) at the Factory prices.
January 15, 1812. 10—

LYMAN BREWER has just received and now offers for sale
1 quar. Cask of Malaga Wine,
1 L. P. Teneriffe, do.
2 Chests Hyson Skin Tea,
3 Bags Cassia,
8 lb. Nutmegs,
1 Keg Pigtail Tobacco.
Feb. 18. 15—

DR. FRINK'S
GRAND
RESTORATIVE ELIXER.
BY THE
PRESIDENT'S PATENT.

AFTER eight years experience, in a course of full practice, I have found that many diseases, instead of being diminished, are oftentimes increased, by the use of those drastic medicines, usually recommended, and which different cases seem to the moment to require. To discover something calculated to produce the effect proposed by those medicines, and at the same time attended by none of their inconveniences, has been with me a subject of much study and very careful observation; and after repeated experiments, I have at length ascertained, that the compound, which I have chosen to denominate the GRAND RESTORATIVE ELIXER, is better suited to that end, than any Medicine I have ever met with. It is principally composed of vegetables, and I flatter myself will be found upon trial not to be excelled, as a safe and efficacious family medicine, by any other whatever. When taken according to the directions, accompanying each bottle, its operation is that of a gentle cathartic. It not only throws off the redundancy of acrid and putrid bile, which especially in hot climates, is a cause of putrefaccny to the whole system, but discharges the various corrupt and vitiated humors, collected in the stomach and bowels. During its operation, which with many persons is very slow, it opens the pores upon the surface of the body, and produces a gentle moisture over the whole system; and thus has the happy effect, not only of removing the remote and exciting causes of the diseases hereafter mentioned, but also, if taken in season, of checking fevers at their commencement.

In the Gout, retrocedent or misplaced; Chronic Rheumatism; Indigestion; Flatulency; Hypocondriacal affections; Bilious complaints; Dizziness; Pains in the head, back and limbs; Loss of appetite; puking in the morning; General Costiveness; and as a preventative of those pestilential fevers, which, in the Southern latitudes, prevail, by sea and land, with great virulence and malignity; its use is too obvious and too well known to require much further recommendation. If given to children once in two or three months, just before the full of the moon, it is a sure antidote against worms. All seamen exposed to the sudden vicissitudes of the weather, will find it for their interest to keep it by them; and as it is a medicine, intended to remove the remote causes of the disease, and if taken rationably will not fail in most instances to prevent the existence of disease itself, it will be advisable for every family to have it on hand that resort may be had to it on the first symptoms of indisposition.

It is confessed that a variety of compound medicines, intended to remove bilious complaints, are in some measure calculated to operate like this; but while they effectually, perhaps, cleanse the stomach and bowels, the coats of the stomach and intestines are left in an inflamed and irritated state. This Restorative Elixir, on the other hand, while it possesses all the virtues of those medicines, is attended by none of their hazardous, and often, in the case of children, fatal consequences. It gives strength, without occasioning any irritation, to the weakened state of the primæ viæ; repairs the organs of digestion; restores the appetite; and causes a greater portion of the nutritious part of the aliment to be carried into the system;—thus producing, as of course, a fuller flow of animal spirits, and restoring to a state of health the faculties both of body and mind.

The directions for using this Elixir, with numerous certificates of its efficacy from eminent Physicians and other respectable citizens of the United States, will be found to accompany each bottle.

HERVEY FRINK.
Northampton, (Massachusetts) November, 1811. 17-6m

For sale by *Dwight Ripley*, at his Druggist store in Norwich.
March 3, 1812.

ROGERS'
VEGETABLE PULMONIC DETERGENT.
FOR CONSUMPTIVE, ASTHMATIC AND CATARRHAL COMPLAINTS.

EVER since man emanated from the hands of his *Maker*, he has been a prey to disease and a victim of death, this ultimately is the fate of man, but self-preservation being the first law of nature, intelligent Medical men, since the days of Hippocrates, have been indefatigably engaged not only to *prevent* but cure diseases; and their endeavors to promote this desirable object have been attended with great success in most of the maladies which afflict the human race; still it is a lamentable fact, that the attempts of the *Faculty* to remove Pulmonary affections, have too often proved abortive.—This consideration, with the predisposition of the subscriber to Pulmonary Consumption, has induced him during the experience of twenty years in the field of Medicine, to turn his attention more particularly to Consumptive, Asthmatic and Catarrhal complaints; and he has now the satisfaction to announce to the public, that he has selected and compounded, from the Vegetable Kingdom, a mild, yet efficacious Medicine, denominated

ROGERS's VEGETABLE PULMONIC DETERGENT,

which he confidently asserts, will remove the MOST obstinate cough, the precursor to a consumption, and even the Pulmonary Consumption itself if taken in the incipient stages of the disease; and according to the directions accompanying the Medicine. This declaration he is warranted in making from the asseveration of thousands of respectable persons in the United States, now in the enjoyment of health, who but for this Medicine as a *mean*, in the *hands of the Great Preserver of Men*, (for He works by means) would probably be pining on *beds of sickness*, or reposing in the grave

GEORGE ROGERS.
Northampton, (Mass.) March 6, 1811. 44—

I, ISRAEL FENNER, of *Providence*, in the state of Rhode-Island, do hereby certify, that my wife, RUTH FENNER, was afflicted for a considerable time in the summer of 1811, with an extremely severe cough & pain in the side & loss of appetite, which reduced her to such a low and feeble state that she was scarce able to walk across the room, and to all appearances was fast inclining to a quick consumption. I immediately obtained one cake of Rodgers's Vegetable Pulmonic Detergent, and after taking it according to Direction, she was restored to her usual state of health, which we attribute, with the blessing of God, to the above valuable Medicine.

ISRAEL FENNER.
Providence, Nov. 12, 1811. 11—

The above Medicine for sale by DWIGHT RIPLEY and SAMUEL TYLER, Norwich.

FRANCIS A. PERKINS,
OFFERS FOR SALE,
Blue Printed, Mulberry, Blue Lined, Brown Lined, Edged and China
DINING SETTS:
China and Fancy
TEA SETTS,
a great variety of patterns—an assortment of China and Fancy
TEA CUPS AND SAUCERS.
An assortment
COFFEE CUPS AND SAUCERS,
TOYS, A VARIETY.
elegant Fancy
PITCHERS, &c.
an assortment of
LOOKING-GLASSES,
Plain and Gilt Frames, of all sizes, from 6 to 30 inches,
SETTS OF TEA TRAYS.
A new supply of FLOWER POTS, from 25 cents, to 3 dollars per pair.
Also, a large assortment of
EARTHEN AND GLASS WARE,
on better terms than it can be bought in New-York or Boston.
ASSORTED CRATES, as imported.
Rum, Sugar, and Molasses, per Hhd. or bbl.
October 15. —44

CASH
WILL be paid for 200 bushs. white BEANS, if delivered immediately.
GURDON BILL.
Mch. 4. 17

GROTON 2d. SOCIETY LOTTERY.
THE Managers must pay prizes in the above LOTTERY, on the 16th March next—to enable them to be punctual, all persons indebted to the subscriber, agent to the Managers, are informed that payment must be made previous to March 10th, after which time their accounts may be found in other hands for collection.
C. F. HARRINGTON.
Feb 26th, 1812. 17—

LOST,
BETWEEN MORGAN'S TAVERN, and WILLIAMS' MILLS, on the 3d inst. a fur Seal Skin
POCKET BOOK,
containing fifteen dollars—a fives Norwich Bank, and the other five, New-London Bank, together with an order on Capt. John Day for fourteen dollars, and many other papers
FIVE dollars reward will be given to the person who will return it to the subscriber or the Printer.
CHARLES LEE PENDLETON.
Norwich, Mch. 4. 17

FIRE INSURANCE.
THE Hartford Fire Insurance Company have appointed JONATHAN G. W. TRUMBULL, Esq. of Norwich, their Surveyor for said town, and its neighborhood—who is also authorized to receive proposals for Insurance against loss by Fire, in behalf of said Company.
WALTER MITCHEL, *Secretary.*
Hartford, Dec. 17, 1810. 7—

Chester Kimball & Son,
INFORM the public that they continue to carry on the Stone Cutting Business, at the shop occupied by Mr. LEMUEL BUSWELL. They will be constantly supplied with white Marble, suitable for grave stones and tomb tables, which they will sell ready worked, as low as can be had in this county.
—LIKEWISE—
Free Stone, for grave stones, jambs, hearths, &c.
Business done as usual at their old stand in New-London.
Norwich, August 6. 39—tf—

PROBATE NOTICES.

Probate Office, in District of Norwich, Feb. 17th 1812.
SIX *months from this date is allowed for the creditors to the estate of*
MRS. LYDIA HARTSHORN,
late of Franklin, deceased, to exhibit their demands against the same for settlement to CAPT. JABEZ R. PACKARD, *the administrator of said estate, or be debarred recovery agreeable to law. The said administrator is directed to advertise the same in the Norwich Courier, and also to post the same in Franklin* 17—
Test JOSEPH HUNTINGTON, *Clerk.*

THE *Hon. Court of Probate for the district of Norwich, has allowed the term of six months from the 28th day of February, 1812, for the creditors to the estate of*
MR. CHARLES HOLBROOK,
late of Norwich, deceased, to exhibit their demands against the same for settlement to the subscriber, or be debarred a recovery agreeable to law.
IRA HOLBROOK, *Adm'r.*
17—

Cash given for Rags at the Norwich Book Store.

Congressional.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 26.

MR. Law presented the petitions of a certain widow Palmer and Edward Hancock, of New-London. The petitions state that the husband of the widow, a custom house officer of that place, was ordered to board a vessel at a distance, he took Hancock with him in an open boat, a sudden snow storm drove them to sea: Palmer was frozen to death, and Hancock so frozen in his hands as to be unable to do any manual labor. They pray relief. Referred to a select committee of three.

A joint resolution was offered by Mr. Seybert, allowing the Judges of the Supreme Court the use of the Congressional Library. Twice read, agreed to, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow.

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Bassett in the chair, on the resolutions of the committee of ways and means, relative to internal taxes, &c.

Mr. Mitchill was opposed to the first resolution, that for 100 per cent additional duties, believing that certain articles would not bear it, and that others ought to be free of duty, and some, now free of duty, ought to pay one. For the purpose of obtaining a more complete knowledge of the subject, he moved that this resolution lie on the table: opposition, however, being made to postponement, he withdrew his motion.

Mr. Seybert moved to strike out 100 per cent and insert 50. Motion lost, 33 to 57.

A motion was made by Mr. M'Kim to strike out 100 and leave the rate blank. This motion was lost, 37 to 48.

The resolution, was then agreed to, 61 rising in its favor.

The 2d resolution, 25 per cent on drawbacks was agreed to, 56 rising in its favor.

The third resolution, tonnage duties, was agreed to, 59 rising in its favor.

The fourth resolution, 20 cents per bushel on salt, was agreed to 51 to 24.

On the fifth resolution, tax on stills, considerable debate took place, and amendments were proposed but without success. The resolution was agreed to, 49 to 40.

The sixth resolution, licences to retailers, was agreed to, 57 rising in its favor.

The 7th, 8th and 9th, sales at auction, refined sugar and carriages, were agreed to without a division.

The 10th resolution, stamps, was read—Mr. Clay, Speaker, observed, that it ought to be recollected with what sensibilities such a tax had before been received, and with what reluctance it was paid by the people. The honest prejudices of the people ought to be respected. He moved to strike out this resolution, for the purpose of adding the sum contemplated to be raised by it to the direct tax.

Mr. M'Kee said he would not thus take the burden from the rich to put it on the poor or the agricultural class.

The Speaker's motion was lost, 23 only rising in favor of it.

The resolution was carried, 49 for it.

The 11th resolution, direct tax of three millions was carried without a division.

The saving resolution, which withholds the taxes till after the declaration of war, or the issuing of letters of marque and reprisal, was agreed to after striking out the latter proviso.

The resolution, which makes a deduction of the quotas of the states for prompt payment, was agreed to; and that discontinuing the taxes one year after the conclusion of peace.

The committee then rose and the house adjourned.

THURSDAY, FEB. 27.

The joint resolution, offered some days since by Mr. Seybert, allowing the Judges of the Supreme Court the use of the Library of Congress, was read a third time and passed.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the unfinished business of yesterday, internal taxes, &c.

Mr. Fisk moved that the resolutions be all indefinitely postponed. War, he said, was not inevitable: perhaps the taxes would never be wanted. It would not be wise to alarm the people, till war is commenced. Some of the taxes were not such as he should suppose it advisable to levy, &c.

Mr. Porter spoke sometime in support of this motion Mr. M'Kim opposed it.

Mr. Troup called for the ayes and noes on the question. Ordered.

Mr. Fisk altered his motion till April 1st, instead of indefinitely.

Mr. Smilie begged the house to consider what would be the opinion entertained of us by foreign nations if this proposition should be carried. It was a mode of proceeding which he had never before seen; and of which he had never heard or read. We have been repeatedly told that the spirit of the people was up to the war point, and by the very gentlemen who now are desirous of postponing. And now, when we are ready to show them the necessary means of carrying on the war, when we present taxes to their view, we are told that they will shrink; that they will be alarmed. Did they expect war would cost nothing? If we must retreat, let it be by order of the people. If they have called so loudly for resistance, for war; let us not fly till they desire it. How do gentlemen know that they will not patiently bear the taxes? They will: he would at least speak for his constituents. If this motion is carried, we shall be the laughing stock of Eu-

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rope; we shall become the by-word of all nations. We must carry on the first year of war upon credit, and if we delay the levying taxes, we shall be obliged to go upon credit two years. What will become of the credit of the government.

Mr. Troup had hoped that temporising was now at an end He had reason to hope so from the spirit displayed by the house some weeks ago. We have tried temporising sufficiently. The Non-importation act, Embargo, Non-intercourse, were excuses for postponing long enough. When the honor (the rights and interest of our country) had demanded resistance and decision, we had always been prepared with some temporising expedient, a sprain in the ankle, vertigo in the head, or the gout; one excuse after another. —He declared that the national character of his country was sunk almost beyond redemption: and feared no effectual steps would be ever taken to raise it.—What does Bonaparte tell us in so many words? That we are a good for nothing trifling people, without honor, spirit or policy; worse than a Jamaica Legislative Assembly. And what do the actions of G Britain towards us prove? A nation fighting alone against almost the whole world, & in her greatest distress, yet regarding us so little that she rejects our good will or is indifferent to it; indifferent to the friendship of eight millions of people. What contempt of us does this show. His feelings, he said, were such that it would be impossible for him to proceed, and use such language as became the dignity of that house: he would therefore sit down.

Mr. Rhea said he should consider a postponement at this time as amounting to a declaration, thus far will we go in our war measures and no further towards war.

Mr. Johnson spoke against postponing.

Mr. Fisk was surprised at the zeal displayed to-day, by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Smilie) To day he is all for war—and yesterday cared so little about it that he declared he would vote against all the taxes, unless the tax on whiskey was rejected. Would he stop the whole progress, yesterday yet to day consider it criminal even to postpone a little while? The taxes may not be wanted. We should think strangely of a physician, who when called to visit a sick man, feeling his pulse should give him up at once and advise him to send for an undertaker and get ready his coffin The people will be ready and willing to bear the burdens of taxation the moment you declare war—but not till then.

Mr. Findley was opposed to postponement.

Mr. Calhoun said it was now too late and useless to postpone. The taxes are already sanctioned—not by the house, but what is the same in the view of the people, by the committee of the whole. They have all been agreed to—the public cannot be more agitated. If the people cannot even bear the prospect of taxes, what will they do in the day of trial? But, the motion is made to avoid the honest prejudices of the people. Instead of avoiding you will, by postponing, increase them—they will not think you in earnest about your war intentions. Their prejudices are against hesitation and wavering. They are not prejudiced against taxes laid for a great and necessary purpose. Postponement is Retreat. The people will despair, mercenary papers will be filled with complaints, at sight of such quivering, such hesitation and indecision

Mr. Widgery was a little sarcastic on Smilie for his patriotism or patriotic opposition to the taxation of his property, whiskey. He did not like all the tax system. He did not like the opposition shown by some to being taxed two cents a gallon for their whiskey, while they would impose a tenfold tax on objects which would not effect them. He considered the proposed 100 per cent additional duty very impolitic. Instead of increase of revenue, it would, he was certain, prevent any revenue at all. It would never be paid. He asked if it was *believable* [a word he said the papers had taxed him with using] that any merchant would give almost one third of his cargo for duties.

Mr. Cheves spoke at length against the motion to postpone. He said it would take two months for the house to pass the taxation bill, to go through the Senate, be amended &c. There was no time to be lost. He would rather retreat at once than discover a disposition to hesitate.

Mr. Smilie said he was not opposed to the tax on whiskey, but to the manner of collecting the tax. Gentlemen had talked as if he had drank nothing but whiskey and had no other property. If he should believe the house would postpone, under existing circumstances, he should conclude there was an end of all war intentions.

Mr. Porter observed that the lying of the taxes was hypothetical, it depended on a contingency. If gentlemen chuse, let them strike out the resolution containing the proviso. There are other bills necessary to be passed—the bill establishing a quarter master's department &c. let us attend to them—and perhaps shortly we shall be able to decide on the great question of war.

Mr. Fisk again amended his motion, to postpone till next Monday week instead of April first.

Mr. Bacon had no objection to postponing a few days.

For the motion to postpone 31, noes 93.

Mr. Stow said he could not vote for the second resolution (drawback tax) as it appeared to him a violation of good faith on the part of government, towards the importing merchant.

The second resolution was carried—78 to 47.

The third resolution (tonnage duties) was carried, ayes 82, noes 40.

Some debate took place on the 4th (salt tax) and the house adjourned

FRIDAY, FEB. 28.

The Speaker offered the petition of the Wyandott tribe of Indians praying for a certain tract of public land which was referred to the committee on public lands.

Mr. Gholson, from the committee of claims, made an unfavorable report to the petition of Elijah Pike. The house confirmed it.

The Speaker offered a report of the Secretary of the Treasury containing a statement of Custom House duties, in obedience to a late resolution of the house—ordered to be printed.

A bill from the Senate establishing a General Land Office on the Treasury department, was read twice, and referred to a committee on public lands.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Basset authorising the clerk of the house to subscribe for Jefferson's manuel [Rules and Orders of the Senate, precedents, &c] just printed for J. Mulligan and Wm Cooper, provided they will annex to it the Rules and orders of the House. Resolution adopted, 50 to 36.

The resolution for taxes, &c. were considered, The fourth resolution, duty on salt, before the house.

Mr. Stanford spoke against the resolution and offered an amendment—imposing a tax of ten cents per bushel on domestic manufactured salt.

If the resolution should be adopted, Mr. Wright hoped the amendment would also. Domestic salt he considered as proper a subject of taxation as whiskey. Whiskey is made of grain, which is produced by great labor, but salt comes from the spontaneous gift of nature, the materials cost nothing. He would rather lay a direct tax, that the taxes should be paid according to property—than lay any of these internal taxes. They have destroyed one administration, and may another.

Mr. King spoke against Stanford's amendment. Mr. Stow said he should vote for none of these taxes till there was an absolute necessity for them—Mr. Macon was in favor of the amendment, if the resolution past—to that he should ever be opposed—Mr. Porter was in favor of the resolution and against the amendment—Mr. Calhoun told them that taxes could be laid only by a spirit of conciliation: if gentlemen opposed each other, in different sections of the union, on account of their supposed inequality, none would be laid. Mr. Grundy asked who paid the tonnage duties: a few owners of vessels: yet the gentlemen who oppose the salt tax made no objection on that account. Mr. Widgery said he perceived that some of the warmest advocates of war were the coldest supporters of taxes, if they affected their constituents.

After two or three hours debate and recrimination the ayes and noes were taken on the amendment. Ayes 22, Noes 96.

They were then taken on the resolution; Ayes 57, Noes 60: thus the most fit subject of taxation was thrown aside.

The whiskey tax came next. Mr. Seybert said he could not sit still after the vote just given.—The expected war was in support of honor, independence and agriculture, not merely commerce; it is not to be supported entirely nor mostly by the Atlantic and Commercial part of the country—The vote just past would explain his reasons for saying No to the whiskey tax, to many others, probably to all of them.

The house adjourned till Monday

Omnibus on yesterday. The 100 per cent. additional duty on impost, passed 71 to 40.

MONDAY, MARCH 2

Mr Milnor, presented the petition of Neal M'Ginnis, of Philadephia, praying to be released from the payment of a judgment of 75,000 dollars recovered against him in the district court of Pennsylvania, as a bondman in a certain case, and offering arguments to prove the reasonableness of his prayer. Referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures.

A report was received from the Secretary of the Treasury prepared in obedience to a resolution of the house of the 23d Dec. last, containing a statement of the amount of export, &c. from the year 1799, to September last. Ordered to be printed

The speaker laid before the House a letter from Chief Justice Marshall in behalf of the Supreme Court, expressing their thanks for the joint resolution passed a few days since, allowing the court the use of the congressional library.

The house proceeded to the consideration of the unfinished business of Friday last, the report of the committee of ways and means relative to the internal taxes, &c.

Mr. Gholson moved a re-consideration of the vote passed on Friday last, refusing to concur with the committee of the whole in the imposition of a tax of twenty cents per bushel on imported salt. Mr. G. said he was willing to go as far as any man in providing the means necessary to meet expected difficulties; but he had considered this tax as operating very unequally and very hard on some part of the Union while others were entirely exempt. He was willing to raise the same amount expected from this source by additions to the direct, or the whiskey tax, but, as many gentlemen were extremely dissatisfied, for the sake of conciliation he was induced to offer this proposition for reconsideration. He would vote for a tax of two dollars a bushel on salt rather than the raising of a revenue to meet the expected war.

Mr. Nelson said he should have an objection to reconsideration, had the vote taken on Friday last been done in haste, and without due deliberation and discussion; but as it had been discussed early in the session, and in committee of the whole, and subsequently by the House, he could see no just reason for re-consideration. The tax, he believed, instead of producing $400,000 would not produce $50,000, as the importation of this article, in case of war, (& otherwise it was not to be levied would be lessened in the same ratio as other articles. The amount expected to be raised by this article, could be imposed on something else more eligible. He was a land-holder himself, yet should prefer an increase of the land tax to this. Nor would he impose a tax on imported salt for the purpose of encouraging domestic salt: the materials do not require capital; and other domestic manufactures, in which great capital is employed, do not receive the fostering encouragement of government. He concluded with hoping that all those gentlemen, who were opposed to this tax on Friday, would continue firm in their opposition.

Mr. Bacon observed that the committee of ways and means were sensible, that the salt tax would fall heaviest on the interior, or rather on that part of the country situated at a distance from the Atlantic and from the Western waters; but other taxes fall heavier on other parts: The tax on stamps affected the sea-board principally, as well as tonnage and drawbacks: the direct tax would fall most heavily on the Western states, where all owned land, and circulating medium was scarce: but all the taxes considered, it was believed they would fall about equally on the community.

Mr. Wright was in favor of direct taxes instead of any other. The tax on salt, stamps, whiskey, &c. he greatly disliked. He asked how they had come into power; and answered himself by saying that it was done by electioneering and by denouncing these very taxes we are now laying. Shall we, says he, put those weapons into the hands of our enemies with which they can ruin us?

After further debate the yeas and nays were taken on reconsidering and were yeas 70 noes 53

The question was then taken on agreeing with the committee of the whole to the tax, and the yeas were 66, noes 51.

The whiskey tax came next. Mr M'Kim offered an amendment; imposing a tax of 26 cents per gallon on all domestic spirits. The speaker told him this was out of order, the rules of the house declaring that all questions relating to an imposition of taxes should first be discussed in committee of the whole. Mr. M'Kim appealed from the decision of the chair, but immediately after, instead, moved to go into committee of the whole

Mr. Johnson spoke very vehemently against this motion, and against such a tax; which he declared monstrous and oppressive.

Mr. Fisk calculated that such a tax would produce above six millions of dollars and save the necessity of other taxes. It must he said, have a good effect: either the people will become more temperate, or the revenue will be vast.

The house adjourned without deciding the motion.

Mr. Giles has been speaking in favor of an increase of the navy, but it is not expected to be carried.

TUESDAY, MARCH 3.

The first subject taken up to day after the reading of the journal, was the unfinished business of yesterday.

Mr. M'Kim's motion was still pending to recommit to the committee of the whole the fifth resolution, that imposing a tax on domestic distilled spirits

Mr. M'Kim said that the adoption of his motion imposing a tax of 28 cents per gallon on spirits distilled from foreign articles, and 25 cents on all others, would raise such a revenue as to supercede the necessity of a direct tax, of the stamp, sugar, carriage, and all other taxes, recommended by the committee of ways and means. According to the returns of the Marshals, employed in making returns of the census, there was annually distilled in the United States twenty four million gallons of ardent spirits This would yield an income of about six millions of dollars; one or two millions more than the amount of the direct and all other taxes proposed.

Mr. Wright supported and Mr. Findley opposed the motion to re-commit.

Mr. Randolph made a motion superceding that of Mr. M'Kim, he moved to re-commit all the resolutions to the committee of the whole. He said he had determined not to again disturb the proceedings of the house, and it was with great reluctance he then did so; but he could no longer consent to oppose their measures with a silent negative, till he had once more endeavored to beg their attention to the calls of reason. It was a true and old remark that the minority usually contented themselves with opposing and pulling down, without offering remedies. He however would offer his remedy.

Mr. R. stated the miserable situation of the southern states from the want of a market for their produce and from the extreme scarcity of money. He dwelt upon the gradual deterioration of national prosperity since the commencement of this restrictive system, in 1806 He descanted on the diminution of the revenue, and endeavored to prove that this decrease arose almost altogether from our own proceedings, rather than from the state of foreign nations or their measures respecting us. His project was—to do no more mischief to ourselves; to cease self annoyance; no longer to imagine that by self flaggellation, we shall be able to disenchant that enthralled Dulcinia, Commerce: he would repeal the non-importation act, revive the treaty made by Mr. Monroe; act with perfect impartiality, not merely in words but in fact, towards the belligerents; and bid the merchant arm his vessel in self defence against all unlawful aggressions. He was opposed to the principle of the orders in council, but declared their practical effect was nothing; no more than if they forbade our trading to Japan. He urged resistance to Danish piracies, since we had triumphantly resisted Tripolitan.

He spoke about an hour.

Mr. Fisk, Mr. Widgery and Mr. Alston, each said something in reply.

Mr. Randolph spoke again; more particularly against the taxes, especially the salt tax: and against connecting ourselves in this evil hour with Bonaparte, whose fame and power had passed their meridian A war he said was gathering in the north; Spain and Portugal would yet triumph.

Mr. Cheves and Mr. Calhoun combatted some of the statement of Mr. Randolph and dwelt on the shame of retreat; endeavoring to convince the house that they were in earnest.

At length a little before four o'clock, the question was taken: Ayes 83, Noes 34: and then the house adjourned.

From the National Intelligencer.

It is understood that a long list of Officers, nominated for the Additional Army, has been transmitted from the President of the U. States to the Senate, for their concurrence.

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, JAN. 11.

IN the late disastrous wreck of a part of our Baltic squadron, we lament to state, that not less than 2 000 of our gallant seamen have unfortunately perished.

The Lark arrived on Tuesday at Harwich from Heligoland, with a mail and passengers. The latter bring intelligence that five boats had arrived at that island from the Elbe, and others were hourly expected. The boatmen all concurred in stating, that the French troops had marched from Cuxhaven to the interior, and that war between France and Russia was considered as certain. The latest intelligence from Stockholm is to the same effect.

Yesterday will be long remembered as the darkest ever experienced in the memory of the oldest inhabitants. Between one and two in the afternoon it was nearly as dark as midnight. The whole metropolis was enveloped in uniform darkness; candles were lighted not only in the shops, but also in the private houses.

JAN. 14.

The failure of Bolderdo & Co. is the stoppage of a very eminent and respectable Bank at Leeds. Of these calamitous events, Bonaparte will not fail to make the most, as illustrating the effects of his commercial restrictions. That the exclusion of British commerce from the Continent of Europe, is the radical cause of these embarassments, it were idle to deny, and with such irrefragable proof of success, it is not less futile to expect that Bonaparte will acquiesce in any arrangement which may have for its object the relaxation of his commercial system. In rescinding the Orders in Council, before the full effect of that system had been experienced, Bonaparte might have repealed his Decrees—but the certain effect of his system is now ascertained, and were the Orders in Council to be rescinded to-morrow, it were folly to hope for permanent commercial facilities. *Alfred*

On Wednesday last, at 12 o'clock, the Bankinghouse of Messrs. Fenton, Scott, Nicholson, & Smith of this place, known by the name of the "Leeds Commercial Bank," stopped payment, to the surprise and consternation of the whole town and neighbo hood.

Very recent intelligence from Holland states, that the measures enforced against all those who are detected in holding clandestine correspondding with Great-Britain are most rigid. Lately several Masters of merchant-vessels have been arrested; of whom one has died in prison, and another is not likely long to survive. The son of a most respectable merchant at Rotterdam, it is added, was under orders for trial by Court-martial, the result of which it was not difficult to anticipate.

Quebec letters and papers, which arrived on Saturday to the 2d ult. state, that large quantities of British manufactures continue to be smuggled into the territories of the United States from Canada. The Custom house Officers on all the frontier stations had been doubled and trebled; but, notwithstanding their vigilance, the temptation and facilities were so great, that English goods still found admission. Some severe contests had taken place between the officers and smugglers, which had not terminated without the loss of many lives. Precautionary measures had been adopted by Lieutenant-General Sir G. Prevost the Governor of Canada, in the event of hostilities with the U. S. There was a considerable body of regular troops in our North American Provinces, besides a tolerable Militia, among whom the best disposition prevailed. The Non-importation Act, and other recent measures of the United States' Government, have had the effect of increasing the trade of our Colonies in that quarter, and consequently removing slight discontents which might formerly have prevailed.

Letters from Ostend mention, that Joel Barlow insists upon the restitution of the American property, seized under the Rambouillet Decree, previous to the formation of any Commercial Treaty between the U. States and France.

Pedestrianism—Mr. Mealing, the Somersetshire pedestrian, completed his Herculean task of going 30 miles a day, for 18 successive days, on Saturday, at Hornchurch, Gloucestershire by which he won 500 guineas. He is lame in the left leg, and is reduced from 14st. 3lb. to 12st. 4lb.—He had much difficulty in proceeding the two last days.

A letter from Sweden gives the following as the cause of the French Minister's retirement from Stockholm:—Alquier, at an audience with the Crown Prince, requested that in future he might be permitted to communicate on all business relating to his mission immediately with his Royal Highness, without the intervention or privity of Baron Engeström, the Minister of Foreign Affairs. Bernadotte replied, that such a proposition was contrary to the usual mode, and quite inadmissible; and that he was determined never to deviate from the usual mode of intercourse with Foreign Ministers. Soon afterwards, in an official conference with Baron Von Engestrom respecting the relations with England, Alquier called the Swedish Government infamous ("*cette infame Government*," were his words.) This insult naturally occasioned a coolness towards the French Minister, which induced him to complain to Bonaparte, who instructed him in the next audience he might have with the Prince to demand the dismission of Engestrom, which he accordingly did but without effect; and in consequence, following the instructions of his master, he left Stockholm without taking leave of the Prince, and proceeded to Copenhagen.

LISBON, JAN. 24.

The following is a copy of a letter received from Cuidad Rodrigo, which I transmit for your information.

"*Cuidad Rodrigo, Jan. 20th*, 1812.

"I have the pleasure to inform you that Cuidad Rodrigo was taken by storm at 8 o'clock last night. There were two breaches practicable, one of which was assaulted by Gen. Picton's division, and the other by Gen. Crawford's, whilst Gen. Pack made a false attack on the other side of the town. There was very considerable re-

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stance made to Gen. Picton, but Gen. Crawford finding the other breach more practicable, though not so wide, made a glorious assault, while the enemy's attention had been called off by Gen. Pack's pretended attack, and carried it at the point of the bayonet. Gen. Crawford and Col. Vandileur, are wounded. We have not yet many men. The French Governor of this place, and the whole of the garrison that escaped our bayonets, are made prisoners. This is a triumphant close of the campaign. Marmont is said to be still in motion; but as soon as he hears of this event, it is expected he will make a retrograde movement."

Cuidad Rodrigo, is a town of Spain in the province of Leon, situate on the river Aguda, forty miles S. West of Salamanca, and 21 from Almeida. It is on the frontiers of Portugal, about 170 miles from Lisbon, is strongly fortified, and commands the passes from Portugal to Estramadura in Spain. The capture of this place is thought to be of very great importance, as it was the only fortified place in that quarter in the hands of the French. *N. Y. E. P.*

Domestic Intelligence.

PHILADELPHIA, MARCH 2.

SINCE our last, arrived here the ship Prosperity, Capt. Barclay, by whom we learn, that the schooner Gen. Washington, Capt. Levy, of and from this port arrived safe at Teneriffe, where the Capt. sold her cargo, and received the nett proceeds of between 3 and 4000 dollars in specie, with which he proceeded to the Isle of May, when a few days after his arrival, going on board a brig belonging to New-York, left his vessel, of course under care of the mate, who soon after his departure, took the liberty of getting the schooner under way, and when about half way to the Island of St. Jago, put two of the sailors who were unwilling to join him in his robbery into the schooner's boat to seek for land as well as they could. The mate and remainder of the crew stood on with the schooner, Cash, &c. and left the Capt. pennyless to find his way home in the best way he could. The vessel, cargo, &c. has not since been heard of. Capt. Levy got a passage in a brig for New-York who sailed about 6 days before the Prosperity.

NEW-YORK, MARCH 2

We understand that the United States' sloop of war Wasp has been ordered here to wait for Despatches, which are to be sent out to France and England.

MARCH 7.

BLOODY BATTLE.

The Schooner John & George, Captain Travers, arrived at this port yesterday, in 25 days from Port-au-Prince, and the editors of the New-York Gazette are indebted to Captain T. and a Passenger, for the following particulars, the result of which is, they say, a free trade to St. Domingo, as far as respected the annoyance to American Vessels from Christophe's Squadron.

On the 12th ult. off Cape Nichola Mole, Capt. Travers fell in with a fleet of three British Frigates, and two Brigs of War, and was boarded from the Fire-Fly Brig—and was informed that one of the Frigates in sight, under jury-masts, was Christophe's of 44 guns, which, after an action of two hours and an half, had been captured by Sir James Lucas Yeo, of the Southhampton, of 32 guns—in which engagement Christophe's frigate lost between 3 and 400 men in killed and wounded, and the British frigate lost only 1 man killed and 9 wounded.

As has before been stated, after the sailing of Christophe's frigate, her crew mutineered, and was taken by the mutiners from her commander, and surrendered to General Borgella, of the South—who soon after sent her out to take a Corvette and a Brig belonging to Christophe's squadron, in which they succeeded, and were in company as prizes when Sir J. L. Yeo fell in with them; but during the engagement, the corvette and brig made their escape, and got safe into Miragoane. Sir James was on his way to Jamaica with his prize, when Captain Travers fell in with him.

THE COURIER.

NORWICH, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 11.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

ROGER GRISWOLD, Esq.

Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the State of Connecticut,

A PROCLAMATION.

ALTHOUGH it hath pleased ALMIGHTY GOD, to distinguish the last year by many events, which have not only displayed his mercies and judgments, but in a peculiar manner exhibited the omnipotence of his power—the entire dependence of man on his Creator, and our insignificancy, when compared with the Divine Being; Yet it is apparent, that the people of this State, have, in many instances, disregarded these numerous evidences of a Divine Providence, and in the enjoyment of the greatest spiritual and temporal blessings, have forgotten the hand which hath bestowed them, and have been inattentive to the severe judgments and solemn dispensations which have attended the world of mankind, and the people of the United States: And although it is our duty, at all times, to bow with gratitude and humility, before the GOD of Heaven and Earth, and to submit with resignation to his holy will, yet it has been found that this spirit is essentially promoted, by an appropriation of particular days, by public authority, for this object:—

IMPRESSED with the foregoing considerations, and in obedience to the long usage of this State, and the just expectations of the people, I have, therefore, thought proper to appoint, and I do hereby appoint, FRIDAY, the TWENTY-SEVENTH day of MARCH next, to be observed as a day of PUBLIC HUMILIATION, FASTING and PRAYER, throughout this State. And I do hereby earnestly request all denominations of men among us, to respect and observe that day, as particularly appropriated to the solemn duties of Christian humility and religious devotion:—And that they bow themselves with contrite hearts before the throne of our Heavenly Father—confess their manifold transgressions, acknowledge His righteous government, and the numerous instances of His divine power and goodness, which have been displayed during the year past. That they particularly bring to mind, and gratefully acknowledge, the innumerable blessings we have received, as a nation and as individuals; and also with deep humility, reflect on the severe chastisements, with which ourselves, and the people of the United States, have been afflicted: That it hath pleased GOD to visit many of our families with sickness and death—that the people of our sister States have also felt the chastening hand of our Heavenly Father, and one of our principal cities has experienced the rod of Heaven, in one of its most awful forms, and a moment of amusement has been suddenly converted into mourning and the deepest affliction.—That the power of Omnipotence, hath been likewise displayed in the tempests, which have produced an unusual extent of destruction, and in the sudden convulsions of the earth, in many parts of our country. That in all things they acknowledge the power and majesty of GOD, and under a sense of our dependence, and a consciousness that we are in the hands of a righteous GOD, whose government is just, and to which it is our duty humbly to submit, that they bless Heaven for every dispensation, both of mercy and of judgment.

AND I do also request the people of this State on that day, under a sense of our imperfections, and with submission to the divine will, to offer their humble and fervent prayers to ALMIGHTY GOD, that it will please him, still to continue to us our civil and religious privileges;—That our seminaries of learning, and all our valuable public institutions, may continue to prosper;—That our public men may pursue the path of wisdom, integrity, and decision, in all our national and State concerns, and that the best interests of our country may be promoted and secured;—That it will please GOD to prosper the labor of the husbandman, and graciously relieve our commerce and our fisheries from embarrassments;—That our foreign and domestic pursuits may succeed, and the year be crowned with success;—That GOD will be pleased in a particular manner to bless every effort, for dispensing a true knowledge of the Gospel, and enable all men with gratitude and humility to celebrate the gift and sufferings of a Saviour;—That He will enable us all to understand and practice the divine precepts of our religion;—To perceive that it is not by professions only, that men become the disciples of CHRIST, but that it is necessary to add to their faith practice;—To imitate the Great Founder of our religion in all His imitable perfections, and by the constant exercise of Christian charity and love, to display the best and richest fruits of the Gospel.

ALL servile labor and recreation on said day are by law forbidden.

GIVEN under my hand at Lyme, this twenty-eighth day of February, in the year of our LORD one thousand eighth hundred and twelve, and of the Independence of the United States the thirty-sixth.

ROGER GRISWOLD.

By His Excellency's command.

THOMAS DAY, *Secretary.*

Thursday the 9th day of April next, is to be observed as a day of Fasting and Prayer in New-Hampshire.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Reported for the Philadelphia Democratic Press.

On Monday last, in the Supreme Court of this State, the Attorney General called up an Indictment against *John Dolan*, for a libel in falsely, wickedly and maliciously publishing that one Patrick M'Neil had been hanged

The Cryer by order of the Court, three times solemnly called upon Patrick M'Neil to appear and prosecute; but it was calling "spirits from the vasty deep," for upon investigation it appeared, that while the prosecution had been *pending* here poor Patrick had been *pending* to the Southward.

The facts were, that Patrick having been convicted in Virginia, was sentenced to be hanged, the news flew upon the wings of common report and reached the ears of Dolan, who being anxious to promulgate the *exultation* of his *friend*, took the word for the deed and published that Patrick had been actually hanged. A few months of security had rolled away and the circumstance was nearly forgotten when, to the utter astonishment of all, and confusion of our hero, who should arrive in Philadelphia but Patrick M'Neil. It was no airy vision, no church-yard inhabitant, as John first fondly persuaded himself, but the solid substance of a man; who having received a pardon from the Governor of the State where he was convicted, and having heard of the premature exultations of Dolan, had come to Philadelphia for the express purpose of avenging his *injured honor, good name, fame and reputation.* A prosecution was commenced, a bill was found by the Grand Jury, and the arm of the law was already stretched to seize in its iron grasp the defamer of *innocence.* But alas the vicissitudes of this transitory life. M'Neil not being able to encounter "the laws delay," returned to the southward when he was again caught in the cobwebs of Justice and fell a sacrifice to picking up a *tri-*

Mr. Bell, of Philadelphia, an equally respectable gentleman, who arrived from France in the Constitution frigate confirms the above. We understand he was privately informed by a person of note in Paris, that there was a famine in Spain, but that no person in France is permitted to speak of Spanish affairs.

Marine List.

Brig Park, Bingley, of this port, arrived at Demerary, in 24 days. The Mary, Smith, of this port, has likewise arrived at Demerary. Both of the above vessels were seized, with five others, immediately after their arrival, by a man of war brig, lately sent on that station.

NEW-LONDON, MARCH 4.

Arrived brig Friendship, Lee, 18 days from St. Thomas, and 29 days from Grenada, in ballast. Vessels left at Grenada, 5th Feb. 1812. Brig Grey Hound Williams to sail 15th, March; schr. Thompson, for Boston, in five days; schr. Hero, for Baltimore, 15th March; and several other eastern vessels names unknown.

At St. Thomas, 12th February, Pilot Boat schr. Mary, Richardson, for Baltimore, in two days; brig Fanny, Cutter, of Philadelphia, discharging; brig —, Blunt, of Portsmouth, N. H. last from Trinidad; spoke coming out of the harbor, the schr. Brothers, of Snow Hill, 45 days from Norfolk.

Arrived sloop Ann & Sarah, Comstock, New York. Sloop Cordelia, Taber, do. Brig Commerce, White 20 days St. Barts

March 6.—Sailed schr. Ann & Mary, Avery, New Orleans. Sloop Mary, Harris, New York.

March 7.—Arrived brig Mary, Collier, 21 days St. Barts. Spoke in lat 35, long. 75, 10. ship Jefferson, Capt. —, from Wilmington N. Carolina, in distress—had hove over board five hundred barrels tar, and should make the first port in America.

The brig Venus, of New York B. Driggs, arrived at St. Barts, 7th Feb. with salt from the Cape de Verds, blown off the coast short of provisions, and was to sail for New York about 16th Feb. Left schr. Favorite, Cooley, for New London, in a few days

March 8.—Sailed sloop Cordelia, Taber, New York. Schr. Diana Talbott, Bartlett, New York.

Arrived schr. Willmot, Fowler, St. Bartholomews. Left at St. Bartholomews, schr. Maryland, W. Bryant Baltimore; brig Rambler, J. Adams, New York; brig Victory, John Mekid, uncertain, repairing—Norfolk; brig Sally, J. G. Burrill, 8 days—Savannah; schr. Henrietta, A McLean, to sail 9th Feb. do; brig Martha Pond, A. Pond, to sail 10th Feb. do; brig James, Blinn, Leward Islands; schr. Friendship Rogers, Folly Landing; sloop Merino, S. Abby, uncertain, New-London; sloop Julia, Savage, condemned, unfit for sea; sloop Packet, A Brown, uncertain, Southern Port; ship General Armstrong, John Sinclair, to sail for Malta, in 7 days; brig Mary, Bates, Providence; schr. Hiram, Hayes, Philadelphia; do. Atlantic, Smith, F. Bay; brig Commerce, Owen, Norfolk; schr. Frederick, Norton, N. Haven; schr. Hannah, Bird, Boston; schrs. Lydia, and Margaret, Arnold, Greenwich R. I.; Hazard, Tyler, Newburyport; Atalantic, Sylvester, Baltimore; brig Alcena, Tifft, Providence; brig Little Frank, Marshall, Newbern; brig Alonzo, Saunders, Portsmouth; schr. Lark, Hunt, New-Haven; schr. Richard Wat, Providence; schr. Friendship, Brown, Warren; sloop Packet, Rawson, Boston.

Arrived brig George, Risley, 24 days from Grenada, in ballast; sloop Cordelia, Norris, N. York.

Died,

At Ashford, widow *Hannah Snow*, aged 89.

At Windham, (Scotland Society,) Mr. *Marshal Bingham*, aged 30.

At Plainfield, on the 4th of March, Mrs. *Eunice Pierce*, aged 34, wife of Mr. Sylvester Pierce.

Wanted at the

NORWICH MILLS,

THREE or four Journeymen Coopers. To those that can come well recommended, steady employ will be given, and generous wages paid.

CASH

and the highest price will be paid at said MILLS, for

4000 bhd. Hoop Poles.

Said Poles must be cut this month, and delivered by the first of April next.

WM. WILLIAMS, Jun. & CO.

March 10. 18

THE SUBSCRIBER,

HAS constantly on hand an assortment of

WRITING AND WRAPPING PAPER,

which he offers for sale at the Mill prices.

LIKEWISE,

An extensive assortment of

CLASSICAL AND SCHOOL BOOKS.

The highest price will be given for RAGS, payable in the above articles, or cash.

RUSSELL HUBBARD.

Mch 11.

TAR & FLOUR.

20 Barrels thin Tar,

10 Do. Richmond Flour,

For sale at the store of

JESSE & SIMEON BREED

Norwich, March 11, 1812. 18—

Auction.

ON Thursday 26th instant, at the store occupied by

EBEN. HYDE, JR.

on Bean-Hill, the subscriber will sell, at Public Auction, a small assortment of

DRY GOODS,

CROCKERY AND HARDWARE,

SOME GROCERIES,

and a few articles of STORE FURNITURE.—They will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.—Sale to commence at ten o'clock, A. M.

M. WINSLOW.

Norwich, Mch. 10, 1812. 18—3w—

To Let,

AND possession given the 1st of April, a large and commodious

DWELLING HOUSE,

situated in the upper street, a few rods west of the *Meeting-House*, with a good garden adjoining.

For terms apply to

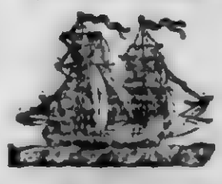
WILLIAM PEABODY.

Who has for sale,

A new leather top CHAISE, with plated harness complete.

March 9. 18—

FOR THE WEST INDIES,



THE Schooner *WEALTHY,*

is now taking in a cargo. Persons inclined to ship

HORSES,

may have an opportunity if they apply within a few days. A few good Horses will likewise be purchased by

N. GILBERT, & Co.

March 10, 1812. 18—

PUBLIC AUCTION.

WILL be sold at Public Auction, on Thursday the 19th inst. at 9 o'clock A. M. 6 acres of

LAND,

lying in Hunt's woods, (so called) to be sold on the premises.

Also, at 12 o'clock same day, at *Daniel Bailey's Tavern,*

7 Cows, 4 Oxen, 2 Horses and young Stock, Swine, Farming-Tools, and sundry other articles.

A reasonable credit will be given on approved security on interest.

NATHAN WALSWORTH,

DANIEL BAILEY.

Bozrah, March 9th, 1812. 18—

LOST,

IN this city, or on the road to Haughton's Tavern in Montville, a large white

PLUME.

The finder shall be reasonably rewarded on leaving it with the Printer.

March 10. 1t—

ROGER HUNTINGTON & Co.

Have just received and now offer for sale, very low for prompt payment,

1 Chest superior Souchong Tea,

3 Boxes excellent bloom Raisins,

1 Quar. cask Spanish Brandy,

2 Casks and 3 half casks Gun-Powder,

Rye and Buck-Wheat Flour,

Corn-meal, &c. &c.

Black Oak hhd. Staves wanted, for which good pay will be made.

Norwich, 9th March, 1812. 18—

WHITE OAK PLANK.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase 3000 feet, 2 inch White Oak PLANK, from 20 to 25 feet long—and 1000 1 1-2 inch do. do.; for which cash will be paid.

LYMAN BREWER.

Norwich, March 10. 18—

Office of the Court of Probate, District of Norwich, March 4, 1812.

WHEREAS *the administrator on the estate of*

ULYSSES SELDEN,

late of Norwich, deceased, represents that said estate is likely to be insolvent—said administrator is directed to give notice in the paper called the NORWICH COURIER—*that commissioners will be appointed on said estate at the Court of Probate, District of Norwich, on the first Tuesday of April next—if any persons concerned in said estate, wish to be heard on said appointment, they will attend at said Court on said day, at two o'clock in the afternoon.*

ANDREW HUNTINGTON, *judge of said Court.*

Probate Office, District of Norwich, March 3d, 1812.

SIX *months from this day is allowed by the Judge of this Court, for the creditors to the estate of*

MATTHEW GRINNAL,

late of Preston, deceased, to exhibit their demands against the same for settlement, to

MRS. PATHENE YOUNG,

the administratrix to said estate, or be debarred recovery agreeable to law. 18—

Test, JOSEPH HUNTINGTON, *Clerk.*

ORIGINAL PAGE(S) MUTILATED

POETRY.

THE COMET,

After travelling in a greater or less degree of splendor the northern regions from the Pole to the Equator, has now disappeared. Our moral department cannot, we think, be better filled, than by the following address to the heavenly visitant. *Bost. Gaz.*

MYSTERIOUS visitant! whose beauteous light
Among the wondering stars so strangely gleams,
Like a proud banner in the train of night,
The unblazon'd flag of Deity it streams;
Infinity is written in thy beams;
And thought in vain would through the pathless sky
Explore thy secret course; thy circle seems
Too vast for time to grasp:—O can that eye
Which numbers hosts like thee, this atom earth descry?

O Thou my every hope, my only fear!
Father of Light, round whom the systems roll,
With all their suns and comets, sphere on sphere,
Thy all pervading energy the soul,
Thyself the centre of the mighty whole!
When death shall purge the film of sense away,
And truth with irresistable control
Shall seize my ravish'd mind—that awful day,
How shall my soul survey—that infinite survey?

O wond'rous thought, the high and holy One,
Inhabiting eternity, will make
The humble soul his dwelling place; the sun
Whose rising beams on orbs innumerous break,
Doth shine as much for the poor reptile's sake:
To him is nothing great—is nothing small;
He fills a world—he bids the insect take
His being full of bliss—he form'd them all;
He guides the Comet's course—he marks the Sparrow's fall.

Man—Man, though in dust his insect birth,
Behold his nature unto God allied,
Link'd to the golden throne this creature earth
By ties that shall eternally abide;
Let suns, let systems perish—JESUS died;
Nor shall one vital spark be quench'd in night,
Which God has kindled; here my soul confide,
Safe in the arms of everlasting might,
And circled with the beams of uncreated light.

MISCELLANY.

EXAMPLE OF REAL FRIENDSHIP.

When Damon was sentenced by Dionysius of Syracuse to die on a certain day, he begged permission in the interim, to retire to his own country, to set the affairs of his disconsolate family in order. This the tyrant intended peremptorily to refuse, by granting it, as he conceived, on the impossible conditions of his procuring some one to remain as hostage for his return, under equal forfeiture of life. Pythias heard the conditions, and did not wait for an application upon the part of Damon; he instantly offered himself as security for his friend; which being accepted, Damon was immediately set at liberty. The king and all his courtiers were astonished at this action; and therefore, when the day of execution drew near, his majesty had the curiosity to visit Pythias in his confinement. After some conversation on the subject of friendship, in which the tyrant delivered it as his opinion, that self-interest was the sole mover of human actions; as for virtue, friendship, love of one's country, and the like, he looked upon them as terms invented by the wise to keep in awe and impose upon the weak: "My lord, said Pythias, with a firm voice and noble aspect, I would it were possible that I might suffer a thousand deaths, rather than my friend should fail in any article of his honor. He cannot fail therein, my lord; I am as confident of his virtue, as I am of my own existence. But I pray, I beseech the gods, to preserve the life and integrity of my Damon together; oppose him, ye winds, prevent the eagerness and impatience of his honorable endeavors, and suffer him not to arrive, till by my death I have redeemed a life a thousand times of more consequence, of more value than my own, more estimable to his lovely wife, to his friends, to his country. O leave me not to die the worst of deaths in my Damon." Dionysius was awed & confounded by the dignity of these sentiments, & by the manner in which they were uttered; he felt his heart struck by a slight sense of invading truth; but it served rather to perplex than undeceive him. The fatal day arrived; Pythias was brought forth, and walked amidst the guards with a serious, but satisfied air, to the place of execution. Dionysius was already there; he was exalted on a moving throne, that was drawn by six white horses, and sat pensive and attentive to the prisoner. Pythias came. He vaulted lightly on the scaffold, and beholding for some time the apparatus of death, he turned with a placid countenance, and addressed the spectators: "My prayers are heard, he cried; the gods are propitious; you know, my friends, that the winds have been contrary till yesterday. Damon could not come, he could not conquer impossibilities; he will be here to-morrow, and the blood, which is shed to-day, shall have ransomed the life of my friend. O could I erase from your bosoms every doubt, every mean suspicion, of the honor of the man for whom I am about to suffer, I shall go to my death even as I would to my bridal. Be it sufficient, in the mean time, that my friend will be found noble, that his truth is unimpeachable, that he will speedily prove it, that he is now on his way, hurrying on, accusing himself, the adverse elements, and the gods; but I haste to prevent his speed; Executioner, do your office." As he pronounced the last words, a buz began to rise among the remotest of the people; a distant voice was heard, the croud caught the words, and *Stop, stop the execution*, was repeated by the whole assembly; a man came at full speed; the throng gave way at his approach: he was mounted on a steed of foam; in an instant he was off his horse, on the scaffold, and held Pythias straitly embraced. "You are safe, he cried, you are safe. I now have nothing but death to suffer, and I am delivered from the anguish of those reproaches which I gave myself, for having endangered a life so much dearer than my own." Pale, cold, and half speechless, in the arms of his Damon, Pythias replied in broken accents—"Fatal haste!—Cruel impatience!—What envious powers have wrought impossibilities in your favor?—But I will not be wholly disappointed—Since I cannot die to save, I will not survive you." Dionysius heard, beheld, & considered all with astonishment. His heart was touched, he wept; and leaving his throne, he ascended the scaffold. "Live, live ye incomparable pair! he cried; ye have borne unquestionable testimony to the existence of virtue; and that virtue equally evinces the existence of a God to reward it. Live happy, live renowned! and, O form me by your precepts, as ye have invited me by your example, to be worthy the participation of so sacred a friendship."

—

The ingenious Mr. DANIEL FRENCH, has brought his discovery of a mode to make bricks out of the earth, in its natural state, without any other preparation than being pulverized by the machinery to perfection. By the machine he has constructed, *twenty thousand* bricks may be made in a day, without the use of manual labor. They are moulded in the neatest manner in cast-iron moulds, are consequently all exactly of the same size, and extremely smooth and polished—and fit so closely, that the saving in mortar and lime will be very considerable. They weigh nearly as heavy again as common bricks—and experience has shewn, they burn equally as well. They are ready to be carried to the kiln as they are made, and, therefore, save all the labor of making and piling, as well as the risque of wet and bad weather. This invention is one of those which will be of infinite advantage to our country—and the knowledge of it ought to be diffused as widely as possible. It particularly promises to aid the improvement of the western section of the Union. In Kentucky and Tennessee, the Ohio, Indiana, Orleans and Mississippi territories, it will be peculiarly useful, and being now no longer a matter of speculation, but reduced to actual practice, all doubts of its success are done away. A model of it may be seen at Mrs. Wilson's, on the Capitol Hill, in this city. [*Nat. Intel.*

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FROM THE UNITED STATES GAZETTE.

COMMUNICATION.

On Tuesday morning last, the 18th instant, sailed from this port for Calcutta, the following missionaries: The Rev. Mr. Johns and lady, Rev. Mr. Lawson and lady, Rev. Mr. May and lady, Rev. Mr. Nott and lady, and the Rev. Messrs. Hall and Rice, being members of the Baptist, Independent and Congregational societies of Great-Britain and the United States. On the evening preceding their embarkation, an interesting and solemn prayer-meeting was held at the Independent Tabernacle in this city; on which occasion the truly pious of various denominations assembled and joined in supplicating Heaven for the best of blessings abundantly to crown with the greatest success so laudable an enterprize, an undertaking so important and arduous. Tears of sorrow were shed on account of the parting scene, and of joy in anticipation of the souls who through them as instruments would be converted to the true and living God! The ministers who engaged in the devotional exercises, and appeared to be peculiarly assisted by the Holy Spirit, were the Rev. Messrs. Joyce, Rogers, Alexander, Green and Staughton—Independents, Presbyterians, Baptists! Oh what an interview!

Lo, what an entertaining sight,
Are brethren who agree,
Brethren whose cheerful hearts unite
In bands of piety.

Between the several prayers, appropriate hymns were solemnly sung, and an occasional address or two delivered.

The Rev. Mr. Johns collected in Boston and Salem, Massachusetts, nearly 5000 dollars for the respective translations of the word of Eternal Life, now wonderfully progressing in India, to which were added a considerable sum in this city.

Collections were made last Lord's day in several churches in Philadelphia for the New-England Missionaries particularly, the funds of whose society are rather low. These collections amounted to nearly 8000 dollars. Verily on such occasions as these, it is more blessed to "give than to receive."

The missionaries took shipping at New-Castle, in the Harmony, Captain Brown, and have gone amid the warmest petitions for their prosperity of those Christians who love the Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity and truth.

AARON C. BRUMLEY,

POST RIDER,

REQUESTS all persons indebted to him by Book of Note, to make immediate payment. Those who remain delinquent on the 1st day of April, must expect to be sued.

Preston, March 4, 1812. 17—

THE *subscribers duly appointed commissioners on the estate of*

JOSEPH CHAPMAN,

of the town of Preston, county of New-London, an insolvent debtor,—hereby give notice, that for receiving and adjusting claims against said estate, they will attend at the store of EBENEZER HUNTINGTON, *in Norwich, in said county, on the 3d Mondays of July, August, and Sept. next, after which period no claims can be received.*

EBEN. HUNTINGTON, } *Com'rs.*
GEORGE PERKINS,

Norwich, Feb. 22, 1812. 16—

BLANKS of most kinds for sale at this Office.

HOUSES AND LANDS.

FOR SALE,

A TWO story Dwelling House. Barn, and out Houses, with about three acres Land well covered with fruit trees. The House is well finished, and very convenient; situated in Preston, 3 miles from Norwich, on the road to Preston city. An excellent stand for a merchant, mechanic, or leasering person. For particulars enquire of the subscriber on the premises, or BENJAMIN OLIN.

If not sold by the 1st of April next, the property will be let.

—LIKEWISE—

nine and a quarter acres of WOOD-LAND, lying in the swamp, commonly called Brewster's swamp; well wooded with fire wood and fine timber, one hundred rods east of the widow Grant's saw mill.

WARREN ANDREWS.

Preston, Sept. 18, 1811. 45—*tf*—

FOR SALE,

THE FARM,

LATELY owned by JOSEPH BREWSTER, deceased, lying on the Scotland road, one mile from the Court-House in Norwich, containing about one hundred acres, suitably divided into plough-land, mowing, pasture, orchard and wood-land.

The superior quality of its soil, and its proximity to market, render it worth the attention of the industrious Farmer.

For terms apply to the subscribers in Norwich.

Simeon Backus.
James Stedman.

Norwich, January 14, 1812. 11

FOR SALE,

A FARM,

IN the town of Otis, county of Berkshire, and commonwealth of Massachusetts, half a mile north of the Meeting-House, containing about one hundred and fifty acres. Said FARM is situated on the Turnpike Road leading from Hartford, in Connecticut, to Albany, by way of Lenox, forty-four miles from Hartford, fourteen from Lenox, and forty-four from Albany. There is a good new two story Dwelling-House on said FARM, a convenient Barn, Stabling, &c. and other out houses. Also, a convenient merchant's Store, which has a good trade; the house is improved as a tavern, is an excellent stand, has as good a run of custom as any on the road. The land is a good strong soil, and about fifty or sixty acres under improvement, well watered by small streams and springs, and is on Farmington River. Said FARM will be sold on very advantageous terms to the purchaser. For further particulars enquire of

WILLIAM S. HART, Esq.

of Norwich, or the subscriber on the premises.

JOSEPH T. CUMMINGS.

Otis, Dec. 6, 1811. —5

PATRIDGEFIELD OR HINSDALE

FARMS.

THIS valuable property, lying in Berkshire county, Massachusetts, belonging to the estate of the late

CHRISTOPHER LEFFINGWELL, ESQ.

deceased, containing nearly TWELVE HUNDRED ACRES, *(about one half intervale)* is offered for sale.—Apply to CHARLES LATHROP, Esq. New-London, or from the 10th to 20th January of the subscriber, in Norwich.

WM. LEFFINGWELL.

New Haven, Dec. 28, 1811. 8—

FOR SALE,

A GOOD HOUSE and BARN, with about twenty acres of LAND, situated in the town of Preston, about half a mile from Norwich Landing, lying on the road leading from Norwich to Pauquetanuck. Said place is well proportioned for Mowing, and Plow land; has a good orchard and sufficient quantity of Wood-land, and a never failing run of water, with a Cyder-Mill. Said place will be sold very cheap for ready cash. If not sold by the first of April, the House and a Garden will be to let. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber.

MOSES WILLIAMS.

Preston, Feb. 10, 1812. 14—*tw*—

The subscriber also desires all those indebted to him for freighting, to call and make immediate payment.

TO BE LEASED,

AND possession given on the 1st day of April next, if not previously sold, thirteen Farms, in the town of Worthington, in the county of Hampshire, and state of Massachusetts. A good Grist-Mill, and Saw-Mill on one of said Farms, in good repair, and almost new, and a sufficiency of water to carry said Mills the year round; the Mills will be sold with said Farm, or separate, as may best suit the purchaser.

Also, ten Farms in the town of Peru, in the county of Berkshire, and state aforesaid, and nine Farms in the town of Washington, in said Berkshire county. Said Farms are good grazing Farms, well calculated for dairies, and are of different sizes, so as to accommodate purchasers, or tenants who may wish to hire the same. Any person inclined to purchase or hire, may, for the purpose of obtaining more particular information, call on the Hon. *Ezra Starkweather*, of Worthington, *Cyrus Stowell*, Esq of Peru, *Gideon Demming*, Esq. of Washington, or the subscriber, at Preston, in the state of Connecticut.

Also, about thirty-thousand acres Land in New-Connecticut, so called, in the state of Ohio in different parts of the Reserve—and about 6000 acres of Land, in the county of Broom, and state of New-Yorke

JOSEPH W. BROWN.

February 10, 1812. 14—

ORIGINAL PAGE(S) MUTILATED

HOUSES AND LANDS.

FOR SALE,

THE lot of land, store and wharf, at the point, so called; the Store is the same now occupied by Capt. GURDON BILL, for a tallow-chandlery, and the wharf is one of the best in the place, having a great depth of water, being at the head of the principal channel and is in good repair.

Apply to JOSEPH WILLIAMS.

Attorney to the proprietor.

Norwich, February 17, 1812. 15—*tf*—

A GOOD BARGAIN.

FOR *Sale or to be let, a House and Grist mill, with about twelve acres of land adjoining the same.* ALSO,

A Saw mill, with a large pond about 80 *rods above said Grist mill, on the same stream.*

ALSO,

A Lot of land, adjoining said Saw mill, to be sold or let with the mills if it best suits the purchaser. Said house and mills almost new and in good repair, with a good run of custom.

For further particulars and terms, enquire of the subscriber living about 2 *miles from said premises.*

JOHN BALDWIN.

North Stonington, Feb. 13, 1812. 15—5*w*

TO LET,

THE HOUSE FORMERLY OCCUPIED *BY THE SUBSCRIBER*—

Charles P. Huntington.

Norwich, July 11, 1811. 81—

THE *subscribers, commissioners on the estate of* GEORGE PENDLETON, *of Norwich, an insolvent debtor, hereby give notice, that for receiving and adjusting claims against said estate, they will attend at the store of* EBEN. HUNTINGTON, *in said Norwich, on the third Tuesdays of July, August and September next—after which period, no claims against said estate will be received.*

EBEN. HUNTINGTON, } *Com'rs.*
GEORGE PERKINS,

THE *subscriber wishes to contract for white oak* TIMBER, *of the following dimensions,* 19 *feet and* 6 *inches long,* 1 *foot and* 7 *inches in width, and* 5 *inches thick—*9 *feet and* 4 *inches long,* 1 *foot and* 4 *inches in width, and* 4 *inches thick—*8 *feet and* 7 *inches long,* 1 *foot and* 2 *inches in width, and* 3½ *inches thick—and* 6 *inches by* 8, 6 *or* 7 *feet long.*

To be of the best quality, free of sap, rot or shakes, and split through the heart. Any person wishing to contract will please to apply immediately.

ELISHA TRACY.

Norwich, Feb. 29, 1812. 17—

WHEREAS HULDA CLARK of Mansfield, in the county of Windham, brought her petition for divorce against SOLOMON CLARK, her husband, late of said Mansfield, now gone to parts unknown to the petitioner; in which the said SOLOMON is charged with desertion and wilful absence for more than three years with total neglect of duty on his part; which petition is now pending before the Hon. Superior Court for the county of Windham, and will be heard and tried before said Court at their session in said for the county, on the 2d Tuesday of September next. The said SOLOMON CLARK, is hereby notified to appear before said Court, if he see cause, and shew reasons, if any he have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Dated at Windham, 16th day of Jan. 1812. 12—6*w*

By order of Court;

SAMUEL GRAY, Clerk.

New-London county, ss. Superior Court, January Term, A. D. 1812.

UPON *the petition of* BETSEY SAUNDERS, *of Preston, in the County of New-London, shewing to this Court, that on the* 22*d. day of November, A. D.* 1806, *she was lawfully joined in marriage to* FRANCIS SAUNDERS, *of said Preston: that said* FRANCIS *hath committed the crime of adultery, in violation of his marriage covenant, and hath absconded to some part of the world unknown to the petitioner, &c.—Praying this Court to grant her a bill of divorce, as per petition on file. (The respondent residing out of this State.) This Court order that the pendency of said petition, be published in two of the public News papers printed in this State, six weeks successively, immediately after the rising of this Court—and that said petition be continued to the Superior Court, to be holden at New-London, in New London county, on the* 4*th Tuesday of September next, when and where the Respondent is required to appear, and shew cause, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.*

By order of Court, 16

CHARLES LATHROP, *Clerk.*

STRAYED,

FROM *the subscriber, in October last,* a YEARLING BULL, *of a dark brown or black color, with a white face, and white line back—marked with a hollow crop out of the right, and a slope under side the left ear. Whoever will return him or give information shall be generously rewarded by*

ELIAS HEWET.

North Stonington, Feb. 15. 16—

SCOTT'S FAMILY BIBLE,

VOLUME 3d.

IS just received, and ready for delivered to subscribers, at the Norwich Book-Store.

March 4.

NORWICH COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18, 1812. *NORWICH*; (CONN.) PRINTED BY RUSSELL HUBBARD—AT HIS OFFICE IN *CHELSEA*. [VOL. XVI. No. 19.

FOR THE WEST INDIES,

THE Schooner *WEALTHY*,

is now taking in a cargo. Persons inclined to ship

HORSES,

may have an opportunity if they apply within a few days. A few good Horses will likewise be purchased by

N. GILBERT, & Co.

March 10, 1812. 18—

Wanted at the

NORWICH MILLS,

THREE or four Journeymen Coopers. To those that can come well recommended, steady employ will be given, and generous wages paid.

CASH

and the highest price will be paid at said MILLS, for 4000 hhd. Hoop Poles.

Said Poles must be cut this month, and delivered by the first of April next.

WM. WILLIAMS, Jun. & CO.

March 10. 18

THE SUBSCRIBER,

HAS constantly on hand an assortment of

WRITING AND WRAPPING PAPER,

which he offers for sale at the Mill prices.

LIKEWISE,

An extensive assortment of

CLASSICAL AND SCHOOL BOOKS.

☞ The highest price will be given for RAGS, payable in the above articles, or cash.

RUSSELL HUBBARD.

Mch 11.

ROGER HUNTINGTON & Co.

Have just received and now offer for sale, very low for prompt payment,

1 Chest superior Souchong Tea,
3 Boxes excellent bloom Raisins,
1 Quar. cask Spanish Brandy,
2 Casks and 3 half casks Gun-Powder,
Rye and Buck-Wheat Flour,
Corn-meal, &c. &c.
Black Oak hhd. Staves wanted, for which good pay will be made.

Norwich, 9th March, 1812. 18—

TAR & FLOUR.

20 Barrels thin Tar,
10 Do. Richmond Flour,

For sale at the store of

JESSE & SIMEON BREED

Norwich, March 11, 1812. 18—

NATH. GILBERT & CO.

WANT TO PURCHASE,

200 bushels Oats,
5 M. hhd. Staves,
200 blk. and white O. hhd. Shooks,
3 M. hhd. Hoops,
100 bushels Corn and Rye.

WHO HAVE ON HAND,

Rum, Molasses & Sugar, per hhd. or barrel.

Mch. 4. 17

FOR SALE.

A new CHAISE, with PLATED HARNESS complete.

APPLY TO

LEMUEL BUSWELL.

Said BUSWELL, continues the TAYLORING BUSINESS, and has removed to the new shop North of his Dwelling-House. Ready made clothes constantly on hand.

March 4, 1812 17—

CASH

WILL be paid for CORN, RYE, FLAXSEED and WHITE OAK HHDS.

Two Shillings cash for good new seasoned Flour Barrels, delivered at the Norwich Mills.

WM. WILLIAMS JR. & Co.

Dec. 31. 8—

COD FISH.

SIXTY quintals Cod-fish, of the Harriot's Cargo.
80 do. do. English,
Dunn'd and of superior quality for table or exportation

FOR SALE BY

C. EELLS.

Norwich, September, 10. 41

LYMAN BREWER has just received and now offers for sale

1 quar. Cask of Malaga Wine,
1 L. P. Teneriffe, do.
2 Chests Hyson Skin Tea,
3 Bags Cassia,
8 lb. Nutmegs,
1 Keg Pigtail Tobacco.

Feb. 18. 15—

Auction.

ON Thursday 26th instant, at the Store occupied by

EBEN. HYDE, JR.

on Bean-Hill, the subscriber will sell, at Public Auction, a small assortment of

DRY GOODS,

CROCKERY AND HARDWARE,

SOME GROCERIES,

and a few articles of STORE FURNITURE.—They will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.—Sale to commence at ten o'clock, A. M.

M WINSLOW

Norwich, Mch. 10, 1812. 18—3w—

PUBLIC AUCTION.

WILL be sold at Public Auction, on Thursday the 19th inst. at 9 o'clock A. M. 6 acres of

LAND,

lying in Hunt's woods, (so called) to be sold on the premises.

Also, at 12 o'clock same day, at *Daniel Bailey's Tavern*,

7 Cows, 4 Oxen, 2 Horses and young Stock, Swine, Farming-Tools, and sundry other articles.

A reasonable credit will be given on approved security on interest.

NATHAN WALSWORTH,
DANIEL BAILEY.

Bozrah, March 9th, 1812. 18—

FRANCIS A. PERKINS,

OFFERS FOR SALE,

Blue Printed, Mulberry, Blue Lined, Brown Lined, Edged and China

DINING SETTS:

China and Fancy

TEA SETTS,

a great variety of patterns—an assortment of

China and Fancy

TEA CUPS AND SAUCERS.

An assortment

COFFEE CUPS AND SAUCERS,

TOYS, A VARIETY.

elegant Fancy

PITCHERS, &c.

an assortment of

LOOKING-GLASSES,

Plain and Gilt Frames, of all sizes, from 6 to 30 inches.

SETTS OF TEA TRAYS.

A new supply of FLOWER POTS, from 25 cents, to 3 dollars per pair.

Also, a large assortment of

EARTHEN AND GLASS WARE.

on better terms than it can be bought in New-York or Boston

ASSORTED CRATES, as imported.

Rum, Sugar, and Molasses, per Hhd. or bbl.

October 15. —44

GIN.

Bbls. good Philadelphia GIN.

FOR SALE BY

LYMAN BREWER.

Who will pay cash for 2 or 3 hundred bushels good white Beans.

Feb. 4 13—

CASH

WILL be paid for CORN, on delivery, if received within 15 days, by

ERASTUS COIT, & Co.

Feb. 11, 1812. 14—

FOR SALE BY

James & F. A. Huntington,

1 pipe London particular Madeira WINE, very cheap for cash.

Feb 10 15

TAR

50 bbls. thin Tar, for sale by

LYMAN BREWER.

Feb. 18. 16

THE subscriber having taken the Store formerly occupied by HYDE & CO. offers to the public his services as an AUCTIONEER, and solicits the public patronage.

AUCTION EVERY SATURDAY.

Persons depositing Goods for sale, are requested to do it previous to Friday morning.

C. F. Harrington, *Auctioneer*.

Feb. 17, 1812. 15—

LOST,

BETWEEN MORGAN'S TAVERN, and WILLIAMS' MILLS, on the 3d inst. a fur Seal Skin

POCKET BOOK,

containing fifteen dollars—a five Norwich Bank, and the other five, New-London Bank, together with an order on Capt. John Day for fourteen dollars, and sundry other papers.

FIVE dollars reward will be given to the person who will return it to the subscriber or the Printer.

CHARLES LEE PENDLETON.

Norwich, Mch. 4. 17

ROGERS'
VEGETABLE PULMONIC
DETERGENT.

FOR CONSUMPTIVE, ASTHMATIC AND CATARRHAL COMPLAINTS.

EVER since man emanated from the hands of his *Maker*, he has been a prey to disease and a victim of death, this ultimately is the fate of man, but self-preservation being the first law of nature, intelligent Medical men, since the days of Hippocrates, have been indefatigably engaged not only to *prevent* but cure diseases; and their endeavors to promote this desirable object have been attended with great success in most of the maladies which afflict the human race; still it is a lamentable fact, that the attempts of the *Faculty* to remove Pulmonary affections, have too often proved abortive — This consideration, with the predisposition of the subscriber to Pulmonary Consumption, has induced him during the experience of twenty years in the field of Medicine, to turn his attention more particularly to Consumptive, Asthmatic and Catarrhal complaints; and he has now the satisfaction to announce to the public, that he has selected and compounded, from the Vegetable Kingdom, a mild, yet efficacious Medicine, denominated

ROGERS's VEGETABLE PULMONIC DETERGENT,

which he confidently asserts, will remove the MOST obstinate cough, the precursor to a consumption, and even the Pulmonary Consumption itself if taken in the incipient stage of the disease; and according to the directions accompanying the Medicine. This declaration he is warranted in making from the asseveration of thousands of respectable persons in the United States, now in the enjoyment of health, who but for this Medicine as a *means*, in the *hands of the Great Preserver of Men*, (for He works by means) would probably be pining on *beds of sickness*, or repoling in the grave

GEORGE ROGERS.

Northampton, (Mass.) March 6, 1811. 44—

I, ISRAEL FENNER, of *Providence*, in the state of Rhode-Island, do hereby certify, that my wife, RUTH FENNER, was afflicted for a considerable time in the summer of 1811, with an extremely severe cough & pain in the side & loss of appetite, which reduced her to such a low and feeble state that she was scarce able to walk across the room, and to all appearances was fast inclining to a quick consumption. I immediately obtained one cake of Rodgers's Vegetable Pulmonic Detergent, and after taking it according to Direction, she was restored to her usual state of health, which we attribute, with the blessing of God, to the above valuable Medicine.

ISRAEL FENNER.

Providence, Nov. 12, 1811. 11—

The above Medicine for sale by DWIGHT RIPLEY and SAMUEL TYLER, Norwich.

DR. FRINK'S

GRAND

RESTORATIVE ELIXER.

BY THE

PRESIDENT'S PATENT.

AFTER eight years experience, in a course of full practice, I have found that many diseases, instead of being diminished are oftentimes increased, by the use of those drastic medicines, usually recommended, and which different cases seem at the moment to require. To discover something calculated to produce the effect proposed by those medicines, and at the same time attended by none of their inconveniences, has been with me a subject of much study and very careful observation; and after repeated experiments, I have at length ascertained, that the compound, which I have chosen to denominate the GRAND RESTORATIVE ELIXER, is better suited to that end, than any Medicine I have ever met with. It is principally composed of vegetables, and I flatter myself will be found upon trial not to be excelled, as a safe and efficacious family medicine, by any other whatever. When taken according to the directions, accompanying each bottle, its operation is that of a gentle cathartic. It not only throws off the redundancy of acrid and putrid bile, which especially in hot climates, is a cause of putrefaccency to the whole system, but discharges the various corrupt and vitiated humors, collected in the stomach and bowels. During its operation, which with many persons is very slow, it opens the pores upon the surface of the body, and produces a gentle moisture over the whole system; and thus has the happy effect, not only of removing the remote and exciting causes of the diseases hereafter mentioned, but also, if taken in season, of checking fevers at their commencement.

In the Gout, retrocedent or misplaced; Chronic Rheumatism; Indigestion; Flatulency; Hypocondriacal affections; Bilious complaints; Dizziness; Pains in the head, back and limbs; Loss of appetite; puking in the morning; General Costiveness; and as a preventative of those pestilential fevers, which, in the Southern latitudes, prevail, by sea and land, with great virulence and malignity; its use is too obvious and too well known to require much further recommendation. If given to children once in two or three months, just before the full of the moon, it is a sure antidote against worms. All seamen exposed to the sudden vicissitudes of the weather, will find it for their interest to keep it by them; and as it is a medicine, intended to remove the remote causes of the disease, and if taken seasonably will not fail in most instances to prevent the existence of disease itself, it will be advisable for every family to have it on hand that resort may be had to it on the first symptoms of indisposition.

It is confessed that a variety of compound medicines, intended to remove bilious complaints, are in some measure calculated to operate like this; but while they effectually, perhaps cleanse the stomach and bowels, the coats of the stomach and intestines are left in an inflamed and irritated state. This Restorative Elixir, on the other hand, while it possesses all the virtues of those medicines, is attended by none of their hazardous, and often, in the case of children, fatal consequences. It gives strength, without occasioning any irritation, to the weakened state of the primæ viæ; repairs the organs of digestion; restores the appetite; and causes a greater portion of the nutritious part of the aliment to be carried into the system;—thus producing, as of course, a fuller flow of animal spirits, and raising to a tone of health the faculties both of body and mind.

The directions for using this Elixir, with numerous certificates of its efficacy from eminent Physicians and other respectable citizens of the United States, will be found to accompany each bottle.

HERVEY FRINK.

Northampton, (Massachusetts.) November, 1811. 17-6w

For sale by *Dwight Ripley*, at his Druggist store in Norwich.

March 3, 1812.

Congressional.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 4.

THE House proceeded to the consideration of the report of the Committee of Ways and Means, relative to the taxes, &c.

Mr. M'Kim withdrew the motion he made yesterday, to go into committee of the whole on the 5th resolution for the purpose of considering the motion to impose a tax of 25 cents per gallon on domestic distilled spirits.

The yeas and nays were taken on the 5th Resolution, whiskey tax, &c. and were—yeas 67, noes 38.

They were then taken on the 6th Resolution, Licences to retailers &c. and were—yeas 68, noes 42.

On the 7th Resolution, Sales at Auction, they were—yeas 79, noes 34.

On the 8th Resolution, refined sugar, the yeas were 80, noes 38.

On the 9th Resolution, carriages for the conveyance of persons, the yeas were 72, noes 38.

The 10th Resolution was, on motion of Mr. Little divided. The yeas and nays were first taken on imposing a tax on bank notes—the yeas were 74, noes 43. The yeas on the other part of the resolution were 65, noes 33. A few observations were made on this resolution by Mr. Wright and Mr. Little, who reminded the house that the revolution was principally occasioned by a stamp tax—that it must be very odious and unpopular.—Mr. Bacon said the committee had duly considered how strong were the prejudices of the people against such a tax—but the propriety of it had induced its recommendation.

Mr. Randolph enquired of Mr. Bacon by what census the direct tax was to be apportioned. If by the census under which they were then legislating, he should consider it as extremely unfair; Ohio, New-York, Kentucky, Tennessee and some other states would not pay their proportion. If by the census last taken, he should consider the tax unconstitutional. Taxation and representation went together.

Mr Bacon said that undoubtedly the tax would be apportioned according to the census last taken. Of the propriety and constitutionality of which Mr. Bacon and Mr. Lowndes spoke some time, and Mr Randolph replied. The yeas on this, the eleventh resolution, were 77, noes 39.

The yeas on the twelfth resolution (discounting for ready payment) were 73, noes 37.

The house concurred with the committee of the whole in striking out the latter part of the thirteenth resolution, making the imposition of the taxes dependant on the issuing of letters of marque and reprisal. The yeas on the resolution as amended were 80, noes 36.

The yeas and nays were then taken on the last resolution (discontinuing the taxes in a year after the conclusion of peace) and were, yeas 72, noes 27.

The yeas and nays were then called on the resolutions taken altogether, and were, yeas 56 noes 34.

The resolution was then referred to the Committee of Ways and Means to bring in a bill in conformity with them.

A message was received from the president of the U. S. containing the form of a constitution adopted by the Orleans convention.

A motion was made to refer it to a select committee. but there not being a quorum of the house a motion was made and carried, to adjourn.

THURSDAY, MARCH 5.

Mr. Moore offered a resolution for requesting the President of the United States, to cause to be prepared and laid before the house, a system of rules and regulations for training and disciplining the cavalry, army and militia of the United States. Adopted.

On motion of Mr. Porter, the house considered the report of the committee of the whole, on the bill supplementary to the act for raising an additional military force. The report was agreed to, and the bill ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

On motion of Mr. Wright, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole, General Breckenridge in the chair, on the bill for the relief of General Arthur St. Clair. Mr. Wright, Mr. Findley, Mr. Gholson, and Mr. Nelson, were the principal supporters of the bill. Willis Alston, Boyd and Widgery opposed it. After three hours and a half debate the bill was agreed to by a small majority; the committee rose and reported it, and the house adjourned without disposing of it.

FRIDAY, MARCH 6.

Mr. Tallmadge presented the petition of certain manufacturers of iron wire in Connecticut, who state that they have invented a new mode, more expeditious and perfect than heretofore known, of manufacturing that article, a sample of which is transmitted with the petition. They pray that if the non-importation act should be taken off, an additional duty may be laid on imported wire. Referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures.

The following resolution was offered by Mr. Johnson. Resolved that a committee be appointed to enquire into the partition of that part of West-Florida, west of the Perdido, taken by the proclamation of the President of the U. States, of October 27, 1810, with leave to report by bill or otherwise.

After the resolution was amended, at the suggestion of Mr. Bacon, so as to read, "taken in pursuance of," instead of "taken by"—it was adopted, and a committee of five ordered.

The House proceeded to the consideration of

the unfinished business of yesterday, the bill for the relief of Gen. Arthur St. Clair. The bill was agreed to, and ordered to be engrossed for its 3d reading on Monday next—59 rising in its favor—the negative not called.

The bill supplementary to the act for raising an additional military force was read a third time and passed.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the amendment of the Senate to the bill making provision for the protection of the maritime frontier of the United States. The bill as sent from the House appropriates one million of dollars—the amendment of the Senate substitutes $500,000, one half.

Mr. Blackledge spoke against agreeing to this amendment. Mr. Potter said that if the country should go to war, he considered this scanty provision for fortifications, as a hint to those who lived in exposed situations on the seaboard, to scrabble away and get to the mountains as fast as possible. He could not reconcile the conduct of the Senate—Ten thousand men were not enough, they must have 25,000 new soldiers—so much for the army. They ask more than double of what the House contemplated—but for fortifications they want not half so much as the house deemed necessary. He hoped the house would not agree to the amendment.

Mr. Potter demanded the yeas and nays on the question of agreement with the Senate. The ayes were 60, noes 50.

The house adjourned to Monday next.

MONDAY, MARCH 9.

The following Message was received from the President of the U. States.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

I lay before Congress copies of certain documents remaining in the Department of State;—They prove that at a recent period, whilst the United States, notwithstanding the wrongs sustained by them, ceased not to observe the laws of peace and neutrality towards Great-Britain, and in the midst of amicable professions and negotiations on the part of Great-Britain through her public minister here, a secret agent of that government was employed in certain states, more especially at the seat of government in Massachusetts in fomenting disaffection to the constituted authorities of the nation, and in intrigues with the disaffected, for the purpose of bringing about resistance to the laws, and eventually in concert with a British force, of destroying the union, and forming the Eastern part thereof into a political connexion with Great-Britain.

In addition to the effect which the discovery of such a procedure ought to have on the public councils, it will not fail to render more dear to the hearts of all good citizens, that happy union of these states, which, under Divine Providence, is the guarantee of their liberties, their safety, their tranquility and their prosperity.

JAMES MADISON.

March 9th, 1812.

February 20th, 1812. John Henry informs the Secretary of State, that he was in Montreal in the winter of 1809, and became an agent and Spy for Sir James Craig, then Governor of Canada, to reside in the Eastern States, and render accounts to the Governor, of the situation of public affairs, proceedings of Legislative and other bodies, strength and plans of parties, prospects, &c. and, as some expectation had been entertained that on account of the ruinous operation of the embargo laws, if they were not discontinued, a separation of the Union might take place, he was to ascertain whether such a plan was likely to succeed, and authorised, if thought necessary, to promise the support of the British Hence a cypher was agreed upon; Henry departed; wrote letters from Vermont and part of New-Hampshire, on his way to Boston in February and March, but mostly from Boston in March, April and May. For his services he had been promised remuneration, and had sought it in vain of Sir James: he has since sought it of the British ministry, who would neither give him the office of Judge Advocate of Lower Canada, worth five hundred pounds sterling per annum, nor a consulate; he is, therefore, free from any obligations, and for the good of this country unfolds all his own and their iniquity.

First comes a letter from W. W. Ryland, Secretary to Craig, making offers to Henry, proposing a cypher, &c. dated January 26, 1809. He accepts. A letter from Ryland to Craig, dated February 6th, unfolds the cypher: tells him to go to Boston: find out the leading characters: the strength of parties: ascertain whether the federalists, depressed and oppressed by the embargo, think of separation; and how far, if at all, they wish the aid of Great-Britain—A credential is enclosed, to be used only if found very necessary.

A letter of Henry's in reply, shows his readiness to serve the British interest and proceed on his mission. Montreal, Feb. 2. Henry says he has learned the cypher, though not completely. A letter from Vermont says, the people there consider the Embargo unnecessary, oppressive and unconstitutional: talk of making Vermont an ally.

A letter from Windsor, Feb. 18, says, half of Vermont will not join in any opposition to government; and there is no man fit to take the lead in case of civil commotion

A letter from Amherst (N. H.) Feb. 23, says he chuses to send by private conveyance whenever practicable, because democratic Post-Masters will all break a seal as quick as their word, and there is no trusting them; the administration love popularity and will do any thing, however mean or unjust, to maintain it; scolds about democracy.

Boston, March 5.—A large party here attached to France. The embargo he thinks will be taken off, and a non-intercourse succeed—Speculations on the subject.

Boston, March 17.—Thinks a Northern Confederacy quite feasible, an alliance the consequence: but the leading federalists do not entertain an idea of withdrawing if it can possibly be avoided.—The common people love the constitution, though they hate the embargo and would not repudiate the constitution, though they suffer just now under it, or under the administration of it. The distinguished federalists will do nothing for a separation: they have great integrity of intention.

March 9th and 18th.—Unimportant speculations should a non-intercourse take place—Not necessary for Great-Britain to make concessions.

March 29th—New-Hampshire has elected a federal governor—Connecticut *needs no change*—[a laugh]—of no consequence who is governor of Rhode Island as he is merely the President of the council The administration wish a war with England, but can do nothing without the aid of the Northern States, the bone and muscle of the whole union.

April 13—The Northern States will do nothing for us towards separation. April 26—Speculations on Erskine's arrangement. May 5, Madison will not be supported by his party if he conducts honorably towards England May 13. Opinion, resulting from the New-York election.

Here Henry leaves Boston and goes to Montreal, being told by Ryland, (Craig's Secretary) that he is no longer wanted there. At Montreal he gives more opinions and advice. In one of Ryland's letters to Henry, he says: "I am really out of spirits at the idea of Old England truckling to such a debased and accused government as that of the United States."

It appears Henry could not obtain pay for the vast services he rendered; and we have, dated, June 18th, 1811, his memorial to Lord Liverpool complaining and begging an office: Lord Liverpool's Secretary replied, that Gov. Craig said nothing about his being recompensed in England—Other letters passed till Nov 1811, but Henry gets no office. HINC LACHRMÆ, and hence his *patriotism* towards *this* country, and his exposure of the whole to our government.

When the reading was finished, (which lasted about an hour and a half) a motion was made to print the message and documents.

Mr. Pitkin had no objection to the printing, but they were calculated to cast an unjust odium on a part of the country Nobody, that he had any knowledge of, ever heard of the man before, or of any such project The letters were a libel on the government, on federalists, on democrats, on every body but himself, and himself he had proved a traitor. He could not consent to take a character from such a man

Mr. Bibb thought an enquiry ought to be instituted; though he had no belief that the federalists had ever thought of joining the British for such purposes—He would refer the documents to the committee of Foreign Relations.

Mr. Widgery said, among other remarks,—The old gunner knows by its flattering when he has wounded a pidgeon—all coincides with my knowledge of some men and proceedings about that time. I would enquire. Are we to *shut* ourselves up from enquiry—I believe as much in the truth of *them* documents, Mr. Speaker, as that you are in that chair.

Mr. Gholson said, if any evidence, it was highly honorable to the Eastern section of the union, for he says not one could be found to meddle in the project—But it demonstrates a scheme to dismember the union.

Mr. Quincey was thankful, if there is now or ever has been an idea in G. Britain that there is a British party in America, that the country is proved.

Mr. Wright was of opinion that the publication would be calculated to disgust the Northern section of the union. He had no belief of the federal party's having ever entertained a wish to join the British. He would refer them to the committee of Foreign Relations.

Mr. Troup. They are important as they prove by this acknowledged traitor and spy that such a plan has been agitated. A short time since the British Minister here denied that Sir James Craig induced the Indians to acts of hostility. Yet we see what Sir James can do.

Mr. Seybert moved to print 5000 copies, Mr. Rhea having before moved for 1000.

Mr. Randolph would print them: it would be impossible to keep them from the public, and if their printing should not be authorized, mutilated parts would go to the world like the mutilated accounts of the proceedings of Congress—if worthy of communication to the house they were worthy being acted upon He would refer them to the committee of Foreign Relations, with power to send for persons, papers and effects. He would decide at once, and not omit till another day, lest the man should run away. Though branded as a traitor and spy by all parts of the house, perhaps some valuable testimony may be gained from him.

Mr. Fisk said he knew Henry.—He would not abscond—He was an Englishman by birth, but had long resided in this country; married in Philadelphia; was an officer in John Adams' army.—Knew not that he was more dishonorable than Jackson in Copenhagen—What did Erskine declare about the same time; declarations are now made in Parliament how much the interest of both countries is united. Not a new project, this of separation—openly talked about before; would refer the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Quincy,) to two numbers in the Boston Centinel in April, 1795, advising a separation, if the British treaty should not be adopted.

The debate continued till 4 o'clock, when it was unanimously voted to print the documents, and unanimously voted to refer them to the committee of foreign relations. The yeas and nays were taken on authorising the committee to send for persons, papers and effects: the yeas were 104, Noes 10 Noes, Alston, Bard, Boyd, Fisk, Hyneman, Macon, (if heard correctly) Roberts, Seaver, Smilie, Troup. On the motion for printing 5000 the vote was not quite unanimous.

TUESDAY, MARCH 10

Hardly any business has been done to-day. The business of the Spy, *Henry*, occupies the tongues of every body.

Henry came here with a letter from Governor Gerry, of the 12th of Jan. last.

Mr. Lloyd's Resolution passed the Senate, 24 to 9, calling on Mr. Munroe for the names of those concerned with Henry; but, report says, the secretary is bound not to mention names.

Senate, March 9, 1812.—Motion of Mr. LLOYD.

"Resolved, That the Secretary of State be directed to lay before the Senate, the names of any and all persons in the United States, and especially in the State of Massachusetts, who have in any way or manner whatever entered into, or most remotely countenanced the project or the views, for the execution or attainment of which, John Henry was in the year 1809 employed by Sir James Craig, then Governor General of the British provinces in North America, and which have this day been communicated to the Senate of the United States."

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, JAN. 15.

The King's illness—The report of the Committee of the House of Commons appointed to examine the King's Physicians, has been printed and delivered this morning. It occupies 14 folio pages. The first question put by all the physicians was, whether his Majesty's health was such as to render him incapable of coming to Parliament in person, or attending to business. The reply of all was in the affirmative.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer brought forward his resolution yesterday, relative to the prohibition of distillation from grain, from the 15th Feb. next to the 3d Dec. He stated it to be his intention to propose such an addition to the duties on sugar-wash, as could compensate for the loss of the additional duty imposed on corn-wash. He meant also to propose an internal duty of 3s or 4s. a gallon on all foreign spirits imported, with the exception of rum. The resolutions to this effect were agreed to.

LONDON, JAN. 17.

In the account which we hereunto subjoin will be found the melancholy confirmation of all our fears respecting the St. George and Defence.—Government received a statement of this disastrous event yesterday:—

Extract from a Danish Newspaper of the 31st Dec. 1811.

"We have received accounts that the English ship St. George, 98 guns, commanded by Admiral Reynolds, and the Defence of 74, Capt. David Atkins, were driven ashore on the morning of the 24th inst. near Cape Ryssentien, in the Lordship of Rinkjobing. The crew of the former is said to have consisted of 850 men, and of the latter, of 550 men, not including the officers. Half an hour after the Defence had touched the ground, the whole went to pieces, and all the crew (excepting five seamen and one marine, who saved themselves by holding pieces of timber) were drowned. Captain Atkins reached the shore, dead The day after, in the afternoon, there were seen from the land some part of the cabin and poop of the St. George, upon which were standing many men.—Part of the mast was cut away, and some men endeavored to escape on it—but it is conjectured that few have been saved, since the waves and the current, with the wind coming from the N. N. W. would sweep them off before they reached the land. Some, likewise, attempted to save themselves on a raft, but are said to have perished—and when the accounts came away from Lemvig, intelligence had reached that place, that the St. George had totally gone down, and that only 12 men of the crew had been saved. The ship was upwards of 300 fathoms from the land.

"The six men saved out of the Defence have on examination, declared, that the first cause of this misfortune was the St George having last month lost her masts in a gale, when off Lolland in the Belt—and consequently, when she came into the North Sea, could not easily be brought into stays, or keep up with the fleet which came out from Wingo, near Gottenburg, on the 16th of this month, and consisted of the Victory of 100 guns, Admiral Saumarez, Commander-in-Chief, St George, Dreadnought, Vigo, Cressy, Orion, Hero, and Defence, besides some smaller ships of war, and a fleet of 150 sail of merchant vessels.—As it was blowing a heavy gale, Admiral Saumarez gave orders for the Defence and Cressy to keep close to the St. George The Hero, and some other small ships, were directed, as the wind was against them, to return back to Wingo with a part of the merchant vessels The other ships of the line shaped their course for England. The St. George, Defence, and Cressy, kept the North Sea five days, in a dreadful gale from the N. N. W. West and South—but at length had to combat with a terrible tempest from the N. W."

We lament to say, that the misfortune which befel the Defence and St. George, has been attended by the loss of upwards of 1,400 brave men, among whom we have to enumerate the following gallant Officers:

Officers in the St. George—Admiral Reynolds, Capt. Guoin, Lieuts. Napier, Place, Thompson, Brannel, Douce, Tristram, Riches, and Rogers; Tippet, Flag Lieutenant; J. Belt, Master; Mr Heynes, Surgeon; Wm. H Lake, Chaplain; M Saunders, Purser.

Officers in the Defence—David Atkins, Captain,; Lieuts. J. H. Baker, Peevor, Philpot, Nelson, and De Listle; Mabson, Master; Nicholson, Purser.

The St. George was built in 1785. The Defence was much older, having been built in 1763

LONDON, JANUARY 18.

Benjamin Walsh, Esquire, M. P. was this day arraigned at Old Bailey, for robbing Sir Thomas Plomer, of upwards of 15,000 pounds, and was found guilty of Larceny, subject to a question of law.

The Petersburg Court Gazette of Dec. 20, contains an account of the Russians gaining a signal victory over the Turks on the 26th Nov. when the Grand Vizier crossed the left bank of the Danube, who was surrounded, and the troops compelled to lay down their arms before the Russians. The whole of the Turkish army, including their officers, and the commander in chief Chaban Ouglow, a Bashaw of Three Tails, surrendered prisoners of war. Fifty-six pieces of cannon, magazines, &c. are in the hands of the Russians. This army has, in various actions, previous to crossing the Danube, lost, in killed and wounded, about 10,000. The Turkish army consisted of 35,000 men. It is supposed the above victory will lead to a Peace between these two Powers.

Letters have been received in England from the Dutch coast, which state that Bonaparte has granted some licenses, for the importation of sugar and coffee, to vessels exporting cargoes consisting chiefly of wine.

From the return of the present population of Great-Britain, presented to the House of Commons on the 17th January, it exceeds 11,600,000. In Jan. 1801 the total was about ten millions.

The number of Bankrupts Gazetted in London in the last 35 years amounts to 28,107. The number in the year 1777 were 609, and in the year 1812 there were 5644.

In the English House of Commons on the 17th of January, the House having gone into a Committee of Supply, Mr. Yorke said, that in the present circumstances of the country it would not be expedient to reduce the number of seamen—and he should, therefore, propose that the same number should be voted for this year as for the last, viz 145,000 seamen, including 31,400 marines. The following, among other sums, were then voted in the committee:

L.3,345,875 for 13 months pay for the 145,000 seamen.
4,000 000 and upwards for provisioning them.
3,675,000 for tear and wear of ships.
649,750 for the ordnance of the navy.
20 000 for the relief of American Loyalists.
12,000 for the relief of Corsican Emigrants.
8,000 for the St. Domingo sufferers.
3,800 for the Dutch Emigrants.
128,000 for the suffering Clergy of France.
A sum for French Emigrants, which we could not hear.
1 200 for the Public-Office, Bow-street
70,800 for the expence of maintaining and employing convicts.
30,000 for law charges.
21,000 for printing Votes of the House of Lords.
2,000 for printing Votes of the House of Commons.
4,167 for printing Bills, &c.

Domestic Intelligence.

COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON, MARCH 5.

THE whole report of the committee of finance, on the subject of the war taxes, has been agreed to, and conferred to that committee to bring in a bill or bills accordingly.

NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK, MARCH 9.

Capt. Hitchcock, of the brig Thames, arrived at this port yesterday. In lat. 35, long. 36, fell in with two French frigates and a corvette, was boarded and detained till the next morning, when the Frenchmen put on board the Thames, the crews (39 in number) of the elegant ship Asia, Hewett, from Philadelphia for Lisbon, and the brig Gershom, Smith, of Duxbury, from Boston for Oporto, both loaded with flour and corn, and both of which the French *burnt*. The names of the frigates were, the Herald, and the Andromache, and corvette Mamaluke, and said they sailed from Nantz on the 8th of January last. The Asia was taken on the 17th, and the Gershom the 23d of Jan. and they informed Captain Hitchcock, that they had *burnt* several other American vessels, one of which was, no doubt, the ship Telegraph, of New-York. The only supplies allowed for the above 39 seamen, was a puncheon of water and 150 wt. of bread, which obliged Capt. H. to put into St. Barts. to prevent starvation. This squadron had boarded the brig John from Boston for Tonningen, and permitted her to proceed.

MCH. 10.

The Wasp—The United States' sloop of war Wasp, sailed from Sandy Hook yesterday, as we are informed, with Messengers, carrying despatches for Europe.

MCH. 11.

FROM LISBON.

Captain Burke, of the ship Fanny, left Lisbon the 28th of January, and confirms the account of the capture of Ciudad Rodrigo by the English on the evening of the 19th. As before stated, the attack was made on three points, under Generals Crawford, Pickton, and M'Kim. General M'Kim was killed, and Gen. Crawford dangerously wounded. On entering the fort the French sprung a mine, which destroyed near 700 men. The French fought desperately, and the slaughter was great, for every man in the forts was bayonetted or taken prisoners. About 1700 prisoners were sent to Lisbon. The English loss was about 1100 men. Lord Wellington's official account had not been received at Lisbon when the Fanny sailed.

We are indebted to a Mercantile House in this City for the following List of Merchant Vessels arrived in the port of Lisbon, from the 1st of January to the 31st December, 1811.

American,	802	Jerusalem,	3
Algerine,	1	Kniphausen,	1
Bremen,	3	Morocco,	3
Danish,	1	Ottoman,	42
Spanish,	119	Portuguese,	333
Hamburgueze,	3	Prussian,	6
Hannoverian,	2	Papenburghers,	10
English,	860	Swedish,	2
			2190

N. B. In the above list, Ships of War, Transports, and small Portuguese Coasting Schooners, are not included.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, MARCH 13.

Mr. Colburn embarks for England in the Galen, with the extraordinary child of his who has excited so much interest in this country, by his wonderful powers in the combination of numbers. The parent and son are now at the Exchange Coffee House.

THE COURIER.

NORWICH, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18

NEW-HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.

In 105 towns, Mr. Gilman, the federal candidate for Governor, has 10940 votes: and Mr. Plumer, the democratic candidate, has 9674. In the same towns last year, the federal candidate had 9603—and the democratic candidate 10894.

A letter received at Boston from Portsmouth, says "that the election of Governor Gilman, and a federal Council is secured."

COMMUNICATION.

The County Court for this county closed their session on Saturday last. After the jury was dismissed, the Court were under the necessity of summoning a second jury, for the trial of a transient person for a theft committed during the session, under singular circumstances. On the trial the following facts appeared in evidence:—

About four weeks ago the prisoner came in the stage to Kinney's Hotel, in this city: called himself Samuel Britton, of Philadelphia: complained of being unwell, and should tarry a few days. He had the address and appearance of a gentleman. Mr. Arneaux, a French gentleman, who lodged at the same house in a separate room, had in his trunk a sum of money, and thirty-four doubloons enclosed in a pair of suspenders, which the prisoner knew, and was frequently seen coming out of Mr. A.'s chamber, but always had some excuse at hand. He borrowed money of the Frenchman to lend to another person. He entered the chamber of the same gentleman in the night, turned over a chair which was put against the door and awaked him, and being asked what he wanted, he replied a pair of slippers. It was proved the lodgers were all supplied with slippers. On Thursday the 5th inst. he observed he had received a draft which he had been expecting: said he must go to Boston, but wished first to go to New London on some business, and requested the Frenchman to go with him early next morning, and promised he would there pay him $22 he had borrowed. They accordingly went to N. London in a chaise early on Friday morning. After breakfast, at New-London, he told Mr. A. he must go to the bank—Mr. A. offered to accompany him, but he wished to go alone. He went to the Union Bank, left a packet, which was sent by him for the brother of the Cashier, and, by false representations, borrowed $24 of the Cashier. He then paid Mr. Arneaux the money borrowed of him, and leaving him at New-London, returned to the Hotel, in this city, in the stage. At dinner, Britton sat down a moment, eat little or nothing and withdrew, was seen coming out of the entry leading to Mr. Arneaux's room, called for soap to wash his hands, returned to the dinner table, eat but little, and took the stage for Boston. Mr. Arneaux returned from New-London in the afternoon, and on going to his room found his trunk broken open, and the money and suspenders containing the doubloons missing. Suspecting Britton to be the rogue, Mr. Arneaux, accompanied by Mr. Raymond, immediately pursued him to Boston. After a long search in Boston, Mr. Raymond discovered him at the door of a Boarding-House, just stepping into a carriage, approached him, called him by name, and informed him he had business with him—he denied his name, said he kept the house, and knew none of the persons mentioned—told the driver to drive on: that it was a crazy-man—and thus made his escape. Mr. Raymond pursued him, and found him at the Stage-House, in Walpole—Here on discovering his pursuer, he retreated to a back building; when he came out he took off the coat he then wore, put it into his trunk, and put on another. Here he still continued to deny his name: declared his name was Wright, till Mr. A. arrived from Boston, whom he immediately recognized. He refused to return peaceably to Norwich, and was brought by force in the Stage. On the road he constantly denied having more than 11 or 12 dollars in money.

On his arrival in this city, he was brought before proper authority, examined, and bound over to the County Court—On examination of his coat, which he took off at Walpole, there was found concealed in the cape, which had been ripped up and pinned, $320 in bills of Union Bank, Boston. In his trunk was found also, a new valuable gold watch, with gold chain and seals, (which he declared he had owned four years) and a new pocket book. There were found also several keys which had been recently filed and altered.—He was found Guilty by the jury after a lengthy trial—and sentenced by the Court.

Extract of a letter from Port-au-Prince, dated Feb. 10, 1812.

"The S. Hampton frigate, Sir James Lucas Yeo, commander, in running down the coast near Mariguane, fell in with a frigate of 44 guns, a corvette ship of 21 guns, and a brig of 18 guns, 1100 men, troops and sailors on board, under the flag of the President Petion, and commanded by Admiral Gasper. On hailing the frigate to know under what commission they sailed, the answer was "under that of General Borgella." Sir James then sent a boat to say, the British government knew of only two parties in Hayti, who were authorised to send out ships of war, and added they must go with him to Jamaica, saying also he would land the troops. To which Admiral Gasper replied, he could not. Five minutes were given for the Haytian Admiral to decide, before the expiration of which a broadside was fired into the English frigate. A desperate action then ensued for two hours and a half, and ended in the Haytian frigate's striking her colors. The corvette and brig were pursued by Sir James, but got under the guns of the battery near Mariguane On board the Haytian frigate were 125 men killed, and 142 wounded, most of them severely. How many were killed and wounded in the corvette and brig could not be ascertained. The South-Hampton had one man killed, and one midshipman wounded. The South-Hampton arrived at this port on the 7th inst. with her prize, a mere wreck and rigged jury-masts, and proceeded for Jamaica The Indigene fleet was a part of Christophe's, and had mutinied a few days before, confined their officers and carried them into Mariguane. It is reported to-day that all the foreigners in the South Department were imprisoned, English and Americans.—The Thalia and South-Hampton frigates, and Fire-Fly gun-brig will go to Aux Cayes, and demand the release of the British subjects, leaving the poor Americans to get out as they can.

FROM A LONDON PAPER.

Right side of the road at Sea.—On the 9th of last month a trial came on in the Admiralty Court, Doctor's Commons, wherein the owners of a vessel from one of the Yorkshire river ports were the Appealants, and Mr. John Mountain, of the Angle Inn, in Boston and others, were the Respondents. The cause arose out of the circumstance of Mr. Mountain's vessel, the John's of that port, and a vessel of the Appealant, called the Engineer, being obliged by adverse weather in prosecuting their voyage to London, to ply to windward; and in one of their courses it became evident, that the vessels would come in contact, unless one of them bore up and put about on a different tack. Neither of them being disposed to haul to wind, the vessels, as had been foreseen, ran foul of each other, and the Engineer was overwhelmed in the shock, and immediately sunk; allowing just time enough to her crew to save themselves on board the John's. When the surviving vessel reached London, she was seized by the Court of Admiralty, on the complaint of the master of the Engineer, to abide a trial of the case; which trial came on the day we mentioned——nearly a year after the accident. The case resolved itself into an enquiry as to the tacks on which the vessels were sailing; and judgment was pronounced in favor of the John's the Court of Admiralty declaring that the vessel on the larboard tack is bound to bear up or heave to avoid danger, or must be answerable for any injury the vessel on the starboard tack may sustain by their coming in contact. We understand the decision is important and requires to be promulgated for the information of masters of vessels generally. The expences attending the trial have been more than 300l to the parties, besides the loss of one of the vessels, and the long detention of the other.

Emigration to Ohio—An extract of a letter from a gentleman in Robbstown, Westmoreland county (Penn.) states, that from the 6th day of October to the 6th of November last, 236 waggons and other wheeled carriages, passed through that place, to Ohio, with families. With four of the small waggons were 60 persons. Within the same time 600 Merino Sheep passed in the same direction.

Northern Argus.

Mammoth Horse.—We understand there is now in the city of Jersey, a fine horse, of a very extraordinary size, measuring upwards of 20 hands in height.—He was bred in the state of Pennsylvania.

New-York Paper.

Marine List.

NEW-LONDON, MARCH 11.

Arrived brig Elizabeth, Little, from Roca, Spanish port.

MARCH 12.—Sailed brig Harriot, Peirce, Barbadoes.

MARCH 13—Sailed brig Elizabeth, Little, N. Haven; sloop Venus, Babcock, New-York; sloop Cordelia, Norris, do.

Arrived sloop Mary, Harris, from New-York.

MARCH 15—Arrived brig Ann, Deming, from Boston; schr. Nimble, Grant, from N. Carolina.

Married,

At Foster, Mr. *Ephraim Pray*, of Killingly, to Miss *Rhoda Sheffley*, of the former place.

At Sterling, on the 4th inst. Mr. *Jacob Rood*, jun. of Killingly, to Miss *Innocent Hill*, of the former place.

Died,

At the Navy-Yard, in Charlestown, Ms. on Thursday last, Capt. *Henry Caldwell*, of the Marine corps.

At Philadelphia, lieut. *Robert Gamble*, of the United States Navy.

Auction Sale,

ON Saturday next, March 21,
BY CHARLES F. HARRINGTON,
A SEINE about 14 rods in length.

Mch. 17. 19

FOR SALE,
Two pair working OXEN.
Apply to SAMUEL HOLDEN.
Preston, March 17 19

A few thousand feet
CHERRY BOARDS, PLANK AND SCANTLING,
Well seasoned, and of a superior quality, for sale by
STEPHEN B. ALLYN.
Norwich, March 17, 1812. 19

GARDEN-SEEDS
FROM THE QUAKERS.

EARLY and late Peas, several kinds; white and red Onion; long and short Cucumber; Lettuce; Double Peppergrass; Salmon Radish; several kinds early and late Cabbage; Summer Squash; early Turnip; Asparagus; Red Pepper; Red Beet, &c. &c.

FOR SALE BY
SAMUEL TYLER.

MARCH 17. 19

MAP OF CONNECTICUT.

THE publishers of the MAP of this State have the satisfaction to inform the public that the work is now in the engravers' hands. The manuscript has been examined by his Excellency the Governor, and by other gentlemen of intelligence and information, and is approved of.

The following extract of a letter will be satisfactory to those who feel interested for the success of the undertaking.

—— "Mess. WARREN and GILLET have "been so good as to shew me the manuscript "MAP, and I have examined those parts of the "State, with which I am best acquainted, and "am satisfied that the delineations are uncom-"monly accurate, and must do great honor to "the gentlemen who have been employed in the "work. If the engraving shall be conducted "with equal accuracy and taste, there will be no "doubt of its value, and I presume most gentle-"men in the State, will avail themselves of this "opportunity, to obtain an accurate knowledge "of our own geography.

"I am, &c.

"ROGER GRISWOLD.

From the acknowledged ability of the engraver it is believed the expectations of the public will not be disappointed: no expense will be spared to render this part of the work as correct and elegant as possible.

The publishers take this opportunity to offer their acknowledgements to Town Clerks and other gentlemen in various parts of the State, who to promote this object have rendered to the Surveyors much valuable assistance. The saving that has by these means been made in the expence of surveying, with the prospect of a very liberal subscription, enable the publishers to reduce the price of the Map. Those persons who have already patronized the work by their subscriptions, as well as those who wish to subscribe, are informed that the price is reduced to THREE DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS for the plain, and FOUR DOLLARS for each coloured Map subscribed for previous to the first of June next.

HUDSON & GOODWIN.

Hartford, Feb. 19, 1812.

N. B. Those persons who hold subscriptions will notice from the above that the subscribers will be furnished with Maps at half a dollar each less than the original subscription price. It is requested that all the subscription papers may be returned to the publishers during the next session of the General Assembly in May.

HAVING finished the MAP of the *State of Connecticut*, we deem it not improper to make to the public some explanation respecting our mode of pursuing the business. And first, having given encouragement of completing the same this winter, we were under the necessity of employing assistants. Almost the whole county of *Windham* is from the notes and draft of *Lemuel Ingals*, Esq.; and the entire county of *Litchfield*, except the county lines of New-Haven and Fairfield, is from the notes and draft of Mr. *Nathaniel Spencer*—and from the fitting of their work to our own, the whole coming together better than we even dared to expect, we judge there can be no essential error. We have found it impossible by the scale used, to represent every small indent of the sea-coast, and short turns in rivers, as well as short lines of some towns incorporated within the last forty years. In such cases several lines are reduced to one by a traverse, and the result accurately delineated. Rivers less than the Ousatonnuck (and not town boundaries) above tide water, have not generally been traversed; but their general courses have been ascertained by knowing where they intersect town lines and the intermediate courses, directed either by personal view, or by intelligent men residing near them. The same method has been pursued in laying down most of the ponds and common roads, and a few turnpike roads which were not regularly surveyed. The turnpike roads so far as surveys could be obtained, have been accurately protracted, not however attempting in all cases to represent small windings; but when the general course has been strait, small lines have been run into one by a traverse. For the south line of Watertown by Middlebury, and the east line of Cheshire by Wallingford, neither records or information could be found; but they are fixed right at the extremes, and it was impossible for us to ascertain whether there are intervening angles. Some other town lines running on mountains from cliff to cliff, or bounded by small meandering streams, could not be exactly represented in all their short windings; but their general courses are accurately given. In many instances, streams of water and roads have come so near in contact that the mills situated between them could not be represented in their true situation, but are placed on the opposite side of the streams, and in some instances mills may have been placed on the wrong side from mis-information.

The situation of the light-houses on Montauk point, Gull-Island, Faulkner's Island, Fair-weather Island and Eaton's neck, as well as the buoys and spindles on the coast, and Plumb Island, Oysterpond point and Mattatuck clump, are all placed from actual observations, and the remainder of the shores of Long-Island are sketched from the Chart of Calloon and Fosdick; and such reefs and shoals as are under water are from that chart or information from pilots. Fisher's Island is laid down from actual survey, performed on its shores, and the latitude and longitude is laid down from the accurate observations of Professor *Day*, of Yale College, and obligingly communicated to us. Having made the foregoing statement and explanations, we hesitate not to pronounce it an accurate Map of the State of Connecticut.

We take this opportunity of acknowledging our obligations to gentlemen in various parts of the State for the cheerful assistance afforded us in pursuing the above mentioned object.

MOSES WARREN,
GEORGE GILLET.

Hartford, Feb. 19, 1812.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE subscribers beg leave to inform their Fellow Citizens, that they have examined with attention the MAP OF THIS STATE, formed by Messrs. *Warren & Gillett*, and now engraving for *Hudson & Goodwin*—From this examination the subscribers are satisfied, and with ample evidence, that it is a very correct, complete, and excellent work, and that it merits the fullest encouragement of the Public, particularly of the good people of this State. The subscribers, therefore, recommend this Map as a work long desired, eminently useful, and honorable to the Authors; and solicit for them the patronage of all the friends of science and their country.

TIMOTHY DWIGHT.
ELIZUR GOODRICH.
DAVID DAGGETT.
SIMEON BALDWIN.
JEREMIAH DAY.
BENJAMIN SILLIMAN.

New-Haven, March 4, 1812.

WOOLEN MACHINERY.

LEWIS WARREN

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has commenced at his Factory in N. Stonington, building MACHINERY for Picking, Carding, and Spinning, which he will warrant to perform the intended operation equal to any in use in this Country—and his Spinning Ginnies are so calculated that a person of common ingenuity, with one day's instruction, may spin good yarn.

N. B. He also offers for sale by any quantity, Cotton Yarn and Thread—also, Cloths of the woolen kind, of his own manufactory.

Mch. 17. tf19

STANTON & BROWN,

HAVE received from St. Bartholomews, 5 Hhds. of

SUGAR,

of a superior quality, which they offer for sale at their Stores in Preston & Lisbon, by the Bbl. Cwt. or less, at very reduced prices.

March 13, 1812. 19—

BOOKS.

STATUTES of Connecticut,
Powel on Mortgages,
Swift's Evidence,
Davidson's Virgil,
Ainsworth's Latin Dictionary,
Cicero Delphini, Virgil Delphini,
Horace Delphini,
Duncan's Cicero,
Clarke's Erasmi,
Do. Introduction,
Do. Corderii,
Do. Eutropii,
Adam's Latin Grammar,
Latin Accidence,
Leusden's Greek Testament,
Smith's Greek Grammar,

FOR SALE BY
RUSSELL HUBBARD.

Mch. 17.

FOR SALE

BY the subscribers, one HORSE, one yoke of OXEN, one COW, and three two year olds.

ICHABOD & JOHN L. SPENCER.

Lisbon, (Hanover society) Mch. 11, 1812.

19—3w—

THE SUBSCRIBER

WISHES TO PURCHASE,

THREE thousand feet of white oak PLANK, from three inches to three and three quarters thick, sawed through the log.

One hundred set of Spokes, suitable for large fine cart wheels.

Two hundred Naves or Hubs, or white oak Sticks, suitable to make them.

One hundred white oak pieces Timber, to be six by eight inches square—to be quarter stuff and clear of sap, seven and half feet long.

Any person wishing to furnish, will please apply immediately.

ELISHA TRACY.

Norwich, March 18, 1812. 19

THE annual Meeting of the PROVIDENCE AND NORWICH TURNPIKE SOCIETY, will be held on Monday the 6th of April next, at the house of CHRISTOPHER HARRIS, Innholder, in Johnson, at 10 o'clock, A. M. A general attendance is requested.

JABEZ BOWEN, *Sec'y.*

March 14, 1812. 19

ICHABOD WARNER

HAVING *relinquished the business of Post-Riding to Mr.* SAMUEL SMITH, *hereby informs those who are indebted to him for papers, that it is absolutely necessary that payment should be made immediately, to enable him to make payment to the several printers.*

March 17. 19

Probate Office, District of Norwich, March 10th, 1812.

SIX *months from this day, is allowed by the Judge of this Court, for the creditors to the estate of*

Mr. THOMAS GEER,

late of Preston, deceased, to exhibit their demands against the same for settlement to Mrs. ELIZABETH GEER & JEPHTHAH GEER, *the Executors to said Estate, or be debarred recovery agreeable to law.*

Test. JOSEPH HUNTINGTON, *Clerk.*

All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

ELIZABETH GEER, *Executrix.*
JEPHTHAH GEER, *Executor.*

POETRY.

THE EBB-TIDE.

By Robert Southey.

SLOWLY thy flowing tide
Came in, old Avon! scarcely did mine eyes,
As watchfully I roam'd thy green-wood side,
Behold the gentle rise.

With many a stroke and strong
The laboring boatmen upward plied their oars,
And yet the eye beheld them laboring long
Between thy winding shores.

Now down thine ebbing tide
The unlabored boat falls rapidly along;
The solitary helms-man sits to guide
And sings an idle song.

Now o'er the rocks that lay
So silent late, the shallow current roars;
Fast flow thy waters on their sea-ward way
Through wider-spreading shores.

Avon! I gaze and know
The wisdom emblemed in thy varying way;
It speaks of human joys that rise so slow,
So rapidly decay.

Kingdoms that long have stood,
And slow to strength and power attain'd at last,
Thus from the summit of high fortune's flood
Ebb to their ruin fast.

So tardily appears
The course of time to manhood's envied stage;
Alas! how hurringly the ebbing years
Then hasten to old age!

FROM THE NATIONAL ÆGIS.

THE VETERAN.

'Twas a cold winter's night, and he winds whistled loud,
While Scroggings sat swigging his ale;
A tatter'd old Soldier, once wealthy and proud,
Hobbled in at his door—submissively bow'd,
Stood shiv'ring, exhausted and pale.

"Good sir, said the Vet'ran, with looks firm and bold,
"Pity one who is forc'd now to roam;
"For I'm wounded and lame—I'm hungry and cold;
"I am naked and poor—I am weary and old—
"Not a friend, nor a house, nor a home."

"A *beggar!*" cried Scroggings "a knave and a cheat!
"I believe not a word that you say;
"If you have not the *cash* 'tis in vain to intreat,
"So out of my doors! or your head I will beat,
"Till your locks shall *no longer be grey.*"

Indignation and scorn seemed to flash through his mind,
While his eye glow'd with anger and grief;
But soon, to his fortune he seemed resign'd,
Resolving no more to beg alms of mankind,
But from death to solicit relief.

"In the gay morn of life," he exclaim'd, "I had friends,
"Ah! little dream I of these woes!
"But my country soon call'd me, her rights to defend,
"In so holy a cause, my assistance to lend,
"And drive off her proud, cruel foes

"In many fam'd battles, with soldiery pride,
"I fought with the good and the brave;
"But the wounds through this leg, this arm and this side,
"Show that Heaven has to me that kind mercy deny'd,
"Which is found in the cold peaceful grave.

"On the altar of Liberty, Justice and Right,
"Have I sacrific'd all that was dear!
"But my hardships, how ill does my country requite!
"Forsaken—distress'd—not a friend this cold night,
"My mis'ries and sorrow to cheer.

"My wife"—here his tongue became silent with woe—
On his crutch, and one leg, he retir'd;
The frost it was keen—and the wind it did blow,
Till aged and spent, he sunk down in the snow,
Where alone and forlorn—he expired!

Then shame, O my country! your freedom so dear,
By the blood of the soldier was bought;
Do you feel what it cost? will you turn a deaf ear?
No! with kindness and love, the petition you'll hear,
Of those who for liberty fought! HESIOD.

Spencer, January, 1812

MISCELLANY.

CHARITY.

The love of God, to be pure and holy, must be identified with the love of our neighbor. In other words, divine love is social love, impelling us to *do good to all men as we have opportunity*—His bosom, therefore, possesses the genuine principle of divine love, the elementary flame of immortal happiness, whose actions and affections are consonant to the two great commandments. Thus the Christian system blends religion and morality in an indissoluble union. The neglect of one is the neglect of both. To disjoin devotion and morals, or morals and devotion, is to renounce the gospel. The purest adoration which we can pay to God, is not in professing love, but in endeavoring to be like our Father in Heaven, who is kind to the evil and unthankful. Where divine love is made the motive to social, the narrow and selfish vanish in the expanded stream of benevolent sensations—Christian love, glowing warm and genuine in the heart, constrines the force of the selfish principle; as the rod of Aaron swallowed up the rods of the magicians.

Short intervals of absence from the peopled world, are indeed, auspicious to virtue; but continued and habitual solitude chills the bosom against the warm impulses of benevolence, and freezes the best blood, that the sympathetic affections would circulate through the heart. In Paradise it was not good for man to be alone; and certainly, in that state of complicated joy and sorrow to which we are born, and in which we have to live, it cannot be good for us to be alone. The fading spirits require the refreshing intercourse of society.

The messenger of immortality has denounced the selfish in this awful sentence—"Go ye cursed into everlasting fire"; while they, who feeling the divine glow of love unfeigned, labor, like ministering angels, to sooth the diversified miseries of human life, shall be called "blessed of my Father"; and, when all the grandeur of the world is crumbled into dust, shall shine like the stars forever. Thus it appears that the test of vital religion, is not high professions nor merely the effervessing sensations of devotional zeal, but the exercise of those benevolent sympathies, which endear men to God while they endear them to each other. Let us constantly try ourselves by this test, and we shall not be deceived

But if we make religion to consist in those tumultuous emotions which do not lead us to be humble, compassionate or kind, or in a bare assent to those *doctrines* which have no influence on human conduct, we are only opening a door, by which fanaticism and hypocrisy may enter into this sanctuary, and usurp the name of that Spirit which abounds in the fruits of righteousness.

New-Orleans papers, to the 5th ult. have been received at Philadelphia by the Neptune. They notice a report that there had been an action to the Westward of the Balize between a French privateer and one of our gun-boats. The Grand Jury at New-Orleans, complain of fitting out privateers there, and the smuggling of merchandize. A small French schooner going out under suspicious circumstances, had been stopped by the U. States brig Syren 8 leagues below the city, and sent back to New-Orleans.

GROTON 2d. SOCIETY LOTTERY.

THE Managers must pay prizes in the above Lottery, on the 16th March next—to enable them to be punctual, all persons indebted to the subscriber, agent to the Managers, are informed that payment must be made previous to March 10th, after which time their accounts may be found in other hands for collection.

C. F. HARRINGTON.

Feb 26th, 1812. 17—

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE Hartford Fire Insurance Company have appointed Jonathan G. W. Trumbull, Esq. of Norwich, their Surveyor for said town, and its neighborhood—who is also authorized to receive proposals for Insurance against loss by Fire, in behalf of said Company.

WALTER MITCHEL, *Secretary.*

Hartford, Dec. 17, 1810. 7—

Chester Kimball & Son,

INFORM the public that they continue to carry on the Stone Cutting Business, at the shop occupied by Mr. Lemuel Buswell They will be constantly supplied with white Marble, suitable for grave stones and tomb tables, which they will sell ready worked, as low as can be had in this county.

—LIKEWISE—

Free Stone, for grave stones, jambs, hearths, &c.

Business done as usual at their old stand in New-London.

Norwich, August 6. 30—tf—

LOST,

IN this city, or on the road to Haughton's Tavern in Montville, a large white

PLUME.

The finder shall be reasonably rewarded on leaving it with the Printer.

March 10 18—

WHITE OAK PLANK.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase 3000 feet, 2 inch White Oak PLANK, from 20 to 25 feet long—and 1000 1 1-2 inch do. do; for which cash will be paid.

LYMAN BREWER.

Norwich, March 10. 18—

SPOKE TIMBER WANTED.

JAMES F. BROWN will pay a generous price for 20 fer chaise spokes, if delivered soon.

Likewise,

Wanted, ½ inch White wood boards, clear.

Dec. 25. 7—

FLOUR,

Warranted Genuine,

MANUFACTURED at the Norwich Mills, constantly for sale for the proprietors, (for cash only by

ERASTUS COIT & *Co.*

Norwich, Jan 6, 1812. 9—

CASH

WILL be paid for 200 bushs. white BEANS, if delivered immediately.

GURDON BILL.

Mch 4. 17

AARON C. BRUMLEY,

POST RIDER,

REQUESTS all persons indebted to him by Book or Note, to make immediate payment Those who remain delinquent on the 1st day of April, must expect to be sued.

Preston, March 4. 1812. 17—

STRAYED

FROM *the subscriber, in October last, a* YEARLING BULL,

of a dark brown or black color, with a white face, and white line back—marked with a hollow crop out of the right, and a slope under side the left ear. Whoever will return him or give information shall be generously rewarded by

ELIAS HEWET.

North Stonington, Feb. 15. 16—

SCOTT'S FAMILY BIBLE,

VOLUME 3d.

IS just received, and ready for delivery to subscribers, at the Norwich Book-Store

March 4.

HOUSES AND LANDS.

FOR SALE,

THE FARM,

LATELY owned by Joseph Brewster, deceased, lying on the Scotland road, one mile from the Court-House in Norwich, containing about one hundred acres, suitably divided into plough-land, mowing, pasture, orchard and wood-land.

The superior quality of its soil, and its proximity to market, render it worth the attention of the industrious Farmer.

For terms apply to the subscribers in Norwich.

Simeon Backus.
James Stedman.

Norwich, January 14, 1812. 11

FOR SALE,

A FARM,

IN the town of Otis, county of Berkshire, and commonwealth of Massachusetts, half a mile north of the Meeting-House, containing about one hundred and fifty acres Said Farm is situated on the Turnpike Road leading from Hartford, in Connecticut, to Albany, by way of Lenox, forty-four miles from Hartford, fourteen from Lenox, and forty-four from Albany. There is a good new two story Dwelling-House on said Farm, a convenient Barn, Stabling, &c. and other out houses. Also, a convenient merchant's Store, which has a good trade; the house is improved as a tavern, is an excellent stand, has as good a run of custom as any on the road. The land is a good strong soil, and about fifty or sixty acres under improvement, well watered by small streams and springs, and is on Farmington River. Said Farm will be sold on very advantageous terms to the purchaser. For further particulars enquire of

WILLIAM S. HART, Esq.

of Norwich, or the subscriber on the premises.

JOSEPH T. CUMMINGS.

Otis, Dec. 6, 1811. 5—

TO BE LEASED,

AND possession given on the 1st day of April next, if not previously sold, thirteen Farms, in the town of Worthington, in the county of Hampshire, and state of Massachusetts. A good Grist-Mill, and Saw-Mill on one of said Farms, in good repair, and almost new,—and a sufficiency of water to carry said Mills the year round; the Mills will be sold with said Farm, or separate, as may best suit the purchaser.

Also, ten Farms in the town of Peru, in the county of Berkshire, and state aforesaid, and nine Farms in the town of Washington, in said Berkshire county. Said Farms are good grazing Farms, well calculated for dairies, and are of different sizes, so as to accommodate purchasers, or tenants who may wish to hire the same. Any person inclined to purchase or hire, may, for the purpose of obtaining more particular information, call on the Hon. *Ezra Starkweather*, of Worthington, *Cyrus Stowell*, Esq of Peru, *Gideon Demming*, Esq. of Washington, or the subscriber, at Preston, in the state of Connecticut.

Also, about thirty-thousand acres Land in New Connecticut, so called, in the state of Ohio in different parts of the Reserve—and about 6000 acres of Land, in the county of Broom, and state of New-Yorks

JOSEPH W. BROWN

February 10, 1812. 14—

FOR SALE,

THE lot of land, store and wharf, at the point, so called; the Store is the same now occupied by Capt. Gurdon Bill, for a tallow-chandlery, and the wharf is one of the best in the place, having a great depth of water, being at the head of the principal channel and is in good repair.

Apply to JOSEPH WILLIAMS.

Attorney to the proprietor.

Norwich, February 17. 1812. 15—*tf*—

To Let,

AND possession given the 1st of April, a large and commodious

DWELLING HOUSE,

situated in the upper street, a few rods west of the *Meeting-House* with a good garden adjoining.

For terms apply to

WILLIAM PEABODY.

Who has for sale,

A new leather top CHAISE, with plated harness complete.

March 9. 18—

A GOOD BARGAIN.

FOR *Sale or to be let a House and Grist mill, with about twelve acres of land adjoining the same.*

ALSO,

A Saw mill, with a large pond about 80 rods above said Grist mill, on the same stream.

ALSO,

A Lot of land, adjoining said Saw mill, to be sold or let with the mills if it best suits the purchaser. Said house and mills almost new and in good repair with a good run of custom.

For further particulars and terms, enquire of the subscriber living about 2 miles from said premises.

JOHN BALDWIN.

North Stonington, Feb. 13 1812. 15—5*w*

To Let,

AND *possession given immediately, the large and convenient*

DWELLING HOUSE,

pleasantly situated on the west side of the river Thames, on the new road leading to New London, one mile from Norwich Landing, with one acre of Land, Barn, and other out houses.

For further particulars enquire of

THOMAS BUSHNELL.

near the premises.

Oct. 8. 48—*tf*—

TO LET,

THE HOUSE FORMERLY OCCUPIED

BY THE SUBSCRIBER—

Charles P. Huntington.

Norwich, July 11, 1811. 31—

PROBATE NOTICES.

Probate Office, in District of Norwich, Feb. 17th 1812.

SIX *months from this date is allowed for the creditors to the estate of*

MRS. LYDIA HARTSHORN,

late of Franklin deceased, to exhibit their demands against the same for settlement to Capt. Jabez R. Backard, *the administrator of said estate, or be debarred recovery, agreeable to law The said administrator is directed to advertise the same in the Norwich Courier, and also to post the same in Franklin* 17—

Test. JOSEPH HUNTINGTON, *Clerk.*

THE *Hon Court of Probate for the district of Norwich, has allowed the term of six months from the 28th day of February, 1812, for the creditors to the estate of*

MR CHARLES HOLBROOK,

late of Norwich, deceased, to exhibit their demands against the same for settlement to the subscriber, or be debarred a recovery agreeable to law.

IRA HOLBROOK, *Adm'r.*

17—

Office of the Court of Probate, District of Norwich, March 4, 1812.

WHEREAS *the administrator on the estate of*

ULYSSES SELDEN,

late of Norwich, deceased, represents that said estate is likely to be insolvent—said administrator is directed to give notice in the paper called the Norwich Courier—*that commissioners will be appointed on said estate at the Court of Probate, District of Norwich, on the first Tuesday of April next—if any persons concerned in said estate, wish to be heard on said appointment, they will attend at said Court on said day, at two o'clock in the afternoon.*

ANDREW HUNTINGTON, *judge of said Court.*

Probate Office, District of Norwich, March 3d 1812.

SIX *months from this day is allowed by the Judge of this Court, for the creditors to the state of*

MATTHEW GRINNAL,

late of Preston, deceased, to exhibit their demands against the same for settlement, to

MRS. PATHENE YOUNG,

the administratrix to said estate, or be debarred recovery agreeable to law 18—

Test. Joseph Huntington, *Clerk.*

THE *subscribers duly appointed commissioners on the estate of*

JOSEPH CHAPMAN,

of the town of Preston, county of New London, an insolvent debtor.—hereby give notice, that for receiving and adjusting claims against said estate, they will attend at the store of Ebenezer Huntington, *in Norwich in said county, on the 3d Mondays of July, August, and Sept. next, after which period no claims can be received.*

EBEN. HUNTINGTON, }
GEORGE PERKINS, } *Com'rs.*

Norwich, Feb. 22, 1812 16—

THE *subscribers, commissioners on the estate of* GEORGE PENDLETON,

of Norwich an insolvent debtor, hereby give notice, that for receiving and adjusting claims against said estate, they will attend at the store of Eben. Huntington, *in said Norwich, on the third Tuesdays of July, August and September next—after which period, no claims against said estate will be received.*

EBEN HUNTINGTON, }
GEORGE PERKINS, } *Com'rs.*

THE *subscriber wishes to contract for white oak* Timber, *of the following dimensions, 12 feet and 6 inches long, 1 foot and 7 inches in width, and 5 inches thick—9 feet and 4 inches long 1 foot and 4 inches in width, and 4 inches thick—8 feet and 7 inches long. 1 foot and 2 inches in width, and 3½ inches thick—and 6 inches by 8, 6 or 7 feet long.*

To be of the best quality, free of sap, rot or shakes and split through the heart Any person wishing to contract will please to apply immediately

ELISHA TRACY.

Norwich, Feb. 29, 1812. 17—

New-London county, ss. Superior Court, January Term, A. D 1812.

UPON *the petition of* Betsey Saunders, *of Preston in the County of New-London, shewing to this Court, that on the 22d. day of November. A D. 1806, she was lawfully joined in marriage to* Francis Saunders, *of said Preston: that said* Francis *hath committed the crime of adultery, in violation of his marriage covenant and hath absconded to some part of the world unknown to the petitioner, &c.—Praying this Court to grant her a bill of divorce, as per petition on file. (The respondent residing out of this State) This Court order that the pendency of said petition, be published in two of the public News papers printed in this State six weeks successively, immediately after the rising of this Court—and that said petition be continued to the Superior Court, to be holden at New London, in New London county, on the 4th Tuesday of September next, when and where the Respondent is required to appear, and shew cause, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.*

By order of Court, 16

CHARLES LATHROP, *Clerk.*

NORWICH COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 25, 1812. *NORWICH*, (Conn.) PRINTED BY RUSSELL HUBBARD—AT HIS OFFICE IN *CHELSEA*. [Vol. XVI. No. 20

FOR THE WEST INDIES,

THE Schooner *WEALTHY*,

is now taking in a cargo. Persons inclined to ship

HORSES,

have have an opportunity if they apply within a few days. A few good Horses will likewise be purchased by

N. GILBERT, & *Co.*

March 10, 1812. 18—

Wanted at the

NORWICH MILLS,

THREE or four Journeymen Coopers. To those that can come well recommended, steady employ will be given, and generous wages paid.

CASH

and the highest price will be paid at said MILLS, for

4000 hhd. Hoop Poles.

Said Poles must be cut this month, and delivered by the first of April next.

WM. WILLIAMS, Jun. & CO.

March 10. 18

THE SUBSCRIBER,

HAS constantly on hand an assortment of

WRITING AND WRAPPING PAPER,

which he offers for sale at the Mill prices.

LIKEWISE,

An extensive assortment of

CLASSICAL AND SCHOOL BOOKS.

The highest price will be given for RAGS, payable in the above articles, or cash.

RUSSELL HUBBARD.

Mch 11.

Auction.

ON Thursday 26th instant, at the Store occupied by

EBEN. HYDE, JR.

on Bean-Hill, the subscriber will sell, at Public Auction, a small assortment of

DRY GOODS.

CROCKERY AND HARDWARE,

SOME GROCERIES,

and a few articles of STORE FURNITURE.—They will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.—Sale to commence at ten o'clock, A. M.

M. WINSLOW.

Norwich, Mch. 10, 1812. 18—3w—

PUBLIC AUCTION.

WILL be sold at Public Auction, on Thursday the 19th inst. at 9 o'clock A. M. 4 acres of

LAND,

lying in Hunt's woods, (so called) to be sold on the premises.

Also, at 12 o'clock same day, at *Daniel Bailey's Tavern,*

7 Cows, 4 Oxen, 2 Horses and young Stock, Swine, Farming-Tools, and sundry other articles.

A reasonable credit will be given on approved security on interest.

NATHAN WALSWORTH,
DANIEL BAILEY.

Bozrah, March 9th, 1812. 18—

FRANCIS A. PERKINS,

OFFERS FOR SALE,

Blue Printed, Mulberry, Blue Lined, Brown Lined, Edged and China

DINING SETTS:

China and Fancy

TEA SETTS,

a great variety of patterns—an assortment of China and Fancy

TEA CUPS AND SAUCERS.

An assortment

COFFEE CUPS AND SAUCERS,

TOYS, A VARIETY.

elegant Fancy

PITCHERS, &c.

an assortment of

LOOKING-GLASSES,

Plain and Gilt Frames, of all sizes, from 6 to 30 inches.

SETTS OF TEA TRAYS.

A new supply of FLOWER POTS, from 25 cents, to 3 dollars per pair.

Also, a large assortment of

EARTHEN AND GLASS WARE,

on better terms than it can be bought in New-York or Boston.

ASSORTED CRATES, as imported.

Rum, Sugar, and Molasses, per Hhd. or bbl.

October 15. —44

GIN.

2 Bbls. good Philadelphia GIN.

FOR SALE BY

LYMAN BREWER.

Who will pay cash for 2 or 3 hundred bushels good white Beans.

Feb. 4. 18—

DOCUMENTS

Accompanying the President's Message of Mch. 9

Mr. Henry to Mr. Monroe

Philadelphia, February 20, 1812.

To James Monroe, Esq.
Secretary of State, &c.

SIR—Much observation and experience have convinced me, that the injuries and insults with which the United States have been so long and so frequently visited, and which cause their present embarrassment, have been owing to an opinion entertained by foreign States, "that in any measure tending to wound their pride or provoke their hostility, the government of the country could never induce a great majority of its citizens to concur." And as many of its evils, which flow from the influence of this opinion on the policy of foreign nations, may be removed by any act that can produce unanimity among all parties in America, I voluntarily tender to you, sir, such means as I possess, towards promoting so desirable and important an object; which if accomplished cannot fail to extinguish perhaps for ever, those expectations abroad, which may prevent indefinitely an accommodation of existing differences, and check the progress of our power and prosperity in this rising empire.

I have the honor to transmit herewith the documents and correspondence relating to an important mission in which I was employed by Sir James Craig, the late Governor-general of the British Provinces in North America, in the Winter of the year 1809.

The publication of these papers will demonstrate a fact not less valuable than the good already proposed; it will prove that no reliance ought to be placed on the professions of good faith of an administration, which, by a series of disastrous events, has fallen into such hands as a Castlereagh, a Wellesley or a Liverpool——I should rather say into the hands of the stupid subalterns to whom the pleasures and the indolence of these Ministers have consigned it.

In contributing to the good of the United States by an exposition which cannot (I think) fail to solve and melt all division and disunion among its citizens, I flatter myself with the fond expectation that when it is made public in England it will add one great motive to the many that already exist, to induce that nation to withdraw its confidence from men whose political career is a fruitful source of injury and embarrassment in America; of injustice and misery in Ireland; of distress and apprehension in England; and contempt every where. In making this communication to you, sir, I deem it incumbent on me distinctly and unequivocally to state that I adopt no Party views; I have not changed my political opinions; that I neither seek nor desire the patronage nor countenance of any government nor of any Party; and that in addition to the motives already expressed; I am influenced by a just resentment of the perfidy and dishonor of those who first violated the conditions upon which I received their confidence; who have injured me and disappointed the expectations of my Friends, and left me no choice but between a degrading acquiescence in injustice and a retaliation which is necessary to secure to me my own respect.

This wound will be felt where it is merited; and if Sir James Craig still live, his share of the pain will excite no sympathy among those who are at all in the secret of our connection.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient servant, &c. &c.

(Signed) J. HENRY.

No. I.

Mr. Ryland, Secretary to Sir James Craig, late Governor-general of the British Provinces in North-America, to Mr. Henry.

Application to undertake the mission to the United States.

[Most secret and confidential.]

Quebec, 26 Jan. 1809.

My dear sir,

The extraordinary situation of things at this time in the neighboring states has suggested to the governor in chief the idea of employing you on a secret and confidential mission to Boston, provided an arrangement can be made to meet the important end in view, without throwing an absolute obstacle in the way of your professional pursuits—The information and political observations heretofore received from you were transmitted by his excellency to the Secretary of State, who has expressed his particular approbation of them, and there is no doubt that your able execution of such a mission as I have above suggested would give you a claim not only on the Governor General but on his majesty's ministers which might eventually contribute to your advantage. You will have the goodness therefore to acquaint me for his excellency's information, whether you could make it convenient to engage in a mission of this nature, and what pecuniary assistance would be requisite to enable you to undertake it without injury to yourself.

At present it is only necessary for me to add, that the Governor would furnish you with a cypher for carrying on your correspondence, and that in case the leading party in any of the states wished to open a communication with this government, their views might be communicated through you.

I am, with great truth and regard, my dear sir, your most faithful, humble servant,

(Signed) HERMAN W. RYLAND.

John Henry, Esq.

No. II.

General Instructions from Sir J. H. Craig to Mr. Henry respecting his secret mission.

His Excellency the Governor in Chief's instructions to Mr. Henry, February, 1809.

[Most secret and confidential.]

Quebec, 6th Feb. 1810.

SIR—As you have so readily undertaken the service which I have suggested to you, as being likely to be attended with much benefit to the public interests; I am to request that with your earliest convenience you will proceed to Boston.

The principal object that I recommend to your attention is to endeavor to obtain the most accurate information of the true state of affairs in that part of the Union, which, from its wealth, the number of its inhabitants, and the known intelligence and ability of several of its leading men, must naturally possess a very considerable influence over, and will indeed probably lead the other Eastern States of America in the part that they may take in this important crisis.

I shall not pretend to point out to you the mode by which you will be most likely to obtain this important information; your own judgment and the connexions which you may have in the town must be your guide.

I think it however necessary to put you on your guard against the sanguineness of an aspiring party; the federalists as I understand have at times discovered a leaning to this disposition, which being under its particular influence at the moment is the more to be expected from such having no ill founded ground for their hopes and bolder nearer the attainment of their object than they have been for some years past.

In the general terms which I have made use of in describing the object which I recommend to your attention, it is scarcely necessary that I should observe, I include the state of the public opinion both with regard to their internal politics and to the probability of a war with England; the comparative strength of the two great parties into which the country is divided, and the views and designs of that which may ultimately prevail.

It has been supposed that if the Federalists of the Eastern States should be successful in obtaining that decided influence, which may enable them to direct the public opinion, it is not improbable, that rather than submit to a continuance of the difficulties and distress to which they are now subject, they will exert that influence to bring about a separation from the general Union. The earliest information on this subject may be of great consequence to our government, as it may also be, that it should be informed how far in such an event they would look up to England for assistance or be disposed to enter into a connection with us.

Although it would be highly inexpedient that you should in any manner appear as an avowed agent, yet if you could contrive to obtain an intimacy with any of the leading party, it may not be improper that you should insinuate, though with great caution, that if they should wish to enter into any communication with our government through me you are authorized to receive any such, and will safely transmit it to me, and as it may not be impossible that they should require some document by which they may be assured, that you are really in the situation in which you represent yourself, I enclose a credential to be produced in that view; but I most particularly enjoin and direct, that you do not make any use of this paper, unless a desire to that purpose should be expressed, and unless you see good ground for expecting that the doing so may lead to a more confidential communication, than you can otherwise look for.

In passing through the state of Vermont, you will of course exert your endeavours to procure all the information that the short stay you will probably make there will admit of. You will use your own discretion as to delaying your journey, with this view, more or less, in proportion to your prospects of obtaining any information of consequence.

I request to hear from you as frequently as possible, and as letters directed to me might excite suspicion it may be as well that you put them under cover to Mr. —— and as even the addressing letters always to the same person might attract notice, I recommend your sometimes addressing your packet to the Chief Justice here, or occasionally though seldom to Mr. Ryland, but never with the addition of his official description.

I am, sir, your obedient humble servant,

(Signed) J. H. CRAIG.

John Henry, Esq.

NO. III.

Credentials from Sir James Craig to Mr. Henry, 6th Feb. 1809.

(Copy) (Seal)

The bearer Mr. John Henry, is employed by me, and full confidence may be placed in him or any communication which any person may wish to make to me in the business committed to him. In faith of which I have given him this under my hand and seal at Quebec, the 6th day of February, 1809.

(Signed) J. H. CRAIG.

NO IV.

Mr. Henry's letters to Sir James Craig, written whilst employed on a mission to Boston.

Answer to the letter of Mr. Secretary Ryland proposing the mission, &c.

Montreal, Jan 31, 1809.

No. 1.

I have to acknowledge the favor of your letter of the 26th inst. written by the desire of his excellency the governor in chief; and hasten to express through you to his excellency my readiness to comply with his wishes.

I need not add how very flattering it is to receive from his excellency the assurance of the approbation of his majesty's secretary of state, for the very humble services that I may have rendered.

If the nature of the service in which I am to be engaged will require no other disbursements than for my individual expences, I cannot apprehend that these can exceed my private resources.

I shall be ready to take my departure before my instructions can be made out.

I have the honor to be, &c.

J. H'y.

H. W. Ryland, Esq. Secretary, &c. &c.

No. 2

To his excellency the Governor-general, &c. in answer to his letter of instructions.

Montreal, Feb. 10, 1809.

SIR—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your excellency's letter of instructions; the letter of credence, and the cypher for carrying on my correspondence. I have bestowed much pains upon the cypher, and am notwithstanding this deficient in some point which might enable me to understand it clearly. I have compared the example with my own exemplification of the cypher, and find a difference in the results; and as the present moment seems favorable to the interference of his majesty's government in the measures pursued by the federal party in the northern states and more especially as the assembly of Massachusetts is now in session, I think it better to set forward immediately, than wait for any further explanation of the means of carrying on a secret correspondence; which the frequency of safe private conveyances to Canada, will render almost wholly unnecessary. Should it however be necessary at any time, I take leave to suggest that the index alone furnishes a very safe and simple mode; In it there is a number for every letter in the alphabet, and particular numbers for particular phrases: so that when I do not find in the index the particular word I want, can spell it with the figures which stand opposite to the letters. For example if I want to say that "troops are at Albany," I find under the letter "T" that 16 stands for "troops," and a number 125 for "Albany." The intervening words "*are at*" I supply by figures corresponding with the letters in these words.

It will be necessary to provide against accident by addressing the letters to Mr. ——, of Montreal, with a small mark on the corner of the envelope which he will understand. When he receives it, he will then address the inclosure to your excellency and send it from Montreal by mail. I will be careful not to address your excellency in the body of the letter nor sign my name to any of them. They will be merely designated by the initials A. B.

If this mode should in any respect appear exceptionable, your excellency will have the goodness, to order a more particular explanation of the card. It would reach me in safety enclosed to

Boston.

I have the honor to be, &c.

J. H'y.

(No. 3.)

Burlington, Ver. Feb. 14, 1809.

SIR—I have remained here two days in order fully to ascertain the progress of the arrangements heretofore made, organizing an efficient opposition to the general government, as well to become acquainted with the opinions of the leading people, relative to the measures of that party which has the ascendency in the national councils.

On the subject of the embargo laws there seems but one opinion—namely, that they are unnecessary, oppressive and unconstitutional. It must also be observed that the execution of them is so invidious as to attract towards the officers of government the enmity of the people, which is of course transferable to the government itself—so that in case the State of Massachusetts should take any bold step towards resisting the execution of these laws, it is highly probable that it may calculate upon the hearty co-operation of the people of Vermont.

I learn that the Governor of this State is now visiting the towns in the Northern section of it—and makes no secret of his determination, as commander in chief of the militia, to refuse obedience to any command from the general government which can tend to interrupt the good understanding that prevails between the citizens of Vermont and his Majesty's subjects in Canada. It is further intimated, that, in case of a war, he will use his influence to preserve the State NEUTRAL, and resist, with all the force he can command, any attempt to make it a party. I need not add, that if these resolutions are carried into effect, the State of Vermont may be considered as an ally of Great-Britain.

To what extent the sentiments which prevail in this quarter exist in the neighboring States, or even in the eastern section of this State, I am not able to conjecture. I only can say, with certainty, that the leading men of the Federal party act in concert—and, therefore, infer, that a common sentiment pervades the whole body throughout New-England.

I have seen a letter from a gentleman now at Washington to his correspondent in this place—and as its contents may serve to throw some light on passing events there, I shall send either the original or a copy with this dispatch. The writer of the letter is a man of character and veracity—and whether competent or not to form correct opinions himself, is probably within the reach of all the knowledge that can be obtained by the party to which he belongs. It appears by his statement that there is a very formidable majority in Congress on the side of the administration; notwithstanding which, there is every reason to hope, that the Northern States in their distinct capacity will unite and resist by force a war with Great-Britain. In what mode this resistance will first show itself, is probably not yet determined upon; and may in some measure depend upon the reliance that the leading men may place upon assurances of support from his majesty's representative in Canada—and as I shall

be on the spot to tender this whenever the moment arrives that it can be done with effect—there is no doubt that all their measures may be made subordinate to the intentions of his Majesty's government. Great pains are taken by the men of talents and intelligence to confirm the fears of the common people, as to the concurrence of the southern democrats in the projects of France—and every thing tends to encourage the belief, that the dissolution of the confederacy will be accelerated by the spirit which now actuates both political parties.

I am, &c. A. B.

No. 4.

Windsor, Vermont, Feb. 19, 1809.

SIR—My last (No. 3.) was written at Burlington, the principal town in the northern part of the State of Vermont. I am now at the principal town in the eastern section.

The fallacy of men's opinions when they act under the influence of sensibility, and are strongly excited by those hopes which always animate a rising party, led me to doubt the correctness of the opinions which I received in the northern section of this state; which, from its contiguity to Canada and necessary intercourse with Montreal, has a stronger interest in promoting a good understanding with his majesty's government. Therefore since my departure from Burlington, I have sought every favorable occasion of conversing with the democrats on the probable result of the policy adopted by the general government. The difference of opinion is thus expressed.

The federal party declare that in the event of a war, the State of Vermont will treat separately for itself with Great-Britain; and support to the utmost the stipulations in which it may enter without any regard to the policy of the general government. The democrats on the other hand assert, that, in such a case as that contemplated, the people would be nearly divided into equal numbers; one of which would support the government if it could be done without involving the people in a civil war; but at all events would risk every thing in preference to a coalition with Great-Britain. This difference of opinion is not to be wholly ascribed to the prejudices of party. The people in the eastern section of Vermont are not operated upon by the same hopes and fears as those on the borders of the British colony. These are not dependent upon Montreal for the sale of their produce nor the supply of foreign commodities. They are not apprehensive of any serious dangers or inconvenience from a state of war; and although they admit that the governor, council and three-fourths of the representation in Congress are of the federal party, yet they do not believe that the state would stand alone and resist the national government. They do not however deny, that should the state of Vermont continue to be represented as it is at present, it would in all probability unite with the neighboring states, in any serious plan of resistance to a war, which it might seem expedient to adopt. This I think is the safer opinion for you to rely on; if indeed reliance ought to be placed on any measure depending upon the will of the rabble, which is ever changing and must ever be marked with ignorance, caprice and inconstance. As the crisis approaches, the difficulty of deciding upon an hazardous alternative will increase; and unfortunately there is not in Vermont any man of commanding talents, capable of attracting *general confidence*; of infusing into the people his own spirit; and, amidst the confusion of conflicting opinions, danger and commotion, competent to lead in the path of duty or safety. The Governor is an industrious, prudent man, and has more personal influence than any other; but his abilities are not suited to the situation in which a civil war would place him.

I am, &c. A. B.

No. 5.

Amherst, N Hampshire, Feb. 23, 1809.

SIR—A gentleman going direct to Canada, affords a safe and favorable opportunity of giving you some further account of my progress. I will not make use of the post-offices, when I can avoid it: because private occasions supercede the necessity of writing in cypher; and the contempt of decency and principle, which forms part of the morals of the subaltern officers of democracy, would incline them to break a seal with the same indifference, that they break their words, when either curiosity or interest is to be indulged.

I have not sufficient time nor evidence, to enable me to form any opinion for myself of the lengths to which the federal party will carry their opposition to the national government in the event of a war. Much may be inferred from the result of the elections of governors, which within two months will be made in the states of Massachusetts, New-Hampshire, and Rhode Island. From all I know and all I can learn of the general government I am not apprehensive of an immediate war. The embargo is the favorite measure; and it is probable that other means will be employed to excite England to commit some act of hostility, for the sole purpose of placing the responsibility of war on that nation: this I most particularly recommend to the consideration of ministers. The dread of opposition and of the loss of popularity, will certainly keep the ruling party at Washington inactive. They will risk any thing but the loss of power; and they are well aware that their power would pass away with the first calamity which their measures might bring upon the common people (from whom that power emanates,) unless indeed they could find a sufficient excuse in the conduct of Great-Britain. This impression cannot be too deeply felt by his Majesty's ministers; nor too widely spread throughout the British nation. It will furnish a sure guide in every policy that may be adopted towards the United States.

I have the honor to be, &c. A. B.

No. 6.

Boston, March 3, 1809.

SIR—I am favored with another opportunity of writing to you by a private conveyance; and think it probable, at this season, that the frequency of these will render it unnecessary to write to you in cypher.

It does not yet appear necessary, that I should discover to any person the purpose of my visit to Boston; nor is it probable that I shall be compelled, for the sake of gaining more knowledge of the arrangements of the federal party in these states, to avow myself as a regular authorised agent of the British government, even to those individuals who would feel equally bound with myself to preserve with the utmost inscrutability so important a secret from the public eye.

I have sufficient means of information to enable me to judge of the proper period for offering the co-operation of Great-Britain, and opening a correspondence between the governor general of British America and those individuals who, from the part they take in the opposition to the national government, or the influence they may possess in any new order of things, that may grow out of the present differences, should be qualified to act on behalf of the northern states. An apprehension of any such state of things, as is presupposed by these remarks begins to subside, since it has appeared by the conduct of the general government, that it is seriously alarmed at the menacing attitude of the northern states. But although it is believed that there is no probability of an immediate war yet no doubts are entertained, that Mr. Madison will fall upon some new expedients to bring about hostilities. What these may be, can only be deduced from what appears to be practicable. A *non-intercourse* with England and France will probably supercede the embargo; which, by opening with the rest of Europe a partial legitimate commerce, and offering strong temptations to that which is illegal, will expose vessels to capture, detention, and embarrassment; will justify the present policy; and produce such a degree of irritation and resentment as will enable the government of this country to throw the whole blame and responsibility of war from its own shoulders upon those of the British ministry. If in this, the party attached to France should calculate with correctness, and the commerce of New-England would greatly suffer—the merchants being injured and discouraged, would not only acquiesce in the restrictive systems, but even submit to war. On the other hand, should the small traffic permitted by a non-intercourse law be lucrative and uninterrupted, the people would be clamorous for more, and soon compel the government to restore the friendly relations between the two countries. While I offer my opinion upon this subject, I cannot express but a strong hope that if any terms should be proposed by either government, to which the other might think proper to accede, that a principal motive to the adjustment of differences should be understood to arise from the amicable disposition of the eastern states, particularly of the State of Massachusetts. This, as it would increase the popularity of the friends of Great-Britain, could not fail to promote her interests. If it could not be done formally and officially, nor in a correspondence between ministers, still perhaps the administration in the Parliament of Great-Britain might take that ground, and the suggestion would find its way into the papers both in England and America.

I am &c. A. B.

No. 7.

Boston, March 7, 1809.

SIR—I have now ascertained, with as much accuracy as possible, the course intended to be pursued by the party in Massachusetts that is opposed to the measures and politics of the administration of the general government.

I have already given a decided opinion that a declaration of war is not to be expected; but, contrary to all reasonable calculation, should the Congress possess spirit and independence enough to place their popularity in jeopardy by so strong a measure, the Legislature of Massachusetts will give the tone to the neighboring states; will declare itself permanent until a new election of members; invite a Congress to be composed of delegates from the federal states, and erect a separate government for their common defence and common interest.

This Congress would probably begin by abrogating the laws, and adopting a plan for the maintenance of the power thus assumed. They would by such an act be in a condition to make or receive proposals from Great-Britain; and I should seize the first opportunity to open a correspondence with your excellency. Scarce any other aid would be necessary, and perhaps none required, than a few vessels of war from the Halifax station, to protect the maritime towns from the little navy which is at the disposal of the national government. What permanent connexion between Great-Britain and this section of the republic would grow out of a civil commotion such as might be expected, no person is prepared to describe, but it seems that a strict alliance must result of necessity. At present the opposition party confine their calculations merely to resistance: and I can assure you that at this moment they do not freely entertain the project of withdrawing the eastern states of the Union, finding it a very unpopular topic; although a course of events, such as I have already mentioned, would inevitably produce an incurable alienation of the New-England from the Southern states. The truth is, the common people have so long regarded the Constitution of the United States with complacency, that they are now only disposed in this quarter to treat it like a truant mistress, whom they would for a time put away on a separate maintenance, but, without farther and greater provocation, would not absolutely repudiate.

It will soon be known in that situation public affairs are to remain until the meeting of the new Congress in May, at which time also this Legislature will again assemble. The two months that intervene will be a period of much anxiety.

In all I have written, I have been careful not to make impression analagous to the enthusiastic confidence entertained by the opposition, nor to the hopes and expectations that animate the friends of an alliance between the northern states and Great-Britain. I have abstracted myself from all the sympathies these are calculated to inspire: because, notwithstanding that I feel the utmost confidence in the integrity of intention of the leading characters in this political drama, I cannot forget that they derive their power from a giddy inconstant multitude; who, unless in the instance under consideration they form an exception to all general rules and experience, will act inconsistently and absurdly.

I am, &c. A. B.

No. 8.

Boston, March 9, 1809.

SIR—In my letter No. 6, I took the liberty to express my opinion of the probable effect of the non-intercourse law intended to be enacted; and of the mode by which Great-Britain may defeat the real intention of the American government in passing it. But as the sort of impunity recommended might, in its application to every species of commerce that would be carried on, be deemed by Great-Britain a greater evil than war itself, a middle course might easily be adopted, which would deprive France of the benefit resulting from an intercourse with America, without in any great degree, irritating the maritime states.

The high price of all American produce in France furnishes a temptation which mercantile avarice will be unable to resist. The consequence is obvious. But if, instead of condemning the vessels & cargoes which may be arrested in pursuing this prohibited commerce, they should be compelled to go into a British port, and there permitted to sell them, I think the friends of England in these states, would not utter a complaint. Indeed, I have no doubt that if, in the prosecution of a lawful voyage, the British cruisers should treat American ships in this manner, their owners would in the present state of the European markets, think themselves very fortunate, as it would save them the trouble and expence of landing them in a neutral port, and from thence re-shipping them to England, now the best market in Europe for the produce of this country. The government of the U States would probable complain, and Bonaparte become peremptory; but even that would only tend to render the opposition in the northern states more resolute, and accelerate the dissolution of the confederacy. The generosity and justice of Great-Britain would be extolled, and the commercial states exult in the success of individuals over a government inimical of commerce, and to whose measures they can no longer submit with patient acquiescence.

The selections are began; and I presume no vigilance or industry will be remitted to insure the success of the federal party.

I am &c. A. B.

P. S. Intelligence has reached Boston, that a non-intercourse law has actually passed, and that Martinique has surrendered to the British forces.

No. 9.

Boston, March 13 1809.

SIR—You will perceive from the accounts that will reach you in the public papers both from Washington and Massachusetts, that the federalists of the northern states have succeeded in making the Congress believe, that with such an opposition as they would make to the general government, a war must be confined to their own territory, and might be even too much for that government to sustain. The consequence is, that after all the parade and menaces with which the session commenced, it has been suffered to end without carrying into effect any of the plans of the administration except the interdiction of commercial intercourse with England and France—an event that was anticipated in my former letters.

Under what new circumstances the Congress will meet in May, will depend on the state elections and the changes that may in the mean time take place in Europe. With regard to Great-Britain, she can mistake her true policy in relation to America. If peace be the first object, everything which can irritate the maritime states ought to be avoided; because the prevailing disposition of these will generally be sufficient to keep the government from hazarding any hostile measure. If a war between America and France be a grand desideration, something more must be done; an indulgent conciliatory policy must be adopted, which will leave the democrats without a pretext for hostilities; and Bonaparte, whose passions are too hot for delay, will probably compel this government to decide whether of the two belligerents is to be its enemy. To bring about a separation of the states, under distinct & independent governments, is an affair of more uncertainty; and, however desirable, cannot be effected but by a series of acts and long continued policy, tending to irritate the southern and conciliate the northen people. The former are agricultural, the latter a commercial people. The mode of cherishing and depressing either is too obvious to require illustration. This, I am aware, is an object of much interest m G. Britain, as it would forever secure the integrity of His Majesty's possessions on this continent, and make the two governments, or whatever number the present confederacy might form into, as useful and as much subject to the influence of G. Britain as her colonies can be rendered. But it is an object only to be attained by slow and circumspect progression, and requires for its consummation more attention to the affairs which agitate and exercise parties in this country, than Great-Britain has yet bestowed upon it. An unpopular war—that is a war produced by the hatred and prejudices of one party, but against the consent of the other party, can alone produce a sudden separation of any section of this country from the common head.

At all events, it cannot be necessary to the preservation of peace, that G. Britain should make any great concession at the present moment; more especially as the more important changes that occur in Europe might render it inconvenient for her to adhere to any stipulations in favor of neutral maritime nations.

Although the non-intercourse law affords but a very partial relief to the people of this country from the evils of that entire suspicion of commerce to which they have reluctantly submitted for some time past. I lament the repeal of the embargo; because it was calculated to accelerate the progress of these states towards a revolution that would have put an end to the only republic that remains to prove that a government founded on political equality can exist in a season of trial and difficulty, or is calculated to insure either security or happiness to a people.

I am, &c. A. B.

No. 10.

Boston, March 19, 1809.

SIR—Since my letter of the 13th, nothing has occurred which I thought worthy of a communication.

The last weeks of this month and the first of April will be occupied in the election of governors and other executive officers in the New-England states.

The federal candidate in New-Hampshire is already elected by a majority of about 1000 votes. His competitor was a man of large fortune, extensive connexions and inoffensive manners. These account for the smallness of the majority.

In Connecticut, no change is necessary, and none is to be apprehended.

In Rhode-Island, it is of no consequence of what party the governor is a member, as he has neither civil nor military powers, being merely president of the council.

In Massachusetts it is certain that the federal candidate will succeed.

A few weeks will be sufficient in order to determine the relative strength of parties, and convince Mr. Madison that a war with Great-Britain is not a measure upon which he dare venture. Since the plan of an organized opposition to the projects of Jefferson was put into operation, the whole of the New-England states have transferred their political power to his political enemies, and the reason that he has still so many adherents is, that those who consider the only true policy of America to consist in the cultivation of peace, have still great confidence that nothing can force him (or his successor who acts up to his system, or rather is governed by it) to consent to war. They consider all the menaces and "dreadful note of preparation" to be a mere finesse, intended only to obtain concessions from England on cheap terms. From every sort of evidence I confess I am myself of the same opinion; and am fully persuaded that the farce which has been acting at Washington will terminate in a full proof of the imbecility and spiritless temper of the actors. A war attempted without the conference of both parties, and the general consent of the northern states, which constitute the bone and muscle of the country, must commence without hope, and end in disgrace. It should therefore be the peculiar care of Great-Britain, to foster divisions between the north and south; and by succeeding in this, she may carry into effect her own projects in Europe, with a total disregard of the resentment of the democrats of this country.

I am, &c. A. B.

To be concluded in our next.

Congressional.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 11.

THE house took up the bill to repeal the tenth section of the act to incorporate the United States Bank. This section makes the bills of that bank a tender in payment of custom house bonds, and by at least one Judge of a district court, has been declared still in force. A debate of about two hours arose, when the bill was ordered, by a large majority, to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow.

THURSDAY, MARCH 12.

An engrossed bill, repealing the tenth section of the act incorporating the national bank, was read a third time and passed.

Mr. Mitchell laid on the table a resolution the object of which is, to amend the constitution of the United States, to rescind the article which prohibits imposing a duty or tax on exports, so that congress may impose a duty on exports as well as imports.

The house refused to consider the resolution of Mr. Hall, to authorise the people of the different states and territories to furnish their quotas in kind, for supplying the army and navy.

FRIDAY, MARCH 13.

Mr Porter stated to the house that business requiring dispatch rendered it necessary for the committee of foreign relations to sit to day during the sitting of the house—and asked such leave. Granted.

The committee of foreign relations sat to day, it is said, to examine a certain Frenchman, who came to this country from England last fall with Henry, and who, it is reported, has got some of the 48000 D. which it is now pretty generally if not universally believed, Mr. Henry has received from Mr. Madison.

It is expected that the committee will be pushed to make the report on Monday.

The secretary of state, to whom was referred the resolution of the senate of the 10th inst. has the honor to report, that this department is not in possession of any names of persons in the United States, who have in any way or manner whatever entered into or countenanced the project or views for the execution or attainment of which John Henry was in the year 1809, employed by sir James Craig. The said John Henry having named no person or persons as being concerned in the said project or view referred to in the documents laid before congress on the 9th inst. Which is respectfully submitted.

[Signed] JAMES MUNROE.

Department of State, 12th March, 1812.

MONDAY, MARCH 16.

A message was received from the President of the United States.

The House agreed to the amendments of the Senate to the bill supplementary to the act for raising an additional military force; the principal of which leaves to executive direction the fixing of the ranks of the officers, notwithstanding the dates of their commissions.

The bill for establishing a quarter-master's department underwent considerable discussion. Mr. Roberts moved to strike out the 4th section, yeas were 24, noes 79. The salaries of the officers were somewhat lowered. On the question of engrossment for a third reading, it was carried by a large majority.

The message from the President was read.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

I lay before Congress a letter from the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Great-Britain, to the Secretary of State.

JAMES MADISON.

March 13, 1812.

The undersigned, his Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States, has read in the public papers of this city with the deepest concern the message of the President of the United States to Congress, on the 9th inst. and the documents which accompanied it. In the utter ignorance of the undersigned as to all the circumstances alluded to in those documents, he can only disclaim most solemnly on his part the having had any knowledge whatever of the existence of such a mission or of such transactions as the communications of Mr. Henry refer to—and expresses his conviction, that from what he knows of those branches of his Majesty's government, with which he is in the habit of having intercourse, no countenance whatever was given by them to any scheme hostile to the internal tranquility of the United States.

The undersigned, however, cannot but trust, that the American government and the Congress of the United States, will take into consideration the character of the individual who has made the communication in question, and will suspend any further judgment on its merits, until the circumstances shall have been made known to his majesty's government.

The undersigned requests the Secretary of State to accept the assurances of his highest consideration. AUG. J FOSTER.

Washington, March 11th, 1812.

After the Message was read it was ordered to be printed, and referred to the committee of foreign relations.

The house then adjourned.

TUESDAY, MARCH 17.

Mr. Seybert presented the petition of Stephen Girard, of Philadelphia, asking liberty to import certain articles from G. Britain. Referred in the same manner as others of this nature.

Several memorials from sundry inhabitants of West Florida were presented by Mr. Johnson, and referred to the select committee some time since appointed to enquire into the situation of the territory.

Mr. Gholson, from the committee of claims, made a report favorable to the claim of William Gerard.

The house went into committee of the whole on the bill for altering and establishing certain Post Roads. Mr. Stanford in the chair. A great variety of amendments were made, and the committee [illegible] at the usual hour of adjournment, reported [illegible] an adjournment took place before [illegible]

Domestic Intelligence.

KENTUCKY.

LEXINGTON, FEB. 29.

EARTHQUAKES.

Earthquake of the 7th ult. Several persons passed through Lexington on the 27th inst. who were near New-Madrid on the 7th ult. One of the gentlemen (Mr. Vertner) states, that the earthquake which occurred during the night of the 7th, occasioned his barge, with 600 barrels of flour, besides other articles, to sink, and the whole was lost; another gentleman whose name is not recollected, stated, that during the convulsion the bank of the river just below New-Madrid caved in, and let loose his boat; about the same time there was a back current in the river which drove the boat several miles up a small bayou, and during the convulsion the motion of the boat was so violent as to stave many barrels of flour in the boat. The quaking continued three days, when this gentleman thinking it prudent not to go further, left his property and returned.

Both the gentlemen state that some obstruction had presented itself in the river something like a rapids or falls, which greatly endangers the navigation. Also that the buildings in New-Madrid are greatly damaged; much of the land round about was under water, and the few remaining inhabitants were encamped out; that the land in innumerable places is opened in large fissures—and the inhabitants of the town of New-Madrid entertain the opinion that the ground on which the town stood had sunk about fifteen feet —a few moments after the first violent shock, it rose about ten feet.

They heard of many boats being lost, and that the land where the town of Little Prairie stands, is sixteen feet under water.

In addition to the above we have been favored with the perusal of several letters from near New-Madrid, of the date of Feb. 21, which confirms the whole of the above particulars. Those letters can be depended on—they state the number of boats lost of which accounts are already received, to amount to 50—together with a number of lives. There is a certainty that a bar composed of stone coal, burnt substance, &c. has been thrown up, directly under the bed of the river. Island No. 8, from the junction of the Ohio to the Mississippi, is entirely sunk—indeed the effects already ascertained are terrible—the inundations are progressing through the low lands, and it would appear that there had not been yet any volcanic eruption sufficient to draw off the cause. The shocks are now running *up* the river and through what is called the American bottom.

Reporter.

MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE, MARCH 14.

FORGERY DETECTED.

Yesterday a Frenchman by the name of Dupratt, of Philadelphia, presented a draft or check for five thousand dollars on the Bank of Baltimore, for payment; it had the forged signature of the Cashier of the Bank of Pennsylvania to it; it was paid. Dupratt then presented a forged draft at the Mechanics' Bank of Baltimore for four thousand dollars, having to it the signature of the Cashier of the Philadelphia Mechanics' Bank. The latter forgery not being as well executed as the former, the officers of the Mechanics' Bank were in the act of examining it when the small, thin visaged *gentlemen* attempted to make his escape. He was pursued, taken, and after due legal process, committed for trial. We learn with satisfaction, that the Bank of Baltimore rescued its 5000 dollars.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, MARCH 22.

FROM GIBRALTAR.

Gibraltar papers to the 25th Jan. have been received.

Accounts have been received that Gen Blake had capitulated for the surrender of Valencia. the garrison consisted of 5000 men. Gen. Mahi and Freyre, with 10 000 men had retreated towards Alicant, against which city it was reported the French were advancing. Gen. Ballesteros had been appointed commander in chief of the armies late under Blake.

The papers are full of official details of Spanish partizan enterprizes and successes;—which are extremely barrassing to the French lines of communication, foraging parties, &c. The French conquer *land, stores,* and *mortars,* but not one Spanish *heart.*

The new Spanish regency has been installed —It is composed of the duke del Infantado, generals Villairconiso and O'Donnell, and Rap, Mosgueras, and Rivas, compose the regency.— They display more spirit than their predecessors, and are more popular.

We learn that orders have been issued from the *war department* for the issue of rations to recruits at various places of rendezvous in the U. States, to commence in about one month. The five eastern states form a recruiting department; the places of rendezvous being *Litchfield, (Con.) Providence, Boston, Springfield, Pittsfield, Augusta, Portland, Montpelier, Burlington, Concord, and Dartmouth.* A contract is said to have been made for delivering 100 barrels flour per week in *Albany.*

EMBARGO.

Letters from Washington, mention the probability of the renewal of this favorite measure of administration.

CONNECTICUT.

NEW-HAVEN, MARCH 19.

On the 9th inst. a number of gentlemen of this town and its vicinity, formed themselves into a society for the aid of foreign missions, and of the translation of the scriptures into various languages.

The officers chosen by the society are

Rev. *Timothy Dwight,* D. D. L L. D. *Pres.*

Rev. *Samuel Merwin,* Rev. *Saul Clark,* *Jeremiah Day,* *Wm. Leffingwell,* — *Vice Presidents.*

Stephen Twining, Esq. *Secretary.*

Timothy Dwight, Jun. Treasurer.

Roger Sherman, Auditor.

The annual subscription to the society and donations by inhabitants of the town and its vicinity, amount to	$ 514 83
By the Tutors and Students of Yale College,	200

On the following day the formation of the aforementioned society, a number of the females of this town formed themselves into a society for the same objects. The subscriptions and donations of the female society amount to 183 99

Total,	898 82
Of this sum is given to missions about	500
The translation of the scriptures, about	400

THE COURIER.

NORWICH, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 25.

We expect soon to be furnished with the details respecting a certan gentleman, very much addicted to travelling, and who is now indulging his curiosity in South America. When the proofs are complete, the public shall learn his name as well as his itinerary, with such other circumstances as will enable them to form an opinion at whose suggestion his labors are prosecuted. [*Balt. Fed. Rep.*

From the Aurora.

A curious transaction is reported to have taken place at Washington last week—we shall relate it as we heard it, giving it for only as much as it is worth; and without vouching for it further than as it has reached us as a rumor.

There arrived from England at Boston, in the same vessel with the British agent Henry, a French gentleman, who described himself a noble emigrant and a brother of the duke de Crillon. Whether they kept constant company since, or not, does not appear; but this count de Crillon was and now is at Washington. He has a retinue, and appears in a style of expence; he took lodgings at the same hotel at which the vice President Clinton resides, and they partook of a common table.

At this house, it is said Mr. Willink, of the celebrated Amsterdam house, also boarded; and the following incidents we have heard related; some few evenings since, the count drew from his pocket an elegant miniature picture of a gentleman and heaving a sigh, expressed himself so as to convey the idea that the picture was that of his brother the late duke de Crillon. Mr. Willink who chanced to see the miniature, remarked, if that be the picture of your brother it is not the picture of the duke of Crillon, for that is the picture of the marquis......

The count a little disconcerted said he meant that the picture was that of his brother-in-law; some other incidents of the like embarrassing tendency took place; but the result was that the count sent a challenge to Mr. Willink, which Mr. W. very properly declined to notice until the count should shew that he was not an impostor.

Mean while the vice president, who had witnessed the affair of the picture, signified to the keeper of the house, that the count could not be admitted to the same table with him and his company in future; and the count was under the necessity of changing his quarters.

The count, however, attended the president's levee, where he attempted to insult Mr. Willink; but was treated as an impostor by him here also.

It appears however, that the matter being generally talked of, an enquiry was made of the French ambassador Serrurier—who on being asked if he knew that man to be count de Crillon, barely observed, that he only knew that he was a Frenchman, but could not guarantee him as count de Crillon.

It is supposed this is the foreigner who has been before the committee of the house of representatives, which has the papers of the British agent, Henry, before them. What is he—duke or no duke—we may know soon.

Marine List.

Dropped down to New London on Saturday last, brig Sophia, Leffingwell, for the West-Indies.

New-London, March 18.

Sailed, brig Jane, Green, New-Orleans; brig Friendship, Lee, West-Indies; brig Fame, Halsey, Lisbon; brig Nabby, Nickerson, Barbadoes; sloop Mary, Tallman, Newport; sloop ——, Smith, do. Arrived, sloop Cordelia, Taber, N. York; sloop James, Williams, do.

March 19—Arrived, schr. Favorite, Cooley, 30 days from St. Barts.

March 20.—Sailed, sloop Mary, Harris, New-York.

March 21—Sailed, brig Dana, ——, Middletown. Arrived, brig Lydia, Kenfield 22 days from Portorico. Spoke, March 9th, in lat. 29, long 72. 1-2, brig Ganges, Thomson, bound to New-Orleans, all well. Brig Montgomery, Fale, 16 days from Havana, for Bristol, Rhode-Island.

March, 22.—Arrived, sloop Merino, Abby, St. Bartholomews; sloop Success, Long, Nantucket.

Sailed, sloop Cordelia, Taber, New-York; brig Mary, Harris, do.; brig Cleopatra, Conklin, Savannah.

Married,

At New-London, Dr. *Archibald Mercer,* to Miss *Abby Starr,* daughter of Jonathan Starr, Esq.

At Windham, Mr. *Thomas Marther,* of East-Hartford, to Miss *Fanny Lee;* Mr. *Oliver C Grosvenor,* of Pomfret, to Miss *Harriot Gray,* daughter of Samuel Gray, Esq.

Died,

At New-York, Mr. *Henry Whitney,* merchant, of the house of Lawrence and Whitney, of that city.

In London, in Dec. last, of a lingering and painful disease, Sir *James Craig,* late Governor General of the British provinces in North-America—[By his will, opened 1st January he gave the bulk of his fortune to Earl Harrington.]

At Middletown, *Chauncey Whittlesey* Esq. aged 65.

In this city, Mrs. *Waterman,* aged 68, consort of the late Mr. John Waterman.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And for sale by RUSSELL HUBBARD,

Price 12 1-2 cents,

A

SERMON,

PREACHED JAN. 16. 1812, AT THE

INSTALLATION

OF THE

REV. ASAHEL HOOKER,

AS PASTOR OF THE SECOND CHURCH AND SOCIETY IN NORWICH.

BY SAMUEL NOTT, A. M.

PASTOR OF THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH IN FRANKLIN.

March 25.

FOR sale cheap, by the subscriber, for prompt pay,

10 Bbls. Mess Pork,
600 Wt. Lard in firkins,
500 do. Hams,
18 Boxes Mould Candles, 6 & 8,
10 Barrels Muscovado and clayed Sugar,
2 kegs pure Ginger,
4 Bags Green Coffee,
2 do. Pepper and Pimento,
1 Hhd. & 2 Bbls. Country Gin,
130 Pair men's thick Shoes, suitable for a W. I. market,
30 do. do. Boots,
Clover Seed,
Lath and Shingle Nails,
An assortment of Leather,
A good assortment of Groceries, at retail.

JOHN LATHROP.

Who will pay cash for 40 bushels CORN,
800 Wt. New-Milk Cheese,
And the highest price in cash for Green CALF-SKINS.

Mch 17, 1812. 20—

C. F. HARRINGTON,

AUCTIONEER,

HAS removed to the store formerly occupied by E. Coit, and Co. and nearly opposite Mr. Hart's Jeweller's shop. Auction as usual every Saturday.

Mch. 25. 20—

COFFEE.

1800 Wt. Green Coffee, just received and for sale by

LYMAN BREWER.

March 22, 1812. 10—

CERTIFICATE.

Extract of a letter from Nathaniel Barrell, Esq of York the district of Maine, to Daniel Humphreys, Esq of Portsmouth

I CONFINE myself to the benefit received from your present of Rogers's Balsam; I call it Balsam because it has infused new life, into your old friend, who had become very feeble from a racking dry cough, which has continued for weeks—The effect of this cough was the loss of all relish for food by day, and of natural rest by night. But it was happily checked by one portion of Vegetable Pulmonic Detergent; insomuch, that after sleeping well, I took my food with relish the next day The effect of three cakes was that my cough was removed, and I have since enjoyed my usual state of health equal to that of any part of my life for 20 years past, I can walk six miles with very little fatigue, and ride on horseback double that distance with ease. These circumstances, I think ought to excite something like praise of the Inventor of this excellent medicine, which according to the mind of an old man now in his eightieth year, cannot be too highly spoken of—In this view you are at liberty to make such use of what I have written on this subject as you may think proper, for,

Your friend,

[Signed] NATHANIEL BARRELL.

YORK, Oct. 9, 1811.

The above Medicine for sale by DWIGHT RIPLEY and SAMUEL TYLER, Norwich.

JUST LANDED,

FROM THE BRIG HOPE, AND FOR SALE BY

N. GILBERT AND CO.

60 Hhds. first quality retailing Molasses,
20 Hhds. and Tierces Sugar;
20 Barrels do.
60 Dry Ox Hides.

ON HAND,

A few Hhds. Rum.

They want to purchase, or barter for the above,

Beef, Pork, Butter, Lard, Hoops, Staves, Potatoes, Cheese, Beans, and Oak Boards.

Mch 25. 20—

JUST RECEIVED

AND FOR SALE BY R. HUBBARD,

THE

COMMUNICANT'S SPIRITUAL COMPANION;

OR AN

EVANGELICAL PREPARATION

FOR THE

LORD'S SUPPER.

In which are shewn the nature of the ordinance, and the dispositions requisite for a profitable participation thereof.

WITH

MEDITATIONS AND HELPS FOR PRAYER,

SUITABLE TO THE SUBJECT.

BY THE REV. THOMAS HAWEIS, D. D.

Price 50 cents.

To give the Religious Public an opportunity to furnish those with this valuable work who could not otherwise obtain it; one third of the number of copies purchased and paid for as above, in one month from the appearance of this advertisement, shall be distributed in this vicinity gratis.

March 25.

WANTED

BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

100 LOADS KILN WOOD,

TO be delivered at the Stone Pottery, Bean-Hill, in the course of the ensuing summer and fall, for which European and West-India Goods will be paid.

WILLIAM CLEVELAND.

Norwich, March 24, 1812. 3w—20—

CLOVER SEED.

WILL be sold at Auction, on Monday the 30th inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M. at the store of Messrs Brooks and Saltonstall, New-London, 7000 lb. Red CLOVER SEED, in lots to suit purchasers.

March 24. 20—

GARDEN SEEDS,

JUST received from the first Seedsman in New-York and for sale, viz:

Peas, Cabbage, Lettuce, Beet, Carrot, Celery, Parsley, Cucumber, Mellon, Pepper, Sweet Marjarum, Thyme, Radish, Early Turnip, Early Cauliflower, Red and White Onion, &c.

GRASS SEEDS.

Herds Grass, Red Clover, and Red Top.

D. RIPLEY.

Norwich, March 23, 1812. 60—

SCHOOL.

THE subscriber has taken the Proprietors' School in Chelsea, to commence on Monday next, 30th inst. He solicits the patronage of the Proprietors and public, and hopes to render his services acceptable.

ELIJAH AMES.

Norwich, 24th March, 1812. 20—

TO LET,

FOR *three years, a FARM, lying in the town of Franklin, containing about 200 acres; is well fenced, and under good improvement. Possession will be given immediately.*

ALSO,

For sale nine MULES. *Enquire of*

SAMUEL HYDE, JR.

on the premises.

Franklin, March 25, 1812. 20—

THE *Honorable Court of Probate for the district of Norwich, has allowed six months from the 25th Feb. 1812, for the creditors to the estate of*

MR. CALEB TYLER,

late of Preston deceased, to exhibit their demands against the same to the subscriber or be debarred recovery agreeable to law. 20—

CHESTER SMITH, *Executor.*

BOOKS.

STATUTES of Connecticut,
Powel on Mortgages,
Swift's Evidence,
Davidson's Virgil,
Ainsworth's Latin Dictionary,
Cicero Delphini, Virgil Delphini,
Horace Delphini,
Duncan's Cicero,
Clarke's Erasmi,
Do. Introduction,
Do. Corderii,
Do. Eutropii,
Adam's Latin Grammar,
Latin Accidence,
Leusden's Greek Testament,
Smith's Greek Grammar,

FOR SALE BY
RUSSELL HUBBARD.

Mch. 17.

ROGER HUNTINGTON & Co.
Have just received and now offer for sale, very low for prompt payment,

1 Chest superior Souchong Tea,
3 Boxes excellent bloom Raisins,
1 Quar. cask Spanish Brandy,
2 Casks and 3 half casks Gun-Powder,
Rye and Buck-Wheat Flour,
Corn-meal, &c. &c.
Black Oak hhd. Staves wanted, for which good pay will be made.

Norwich, 9th March, 1812. 18—

NATH. GILBERT & CO.
WANT TO PURCHASE,

200 bushels Oats,
5 M. hhd. Staves,
200 blk. and white O. hhd. Shooks,
3 M. hhd. Hoops,
100 bushels Corn and Rye.

WHO HAVE ON HAND,

Rum, Molasses & Sugar, per hhd. or barrel.

Mch. 4. 17

FOR SALE.

A new CHAISE, with PLATED HARNESS complete.

APPLY TO
LEMUEL BUSWELL.

Said BUSWELL, continues the TAYLORING BUSINESS, and has removed to the new shop North of his Dwelling-House. Ready made clothes constantly on hand.

March 4, 1812 17—

CASH

WILL be paid for CORN, RYE, FLAXSEED and WHITE OAK HHDS.

Two Shillings cash for good new seasoned Flour Barrels, delivered at the Norwich Mills.

WM. WILLIAMS JR. & Co.

Dec. 31. 8—

COD FISH.

SIXTY quintals Cod-fish, of the Harriot's Cargo,
do do do. English,
Dunn'd and of superior quality for table or exportation

FOR SALE BY
C. EELLS.

Norwich, September, 10. 44

GARDEN-SEEDS
FROM THE QUAKERS.

EARLY and late Peas, several kinds; white and red Onion; long and short Cucumber; Lettuce; Double Peppergrass; Salmon Radish; several kinds early and late Cabbage; Summer Squash; early Turnip; Asparagus; Red Pepper; Red Beet, &c. &c.

FOR SALE BY
SAMUEL TYLER.

MARCH 17. 19

STANTON & BROWN,

HAVE received from St. Bartholomews, 5 Hhds. of

SUGAR,

of a superior quality, which they offer for sale at their Stores in Preston & Lisbon, by the Bbl. Cwt. or less, at very reduced prices.

March 13, 1812. 19—

FLOUR,
Warranted Genuine,

MANUFACTURED at the Norwich Mills, constantly for sale for the proprietors, (for cash only) by

ERASTUS COIT & Co.

Norwich, Jan. 6, 1812. 9—

WHITE OAK PLANK.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase 3000 feet, 2 inch White Oak PLANK, from 20 to 25 feet long—and 1000 2 1-2 inch do. do. 1 for which cash will be paid.

LYMAN BREWER.

Norwich, March 10. 18—

FOR SALE BY
James & F. A. Huntington,

1 pipe London particular Madeira WINE, very cheap for cash.

Feb. 19. 18

CASH

WILL be paid for CORN, on delivery, if received within 15 days, by

ERASTUS COIT, & Co.

Feb. 11, 1812. 14—

TAR & FLOUR.

20 Barrels thin Tar,
10 Do. Richmond Flour,
For sale at the store of
JESSE & SIMEON BREED

Norwich, March 11, 1812. 18—

LOST,

IN this city, or on the road to Haughton's Tavern in Montville, a large white

PLUME.

The finder shall be reasonably rewarded on leaving it with the Printer.

March 10. 18—

THE subscriber having taken the Store formerly occupied by HYDE & CO. offers to the public his services as an AUCTIONEER, and solicits the public patronage.

AUCTION EVERY SATURDAY.

Persons depositing Goods for sale, are requested to do it previous to Friday morning.

C. F. Harrington, *Auctioneer.*

Feb. 17, 1812 15—

SPOKE TIMBER WANTED.

JAMES F. BROWN will pay a generous price for 20 set chaise spokes, if delivered soon.

Likewise,

Wanted, ½ inch White wood boards, clear.

Dec 25. 7—

SCOTT'S FAMILY BIBLE,
VOLUME 3d.

IS just received, and ready for delivery to subscribers, at the Norwich Book-Store

March 4.

THE SUBSCRIBER
WISHES TO PURCHASE,

THREE thousand feet of white oak PLANK, from three inches to three and three quarters thick, sawed through the log.

One hundred set of Spokes, suitable for large fine cart wheels.

Two hundred Naves or Hubs, or white oak Sticks, suitable to make them.

One hundred white oak pieces Timber, to be six by eight inches square—to be quarter sawn and clear of sap, seven and half feet long.

Any person wishing to furnish, will please apply immediately.

ELISHA TRACY.

Norwich, March 18, 1812. 19

FOR SALE,
Two pair working OXEN.
Apply to SAMUEL HOLDEN.

Preston, March 17 19

A few thousand feet
CHERRY BOARDS, PLANK AND SCANTLING,

Well seasoned, and of a superior quality, for sale by

STEPHEN B. ALLYN.

Norwich, March 17, 1812. 19

Chester Kimball & Son,

INFORM the public that they continue to carry on the Stone Cutting Business, at the shop occupied by Mr. LEMUEL BUSWELL. They will be constantly supplied with white Marble, suitable for grave stones and tomb tables, which they will sell ready worked, as low as can be had in this county.

—LIKEWISE—

Free Stone, for grave stones, jambs, hearths, &c.

Business done as usual at their old stand in New-London.

Norwich, August 6. 39—tf—

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE Hartford Fire Insurance Company have appointed JONATHAN G. W. TRUMBULL, Esq. of Norwich, their Surveyor for said town, and its neighborhood—who is also authorized to receive proposals for Insurance against loss by Fire, in behalf of said Company.

WALTER MITCHEL, *Secretary.*

Hartford, Dec. 17, 1810. 7—

WOOLEN MACHINERY.

LEWIS WARREN

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has commenced at his Factory in N. Stonington, building MACHINERY for Picking, Carding, and Spinning, which he will warrant to perform the intended operation equal to any in use in this Country—and his Spinning Ginnies are so calculated that a person of common ingenuity, with one day's instruction, may spin good yarn.

N. B. He also offers for sale by any quantity, Cotton Yarn and Thread—also, Cloths of the woolen kind, of his own manufactory.

Mch. 17. tf19

ICHABOD WARNER

HAVING *relinquished the business of Post Riding to Mr.* SAMUEL SMITH, *here by informs those who are indebted to him for papers, that it is absolutely necessary that payment should be made immediately, to enable him to make payment to the several printers.*

March 17. 19

BLANKS of most kinds for sale at this Office.

HOUSES AND LANDS.

To Let,

AND possession given the 1st of April, a large and commodious

DWELLING HOUSE,

situated in the upper street, a few rods west of the *Meeting-House*, with a good garden adjoining.

For terms apply to
WILLIAM PEABODY.
Who has for sale,

A new leather top CHAISE, with plated harness complete.

March 9. 18—

FOR SALE.

THE FARM,

LATELY owned by JOSEPH BREWSTER, deceased, lying on the Scotland road, one mile from the Court-House in Norwich, containing about one hundred acres, suitably divided into plough-land, mowing, pasture, orchard and wood-land.

The superior quality of its soil, and its proximity to market, render it worth the attention of the industrious Farmer.

For terms apply to the subscribers in Norwich.

Simeon Buckus.
James Stedman.

Norwich, January 14, 1812. 12

To Let,

AND *possession given immediately, the large and convenient*

DWELLING HOUSE,

pleasantly situated on the west side of the river Thames, on the new road leading to New London, one mile from Norwich Landing, with one acre of Land, Barn and other out houses.

For further particulars enquire of
THOMAS BUSHNELL.
near the premises.

Oct. 8. 48—*tf*—

TO LET,
THE HOUSE FORMERLY OCCUPIED
BY THE SUBSCRIBER—
Charles P. Huntington.

Norwich, July 11, 1811. 31—

FOR SALE,

A FARM,

IN the town of Otis, county of Berkshire, and commonwealth of Massachusetts, half a mile north of the Meeting-House, containing about one hundred and fifty acres. Said FARM is situated on the Turnpike Road leading from Hartford, in Connecticut, to Albany, by way of Lenox, forty-four miles from Hartford, fourteen from Lenox, and forty-four from Albany. There is a good new two story Dwelling-House on said FARM, a convenient Barn, Stabling, &c. and other out houses. Also, a convenient merchant's Store, which has a good trade; the house is improved as a tavern, is an excellent stand, has as good a run of custom as any on the road. The land is a good strong soil, and about fifty or sixty acres under improvement, well watered by small streams and springs, and is on Farmington River. Said FARM will be sold on very advantageous terms to the purchaser. For further particulars enquire of

WILLIAM S. HART, Esq.

of Norwich, or the subscriber on the premises.

JOSEPH T. CUMMINGS.

Otis, Dec. 6, 1811. 5—

TO BE LEASED,

AND possession given on the 1st day of April next, if not previously sold, thirteen Farms, in the town of Worthington, in the county of Hampshire, and state of Massachusetts. A good Grist-Mill, and Saw-Mill on one of said Farms, in good repair, and almost new, and a sufficiency of water to carry said Mills the year round: the Mills will be sold with said Farm, or separate, as may best suit the purchaser.

Also, ten Farms in the town of Peru, in the county of Berkshire, and state aforesaid, and nine Farms in the town of Washington, in said Berkshire county. Said Farms are good grazing Farms, well calculated for dairies, and are of different sizes, so as to accommodate purchasers, or tenants who may wish to hire the same. Any person inclined to purchase or hire, may, for the purpose of obtaining more particular information, call on the Hon. *Ezra Starkweather*, of Worthington, *Cyrus Stowell*, Esq. of Peru, *Gideon Demming* Esq of Washington, or the subscriber, at Preston, in the state of Connecticut.

Also, about thirty-thousand acres Land in New-Connecticut, so called, in the state of Ohio in different parts of the Reserve—and about 6000 acres of Land, in the county of Broom, and state of New-Yorks

JOSEPH W. BROWN.

February 10, 1812. 14—

FOR SALE,

THE lot of land, store and wharf, at the point, so called; the Store is the same now occupied by Capt. GORDON BILL, for a tallow-chandlery, and the wharf is one of the best in the place, having a great depth of water, being at the head of the principal channel and is in good repair.

Apply to JOSEPH WILLIAMS.
Attorney to the proprietor.

Norwich, February 17, 1812. 15—*tf*—

PROBATE NOTICES.

Probate Office, District of Norwich, March 3d 1812.

SIX *months from this day is allowed by the Judge of this Court, for the creditors to the state of*

MATTHEW GRINNAL,

late of Preston, deceased, to exhibit their demands against the same for settlement, to

MRS. PATHENE YOUNG,

the administratrix to said estate, or be debarred recovery agreeable to law. 18—

Test. JOSEPH HUNTINGTON, *Clerk.*

Probate Office, District of Norwich, March 12th, 1812.

SIX *months from this day, is allowed by the Judge of this Court, for the creditors to the estate of*

Mr. THOMAS GEER,

late of Preston, deceased, to exhibit their demands against the same for settlement to Mrs. ELIZABETH GEER & JEPHTHAH GEER, *the Executors to said Estate, or be debarred recovery agreeable to law.*

Test. JOSEPH HUNTINGTON, *Clerk.*

All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

ELIZABETH GEER, *Executrix.*
JEPHTHAH GEER, *Executor.*

Office of the Court of Probate, District of Norwich, March 4, 1812.

WHEREAS *the administrator on the estate of*

ULYSSES SELDEN,

late of Norwich, deceased, represents that said estate is likely to be insolvent—said administrator is directed to give notice in the paper called the NORWICH COURIER—*that commissioners will be appointed on said estate at the Court of Probate, District of Norwich, on the first Tuesday of April next—if any persons concerned in said estate, wish to be heard on said appointment, they will attend at said Court on said day, at two o'clock in the afternoon.*

ANDREW HUNTINGTON, *Judge of said Court.*

FOR SALE

BY the subscribers, one HORSE, one yoke of OXEN, one COW, and three two year olds.

ICHABOD & JOHN L. SPENCER.

Lisbon, (Hanover society) Mch. 11, 1812. 19—3w—

THE annual Meeting of the PROVIDENCE AND NORWICH TURNPIKE SOCIETY, will be held on Monday the 6th of April next, at the house of CHRISTOPHER HARRIS, Innholder in Johnson, at 10 o'clock, A. M. A general attendance is requested.

JABEZ BOWEN, *Sec'y.*

March 14, 1812. 19

THE *subscribers duly appointed commissioners on the estate of*

JOSEPH CHAPMAN,

of the town of Preston, county of New-London, an insolvent debtor,—hereby give notice, that for receiving and adjusting claims against said estate, they will attend at the store of EBENEZER HUNTINGTON, *in Norwich, in said county, on the 3d Mondays of July, August, and Sept. next, after which period no claims can be received.*

EBEN. HUNTINGTON, }
GEORGE PERKINS, } *Com'rs.*

Norwich, Feb. 22, 1812. 16—

THE *subscribers, commissioners on the estate of* GEORGE PENDLETON,

of Norwich an insolvent debtor, hereby give notice, that for receiving and adjusting claims against said estate, they will attend at the store of EBEN. HUNTINGTON, *in said Norwich, on the third Tuesdays of July, August and September next—after which period, no claims against said estate will be received.*

EBEN. HUNTINGTON, }
GEORGE PERKINS, } *Com'rs.*

THE *subscriber wishes to contract for white oak* TIMBER, *of the following dimensions; 12 feet and 6 inches long, 1 foot and 7 inches in width, and 5 inches thick—9 feet and 4 inches long, 1 foot and 4 inches in width, and 4 inches thick—8 feet and 7 inches long, 1 foot and 2 inches in width and 3½ inches thick—and 6 inches by 8, 6 or 7 feet long.*

To be of the best quality, free of sap, rot or shakes and split through the heart. Any person wishing to contract will please to apply immediately.

ELISHA TRACY.

Norwich, Feb. 19, 1812. 17—

New-London county, ss. Superior Court, January Term, A. D. 1812.

UPON *the petition of* BETSEY SAUNDERS, *of Preston in the County of New-London, shewing to this Court, that on the 22d day of November, A. D. 1806, she was lawfully joined in marriage to* FRANCIS SAUNDERS, *of said Preston: that said* FRANCIS *hath committed the crime of adultery, in violation of his marriage covenant, and hath absconded to some part of the world unknown to the petitioner, &c.—Praying this Court to grant her a bill of divorce, as per petition on file. (The respondent residing out of this State) This Court order that the pendency of said petition, be published in two of the public News papers printed in this State, six weeks successively, immediately after the rising of this Court—and that said petition be continued to the Superior Court, to be holden at New-London, in New-London county, on the 4th Tuesday of September next, when and where the Respondent is required to appear, and shew cause, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.*

By order of Court, 18

CHARLES LATHROP, *Clerk.*

CASH

Given for Rags, at this Office.

APRIL

Missing Issue

of

Issues

APRIL 18

NORWICH COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 15, 1812. NORWICH; (CONN.) PRINTED BY RUSSELL HUBBARD—AT HIS OFFICE IN CHELSEA. [VOL. XVI. No. 23.

Garden Seeds.

Joseph Huntington

HAS JUST RECEIVED FROM THE QUAKERS, a FRESH SUPPLY OF

GARDEN SEEDS,

among which are,

EARLY Golden Hotspur Peas, Early June do. Early Carlton do. North-Haven do. White Marrowfat do. Latish Strawberry Dwarf do. Spring do. Early six week Dwarf Beans, Early speckled Dwarf do. Cranberry pole do. Kidney pole do. Blue Cranberry do Red Onion, Yellow do. White do. Blood Beet, Lemon Carrot, English Parsnip, Long Cucumber, Early or Short do Dutch Summer Squash, Crookneck Winter do. Large Winter do White head Lettuce, Speckled do Province do Double Peppergrass, Salmon Radish, Scarlet do Drumhead Cabbage, Winter do. Green Savoy do. Yellow do. do. Red do Early Yorkshire do. Flat Turnip, Long do. French Turnip, Sage, Cayenne Pepper, Squash Pepper, Burnett, Solid Celery, Summer Savory, Parsley, Asparagus, Watermellon, Muskmellon, &c.

Norwich, April 18. 1812. 21—6w—

GARDEN SEEDS.

A GENERAL assortment of GARDEN SEEDS; received from the Quakers and warranted of the last year's growth, for sale by

E. PORTER

Norwich, April 1, 1812. 21—3w—

GARDEN-SEEDS
FROM THE QUAKERS.

EARLY and late Peas, several kinds; white and red Onion; long and short Cucumber; Lettuce; Double Peppergrass; Salmon Radish; several kinds early and late Cabbage; Summer Squash; early Turnip; Asparagus; Red Pepper; Red Beet, &c. &c.

FOR SALE BY

SAMUEL TYLER.

MARCH 17. 19

CLOVER & FLAX-SEED.

JOSEPH H. STRONG

HAS for sale at his store, CLOVER and FLAX-SEED, that has been wet, at a reduced price.

ALSO,

RED CLOVER-SEED, of the first quality, He likewise expects to receive this week some Long-Island FLAX-SEED, clean for sowing.

Norwich, April 7, 1812. 22—

GARDEN SEEDS,

JUST received from the first Seedsman in New-York and for sale, viz:

Peas, Cabbage, Lettuce, Beet, Carrot, Celery, Parsley, Cucumber, Mellon, Pepper, Sweet Marjoram, Thyme, Radish, Early Turnip, Early Cauliflower, Red and White Onion, &c

GRASS SEEDS.

Herds Grass, Red Clover, and Red Top.

D. RIPLEY.

Norwich, March 25, 1812. 50—

FOR SALE

BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

1 Military Coat,
2 Guns and Cartridge Boxes.

JOSEPH KINNEY.

Norwich, April 7. 22—

FOR sale cheap, by the subscriber, for prompt pay,

10 Bbls. Mess Pork,
600 Wt. Lard in firkins,
500 do. Hams,
18 Boxes Mould Candles, 6 & 8,
10 Barrels Muscovado and clayed Sugar,
2 kegs pure Ginger,
4 Bags Green Coffee,
2 do. Pepper and Pimento,
1 Hhd. & 2 Bbls. Country Gin,
120 Pair men's thick Shoes, suitable for a W. I. market,
20 do. do. Boots,
Clover Seed,
Lath and Shingle Nails,
An assortment of Leather,
A good assortment of Groceries, at retail.

JOHN LATHROP.

Who will pay cash for 40 bushels CORN,
800 Wt. New-Milk Cheese,
And the highest price in cash for Green CALF-SKINS.

Mch 17, 1812. 20—

COD-FISH.

SIXTY quintals Cod-fish, of the Harriet's Cargo.
do. do. English,
Dun'd and of superior quality for table or exportation

FOR SALE BY

C. EELLS.

Norwich, September, 18. 44

AND

WATCHES JEWELRY.

ELIPHAZ HART,
WATCH-MAKER, JEWELLER, AND GILDER,

HAS just commenced business at the stand formerly occupied by Mr *John W. Bennett.* sign of the WATCH, a few rods west of the Court-House, where he offers for sale a very handsome assortment of warranted English and French

WATCHES.

A few pearl set Topaz and jett Bosom Pins, Finger Rings, Bracelets, and Ear Rings.
Elegant Cornelian and Gold Knobs and Drops, do do. Watch Keys.
Fine elastic hair Watch Chains, Necklaces and Bracelets, together with a great variety of common gold and gilt Jewelry.
High finished and common Pocket and Penknives.
A small assortment do. do. Scissors, Morocco Pocket-Books, Purses and Thread-Cases.

Also a small assortment

Plated, Britannia, and Japanned Ware, Brass Candlesticks, &c &c.

All which will be sold on reasonable terms for cash or approved notes.

N. B. E. H. will pay particular attention to *Watch Repairing*, and from the experience he has had in Boston, with some of the best workmen, he hopes to give satisfaction to all who shall please to favor him with their custom.

Cash paid for old GOLD and SILVER.

Norwich. March 25. 1812. 17—

FOR ST. BARTHOLOMEWS,

SCHR. HARRIET, A. Allyn master, will take on freight for 500 bls. if offered soon. Apply to

C. EELLS,
J. N. BROWN,

or the master on board, at Lathrop's wharf

March 28, 1812. 21—

Wanted at the

NORWICH MILLS,

THREE or four Journeymen Coopers. To those that can come well recommended, steady employ will be given, and generous wages paid.

CASH

and the highest price will be paid at said MILLS, for 4000 hhd. Hoop Poles.

Said Poles must be cut this month, and delivered by the first of April next.

WM. WILLIAMS, Jun. & CO.

March 10 16

LYMAN BREWER

HAS JUST RECEIVED, AND NOW OFFERS FOR SALE CHEAP FOR CASH,

4 Boxes Havanna Brown Sugar,
1 do. Lump do.
10 Bbls. Muscovado do.
1 Tierce Rice,
2 Kegs Richmond Tobacco,
1 do. Pigtail do. in lb. hands,
2 Chests Hyson Skin Tea,
1 do. Hyson,
1 Bbl. Butter Biscuit,
2 Kegs Real Ginger,
5 Boxes Bloom and Muscatel Raisins,
1500 lb. Lard, in firkins,
Cloves and Nutmegs,
Clover Seed,
A constant supply of Corn and Rye Meal.

March 31. 21—

Erastus Perkins & Son

HAVE just received a few Barrels of

VIRGINIA FLOUR,

of excellent quality, for sale at their Bread and Flour Store—where may be had Crackers, Pilot, Navy Bread, &c.

Chelsea, March 31. 1812 21—

BORROWED

FROM the subscriber, some time past, two pair large

STEELYARDS.

If those who borrowed them will be so good as to return them, there will be no questions asked, as the subscriber is in want of them.

Nathaniel Herrick.

Norwich, Mch. 31, 1812. 21—

CASH

WILL be paid for CORN, RYE, FLAXSEED and WHITE OAK HHDS.

Two Shillings cash for good new seasoned Flour Barrels, delivered at the Norwich Mills.

WM. WILLIAMS JR. & Co.

Dec. 31. 8—

JUST PUBLISHED,

And for sale by RUSSELL HUBBARD, Price 12 1-2 cents,

A

SERMON,

PREACHED JAN. 16. 1812, AT THE

INSTALLATION

OF THE

REV. ASAHEL HOOKER,

AS PASTOR OF THE SECOND CHURCH AND SOCIETY IN NORWICH.

BY SAMUEL NOTT, A. M.

PASTOR OF THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH IN FRANKLIN.

March 25.

JUST RECEIVED

AND FOR SALE BY R. HUBBARD,

THE

COMMUNICANT'S SPIRITUAL COMPANION; *OR AN* EVANGELICAL PREPARATION FOR THE LORD'S SUPPER.

In which are shewn the nature of the ordinance, and the conditions requisite for a profitable participation thereof

WITH

MEDITATIONS AND HELPS FOR PRAYER,

SUITABLE TO THE SUBJECT.

BY THE REV. THOMAS HAWEIS, D. D.

Price 50 cents.

To give the Religious Public an opportunity to furnish those with this valuable work who could not otherwise obtain it, one third of the number of copies purchased and paid for as above, in one month from the appearance of this advertisement, shall be distributed in this vicinity gratis.

March 25

FRANCIS A. PERKINS,
OFFERS FOR SALE,

Blue Printed, Mulberry, Blue Lined, Brown Lined, Edged and China

DINING SETTS:

China and Fancy

TEA SETTS,

a great variety of patterns—an assortment of China and Fancy

TEA CUPS AND SAUCERS.

An assortment

COFFEE CUPS AND SAUCERS,

TOYS, A VARIETY.

elegant Fancy

PITCHERS, &c.

an assortment of

LOOKING-GLASSES,

Plain and Gilt Frames, of all sizes, from 6 to 30 inches.

SETTS OF TEA TRAYS.

A new supply of FLOWER POTS, from 25 cents, to 2 dollars per pair.

Also, a large assortment of

EARTHEN AND GLASS WARE,

on better terms than it can be bought in New-York or Boston

ASSORTED CRATES, as imported.

Rum, Sugar, and Molasses, per Hhd. or bbl.

October 15. —44

JUST LANDED

FROM THE BRIG HOPE, AND FOR SALE BY

N. GILBERT AND CO.

60 Hhds. first quality retailing Molasses.
20 Hhds. and Tierces Sugar,
20 Barrels do.
60 Dry Ox Hides.

ON HAND,

A few Hhds. Rum.

They want to purchase, or barter for the above,

Beef, Pork, Butter, Lard, Hoops, Staves, Potatoes, Cheese, Beans, and Oak Boards.

Mch. 25. 20—

THE subscriber having taken the Store formerly occupied by HYDE & CO. offers to the public his services as an AUCTIONEER, and solicits the public patronage.

AUCTION EVERY SATURDAY.

Persons depositing Goods for sale, are requested to do it previous to Friday morning.

C. F. Harrington, *Auctioneer.*

Feb. 17, 1812. 15—

SPOKE TIMBER WANTED.

JAMES F. BROWN will pay a generous price for 20 feet white spokes, if delivered soon.

Likewise,

Wanted, 1/2 inch White wood boards, clear.

Dec. 25. 7—

A few thousand feet

CHERRY BOARDS, PLANK AND SCANTLING,

Well seasoned, and of a superior quality, for sale by

STEPHEN B. ALLYN.

Norwich, March 17, 1812. 19

Foreign Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, MARCH 14.

The last Anholt Mail has brought letters and papers containing intelligence which has excited considerable attention. Reports are again reiterated, and symptoms in greater number than ever are again detailed, of approaching quarrels and disturbances in the North of Europe. The foreign journals have been so long filled with these rumours, that they have almost ceased to excite either attention or interest; but it must be confessed that the conduct of many of the European Potentates (the only language, as Dr. Johnson said, that rarely lies) indicates great probabilities of a war, either impending or apprehended. The accumulation of French troops on the different German, Prussian, Danish and Polish frontiers, has increased to such a degree, that they are now estimated at 300 000, men! a calculation, which though entirely exaggerated, shews that the march of troops and the activity of preparation have been most extraordinary. French troops, it is positively affirmed, are advancing in great force to take possession of the sea ports of Prussia, in conformity to a convention recently concluded between the two monarchs. Another treaty has been concluded between France and Denmark, by which it is stipulated that Bonaparte is to have permission to raise 6000 cavalry in Holstein, where the horses are, we believe, superior to any other on the Continent of Europe. He is also to be permitted to march any number of troops through the Danish territories, provided they do not exceed 3000 at a time. These circumstances give us assurances much stronger than the speculations of Gazettes, or even the opinions of statesmen, that a storm is rising which threatens once more to involve the greatest part of Europe in carnage and desolation. The treaties of Princes, when they contain warlike provisions, are usually the first distant precursors of an approaching contest. When the movement of armies follows at no great distance, we may be sure that the aspect of affairs will soon become serious.

The critical state of affairs in the North sufficiently explains the reason why the French Emperor has not sent an overwhelming force to put an end to the war in the Peninsula. He has so many quarrels on his hands at a time, that even the immense resources of the great nation are not sufficient to enable him to act decisively in every quarter. He is obliged to take them in turn, and bestow his chief attention on the strongest enemy. Even in Spain, however, we are again told of an unexpected accumulation of French troops. It is now greatly doubted whether the meditated siege of Badajos can be undertaken with any prospect of success, as, contrary to all the representations which have hitherto been made, the French have a very powerful army at Seville, under Soult, which it is said, will be competent to oblige the assailants to re-cross the Guadiana. When the siege of Badajos was first thought of, it was on the supposition that the enemy would not be able to act on the Guadalquivir in any considerable force.

The state of our domestic parties is still the great object of public attention at home. The conduct of the Prince Regent on his accession to unrestricted power, and his supposed dereliction of his old principles as well as his old connections, are still the great theme of panegyric and of astonishment, if not of blame, with the other. All this will, however, we apprehend, with reflecting men, be thought to be quite in the ordinary track of court policy. For nearly a century past, it has been the usual practice of the heir apparent to connect himself with the opposition, as the most effectual mode of preserving a counterpoise against the interest of the Court and creating to himself an ostensible weight in the state. His influence, it was found, if he joined in the court party, would be merged and lost in the superior influence of the Monarch. But when the full fruition of power arrived, this policy commonly ceased to have such effect, as soon as it became no longer necessary.—Each party then stood upon its separate merits, and those leaders were sure to be most favored who discovered most facility in extending the powers or ministering to the gratifications of the new Monarch. Friendship has as little to do with Kings as with traders, and even principles, in that quarter, commonly take their direction from the love of power.

Congressional.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 1.

Mr. Jennings offered the following: Resolved that the committee to whom were referred the memorial of Sundry inhabitants of the territory of Indiana, complaining of the arbitrary conduct of the governor thereof in withholding his sanction to a law of their legislature, be and they are hereby directed to enquire into the expediency of authorising a change of venue, and that they have leave to report by bill or otherwise. Adopted.

A bill from the Senate for improving the navigation of the river Potomac, opposite the City of Washington, was read twice and referred to the committee on the District of Columbia.

A confidential message was received from the President of the United States, and the galleries were cleared and doors closed.

The secret session continued till 9 at night, when the house adjourned.

EVENING, 10 O'CLOCK.

At 1 o'clock, the President's private Secretary delivered a communication from the President,

which was declared by the Speaker of the House to be of a confidential nature—when the galleries were cleared, and the doors closed. The House continued in secret session till 9 o'clock P. M.

THURSDAY, APRIL 2.

Mr. Grundy stated that in the absence of the Chairman of the committee of Foreign Relations he was instructed by that committee to offer to the House some propositions for their consideration and which were intended for the members only, he therefore moved that the galleries be cleared, which was accordingly, and the doors closed and remained closed till past four o'clock, when they adjourned.

FRIDAY, APRIL 3.

The President, by his Secretary Mr. Coles, sent to the house the following message:

To the House of Representatives of the United States.

Having examined and considered the bill, entitled "An Act providing for the trial of causes pending in the respective districts courts of the United States, in case of the absence or disability of the judges thereof," which bill was presented to me on the 25th of March past, I now return the same to the House of Representatives with the following objections.

Because the additional services imposed by the bill on the justices of the supreme court of the United States are to be performed by them, rather in the quality of other judges of other courts, namely, judges of the district courts, than in the quality of justices of the supreme court. They are to hold the said district courts, and to do and perform all acts relating to the said courts, which are by law required of the district judges. The bill therefore virtually appoints, for the time, the justices of the supreme court to other distinct offices; to which, if compatible with their original offices; they ought to be appointed by another than a legislative authority, in pursuance of legislative provisions authorising the appointments.

Because the appeal allowed by law from the decision of the District Courts to the Circuit Courts, whilst it corroborates the construction which regards a Judge of the one Court as clothed with a new office by being constituted a Judge of the other, submits for correction erroneous judgments, not to superior or other judges, but to the erring individual himself, acting as the sole judge in the Appellate Court.

Because the additional services to be required, may, by distances of places and the casualties contemplated by the bill, become disproportionate to the strength and health of the Justices who are to perform them, the additional services being moreover entitled to no additional compensation; nor the additional expences incurred to reimbursement. In this view the bill appears to be contrary to equity, as well as a precedent for modifications and extensions of judicial services encroaching on the constitutional tenure of judicial offices.

Because, by referring to the President of the United States questions of disability in the District Judges, and of the unreasonableness of delaying the suits or causes pending in the District Courts, and leaving it with him such cases to require the Justices of the Supreme Court to perform additional services, the bill introduces an unsuitable relation of members of the Judiciary Department, to a discretionary authority of the Executive Department.

JAMES MADISON.

April 3, 1812.

The following is a copy of the act alluded to in the above message and which the President has returned:—

AN ACT

Providing for the trial of causes pending in the respective district courts of the United States in case of the absence or disability of the Judges thereof.

Be it enacted, That whenever satisfactory evidence shall be shewn to the President of the United States, that from the necessary absence or disability of the Judge of either of the district courts of the United States, the decisions of the suits or causes pending therein will be unreasonably delayed, he is hereby authorised to require the Justice of the supreme court allotted to that circuit in which such district court ought by law to be holden, to hear and determine all such causes; and it is hereby declared to be the duty of said Justice, during the continuance of such absence or disability to hold the said district court at such time and place, at which the same is by law directed to be holden, and determine all suits or causes pending therein, and to do and perform all such acts relating to the said court which are by law required of the district Judge. *Provided*, That the said Justice shall be authorised to adjourn the said court to such time as he shall think it expedient; and he shall also have authority to hold special terms of the said district court for the trial of such causes as may arise, during his exercise of the duties required by this act, whenever in his opinion the same shall be necessary.—And the President of the United States is hereby authorised to determine when such absence or disability shall cease to exist.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
WM. H. CRAWFORD,
President of the Senate pro tempore.

On motion of Mr. Gold, the message was made the order of the day for to-morrow.

Mr. Porter from the committee of Foreign Relations, gave notice that he was instructed by that committee to state, that they had certain communications to make requiring in their opinion closed doors. The galleries were then (quarter past one) cleared.

SATURDAY, APRIL 4.

As soon as the Clerk had read the Journal this morning, the Speaker directed the doors to be closed. About one o'clock the committee on enrolled bills took the embargo bill to the President for his signature, and immediately after their return, it was declared that the injunction of secrecy was off as far as the embargo bill was concerned. The house however continued in secret session for some time after, and then adjourned.

The President's Message, on Wednesday recommended an embargo for 60 days, assigning no other reason than a consideration of the present critical state of the country, or some similar expression.

A bill was immediately introduced and read, and Mr. Bassett took the chair in committee of the whole upon it.

Mr. Boyd moved to amend by 120 instead of 60 days. Motion lost.

Mr. Randolph was called to order in debate by the Speaker, for saying the house had wasted five months in idle debate, of which he had borne his full share, (or some expression similar.) The chairman declared him in order. The Speaker appealed: the yeas and nays were taken, and the chairman's decision supported.

The yeas on the final passage of the bill were 70, noes 41.

I have learned the names of but few of the speakers.

In Senate the bill was amended by substituting 90 for 60 days, and (if I rightly understood) by embargoing vessels cleared but not gone from port. The ayes on the bill 20, noes 13.

It was returned to the house yesterday morning. Mr. Lewis who was absent when it passed the House, moved an indefinite postponement. Mr. Milnor, (who was also absent before) seconded the motion, and spoke against the bill. The motion was lost by about 30.

Mr. Randolph moved to postpone till Monday next. This motion was superseded by one made by Mr. Emott, for postponing the bill and amendments thirty days. Mr. Emott spoke against the bill, and on the great sacrifices and losses that must arise from its immediate adoption, especially in New-York.

Mr. Emott's motion was superseded by a call for the previous question.

A question arose whether the call for the previous question precluded all debate and amendment. The speaker decided that it did so. An appeal was had from his decision, which was confirmed. The question was then taken, between ten and eleven o'clock last evening, on concurring in the principal amendment of the Senate. The yeas were 56, noes 53.

MONDAY, APRIL 6.

Mr. Bacon from the committee of ways and means, reported a bill suspending the payment of certain bills drawn by John Armstrong late minister to France, upon the treasury of the United States, in favor of the Cashier of the French treasury. Read twice and referred to the committee of the whole house for Wednesday next.

Mr. Wheaton and Mr. Law had leave of absence, the former from Monday next, and the latter from Wednesday till the end of the session. Mr. Magruder (clerk) also had leave of absence for three weeks from Monday next.

Mr. Porter stated that he was instructed by the committee of foreign relations to submit something for the consideration of the house, when the galleries were ordered to be cleared and the doors closed and remained closed for about three-quarters of an hour.

When the doors were opened and the reporter for this Gazette entered the house, the Speaker was reading certain precedents from the Journals of Congress on former occasions, relative to a breach of the privileges of the house.

Mr. Grundy submitted the following:—Whereas on the 3d day of April 1812, a committee was appointed to enquire whether there has been any, and if any, what violation of the secrecy imposed by this house, during the present session, as to certain of its proceedings, with power to send for persons, papers and records, and it appearing to this house by a report made by said committee, that in pursuance of the powers vested in them, they had called before them Nathaniel Rounsavell for the purpose of obtaining his testimony relative to the subject of enquiry, and that he refused to answer on oath certain interrogatories, pertinent to the subject about which the committee were empowered to enquire.—Wherefore, resolved, that the Sergeant at arms be directed to bring Nathaniel Rounsavell immediately to the bar of the house to answer such interrogatories as may be propounded to him by the Speaker under the direction of the house.

After considerable debate the resolution was adopted.

The committee of investigation was then discharged from further proceedings on the subject, and it was taken up by the house, and certain interrogatories ordered to be put to the witness.

In conformity with the above, Mr. Rounsavell was brought to the bar of the house, and after being sworn, the Speaker propounded to him the following interrogatory:

Question—From the conversation of what members did you collect the information of which you have spoken in your deposition before the committee?

Answer—I refused to answer that question before the committee, and persist in refusing to answer it.

The witness was then remanded into the custody of the Serjeant at arms.

Mr. Seybert offered the following: Resolved, that Nathaniel Rounsavell, be committed to the custody of the Serjeant at arms until further order, *and that in the mean time he be precluded from all intercourse or conversation with any person or persons other than the Serjeant at arms, except in his presence and hearing.*

This proposition gave rise to a very animated debate.

Mr. Williams moved to strike out that part of the resolution in *italics*. The question on striking out was taken by ayes and noes, and were—yeas 62. nays 22.

The resolution as amended was then adopted.

The house adjourned for want of a quorum at 5 o'clock.

Of an adjournment in 10 or 12 days there is considerable talk.

TUESDAY, APRIL 7.

Mr. Newton from the committee of commerce and manufactures, laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, recommending the purchase of the Old City Hall in the city of New-York for a Custom-House, and reported a bill authorising the purchase or lease of the Old City Hall in the city of New-York. Read twice and referred to a committee of the whole house for this day.

Mr. Law from the select committee to whom were referred the petitions of Mary Palmer and Edward Hancock, jun. of Stonington in Connecticut, made an unfavorable report on the same, which was concurred in by the house.

The Speaker read a letter from N. Rounsavell, explanatory of the motives by which he was guided in refusing to answer the interrogatory put to him yesterday. He stated that he was accidently present at a Conversation that passed between members, who had no intention of divulging secrets, or treating the house with disrespect; that he had not been permitted to explain his testimony before the committee; that he was unwilling to bring under the censure of the house any member who had no intention of violating the obligation of secrecy, &c.

Mr. Smilie then stated that he communicated the information of the proceedings of the house to the delegate from the Indiana territory [Mr. Jennings] at his lodgings on his return from the capitol, knowing that the witness was present, (Mr. Jennings not having been at the capitol.)

Mr. Jennings confirmed the statement of Mr. Smilie.

Mr. Calhoun stated his motives for giving information to Mr. Quincy and Mr. Cheves; Mr. Randolph having declared his intention of communicating the information to his friends; he having received in Baltimore information of the intention of Congress to lay an Embargo.

Mr. Quincy gave a statement, made at the time, of the circumstances of the communication made to him.

Mr. Seybert moved, that the witness be discharged from the custody of the serjeant at arms.

Mr. Key and Mr. Sheffey opposed this motion, until the witness should apologize for his contumacy towards the house in not answering.

Mr. Seybert withdrew his motion for the purpose of giving to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Sheffey) an opportunity to make such proposition to the House as he may deem expedient.

Mr. Gold moved that N. Rounsavell be forthwith brought to the bar of the House.

On motion of Mr. Bibb the following was added, "& that the Speaker be directed to ask him whether he is willing to answer such questions as the house may think proper to propound to him."

Mr. Rounsavell was then brought to the bar of the House, and the Speaker having put the question as directed, he answered in the affirmative—he was then directed to withdraw.

Mr. Seybert offered a resolution discharging him from the custody of the serjeant at arms

Mr. Sheffey moved to amend the resolution by adding, "on answering the interrogatory propounded to him yesterday."

The question on this amendment was decided by Ayes and Noes; and were, Ayes 37, Noes 55.

The resolution was then adopted, and Mr. Rounsavell discharged.

Adjourned.

CONFIDENTIAL.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

"Considering it as expedient, under existing circumstances and prospects, that a general embargo be laid on all vessels now in port, or hereafter arriving for the period of sixty days, I recommend the immediate passage of a law to that effect. JAMES MADISON.

April 1, 1812.

—YEAS and NAYS, on the passage of the Embargo Bill, as amended by the Senate.

YEAS—Messrs. Alston, Anderson, Bacon, Bard, Bibb, Blackledge, Boyd, Brown, Burwell, Calhoun, Cheves, Crawford, Davis, Dawson, Earle, Findley, Gholson, Goodwyn, Green, Grundy, B. Hall, O. Hall, Harper, Hyneman, King, Lacock, Lefever, Little, Lyle, Macon, M'Kim, Morrow, Nelson, Newton, Ormsby, Pickens, Piper, Pleasants, Pond, Porter, Rhea, Roane, Roberts, Sage, Seaver, Sevier, Seybert, Smilie, Stanford, Strong, Taliaferro, Troup, Turner, Williams, Widgery, Winn—56.

NAYS—Messrs. Archer, Baker, Bassett, Bigelow, Bleecker, Breckenridge, Brigham, Butler, Champion, Chittenden, M. Clay, Davenport, Desha, Dinsmoor, Ely, Emott, Fitch, Gold, Hawes, Jackson, Johnson, Kent, Key, Law, Lewis, Livingston, Lowndes, M'Bryde, M'Kee, Metcalf, Milnor, Mitchell, Moseley, New, Pearson, Pitkin, Potter, Quincy, Randolph, Reed, Ridgley, Rodman, Sheffey, G. Smith, J. Smith, Stuart, Sturges, Taggart, Talimadge, Tracy, Wheaton, White, Wilson—53.

From the Extra National Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, SATURDAY, APRIL 4. 3 P. M.

The injunction of secrecy in relation to a *part* of the proceedings of Congress having been this day removed, it appears that in the course of the secret sitting, the following *Act* was passed:

An Act laying an embargo on all the ships and vessels in the ports and harbors of the United States, for a limited time.

Be it enacted by the Senate and house of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That an embargo be and hereby is laid for the term of ninety days from and after the passing of this act, on all ships and vessels in the ports and places within the limits or jurisdiction of the U. States, cleared or not cleared, bound to any foreign port or place; and that no clearance be furnished to any ship or vessel bound to such foreign port or place, except vessels in ballast with the consent of the president of the United States; and that the president be authorised to give such instructions to the officers of the revenue, and of the navy and revenue cutters of the United States, as shall appear best adapted for the carrying the same into full effect: Provided, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent the departure of any foreign ship or vessel, either in ballast, or with the goods, wares and merchandize on board of such foreign ship or vessel when notified of this act.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That during the continuance of this act, no registered nor sea-letter vessel shall be allowed to depart from any one port of the United States to any other within the same, unless the master, owner, consignee or factor of such vessel shall first give bond, with one or more sureties, to the collector of the district, from which she is bound to depart, in a sum of double the value of the vessel and cargo, conditioned that the goods, wares and merchandize, with which she shall be laden shall be re-landed in some port of the U. States.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That if any ship or vessel shall during the continuance of this act, depart from any port of the U. States without a clearance or permit, or if any ship or vessel shall contrary to the provisions of this act, proceed to a foreign port or place or trade with or put on board of any other ship or vessel any goods, wares or merchandise, of foreign or domestic growth or manufacture, such ships or vessels, goods, wares and merchandise shall be wholly forfeited, and if the same shall not be seized, the owner or owners, agent, freighter or factors, of any such ship or vessel shall for every such offence forfeit and pay a sum equal to double the value of the ship or vessel and cargo, and shall never thereafter be allowed a credit for duties on any goods, wares or merchandise imported by him or them into any of the ports of the United States, and the master or commander of such ship or vessel, as well as all other persons who shall knowingly be concerned in such prohibited foreign voyage shall each respectively forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding twenty thousand, nor less than one thousand dollars for every such offence whether the vessel be seized and condemned or not, and the oath or affirmation of any master or commander, knowingly offending against the provisions of this section, shall ever thereafter be inadmissible before any collector of the customs of the United States.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That all penalties and forfeitures arising under, or incurred by virtue of this act, may be sued for, prosecuted and recovered, with costs of suit, by action of debt, in the name of the United States of America, or by indictment or information in any court having competent jurisdiction to try the same; and shall be distributed and accounted for in the manner prescribed by the act, entitled "An Act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage," passed the second day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety nine; and such penalties may be examined, mitigated or remitted in like manner, and under like conditions, regulations and restrictions, as are prescribed, authorised and directed by the act, entitled "An Act to provide for mitigating or remitting the forfeitures, penalties and disabilities accruing in certain cases therein mentioned," passed the third day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety seven, and made perpetual by an act passed the eleventh day of February, one thousand eight hundred.

Provided, That all penalties and forfeitures, which shall have been incurred by virtue of this act previous to the expiration thereof, may not shall thereafter be recovered and distributed in like manner, as if this act had continued in full force and virtue.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
WM. H. CRAWFORD,
President of the Senate pro-tempore.

April 4, 1812.
Approved, JAMES MADISON.

Domestic Intelligence.

MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE, APRIL 6.

BY the ship Adriana, arrived yesterday, in 37 days from Gottenburg, we learn, that the Northern Powers were all preparing for a hot summer with the French Emperor, who was at Mayence; he had manifested an intention and was momently expected to act against Russia. The Sound and Belt this spring and summer will prove impassable without convoy—The French privateers are numerous, and capture all they fall in with.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 6.

Seizure of the Hornet.

A letter is said to have been received in town yesterday, mentioning the seizure of the United States sloop of war Hornet, by order of Bonaparte.

WILKESBARRE, APRIL 3.

A Stranger Died.—A Stranger who said his name was Abel P. Dodge—that he came from Pomfret in Connecticut, and was going to his friends near Tunkhannock, came to this place last week. He often mentioned the name of Dr. Jackson of Tunkhannock. He had lost one leg it being amputated near his body. He seemed delirious, but his deringement it is now supposed arose from his illness. On Saturday morning he died, and on Sunday was decently interred. His friends may call for his property at this Office.

NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK, APRIL 7.

AMELIA-ISLAND.—This island is now in possession of the United States. The following particulars of the revolution there, is extracted from a letter to a gentleman in this city, dated,

"*Amelia, March* 20, 1812.

"Unexpected events have taken place in this province. On Saturday evening I was informed that there was a revolution in the Province, & that the Revolutionists had planted their standard on a bluff opposite St. Marys. I could not credit it till next morning when I saw the standard. The gun-boats dropped down the river, and by the next day were all to the number of eight at the mouth of the harbor of Amelia. I waited on the Commander with whom I was acquainted, to know what were his intentions, or how I was likely to be situated. He informed me that he came for the purpose of protecting property, and all would be saved; and that I might consider myself under the protection of the American flag.

fter these assurances I made myself easy, and aited the result, which was as follows.

"On the 17th, the Revolutionists sent down a flag of truce from the Bluff, where they were encamped to the number of about 220, demanding a surrender of the place, and inviting the inhabitants to join in the cause, which was refused; and the inhabitants prepared themselves as well as they could for defence. On the 18th, in the morning, four of our gun-boats came up and anchored abreast the town. Soon after the Revolutionists embarked. As soon as they got within sight of the town, a flag was sent with a surrender of the place. In the afternoon they landed and took possession, hoisting a flag with the motto—*Vox populi lex Salius*. I was assured that it was to be delivered up to the U. States' troops the next day—which was accordingly done, and sixty troops came down Point Petre for that purpose; subject to the orders of Gen. Matthews, who is the chief negociator in this business for the United States.

"The Revolutionists are now gone against St. Augustine; they say 800 strong. People here are much divided in their opinion respecting its falling into their hands. Should it hold out any length of time, the British no doubt would have a force to co-operate with the Spaniards. Should it be surrendered to the Revolutionists, it will be given up to Gen. Matthews, as well as the whole Province.

"Nothing is yet decided respecting British goods arrived here from England, the property of Americans."

Extract of a letter from St. Marys, dated March 21, 1812.

"The long looked for Revolution has at length taken place in East-Florida—The town of Fernandena, and all the tract of country to the Eastward of St. John's river, fell into the hands of the Revolutionists at the first onset—and is since ceded to the United States, and now occupied by U. S. troops. The Rebels, from three to five hundred in number, marched yesterday for St. Augustine, fully determined to make themselves masters of that place. Happily no lives have as yet been lost, on either side."

APRIL 10.

More French Burnings.—Captain A. Lucio, of the Portuguese brig Count St. Lawrence, was informed by Capt. Davis, of the British schooner Alert, from Antigua for Halifax, (whom he fell in with on the 17th ult. in lat. 36 23, lon. 71,) that previous to his sailing from Antigua, part of the crew of an American Indiaman arrived there, the ship having been taken off Madeira and burnt by two French frigates.

APRIL 11.

A passenger in the brig Champlin from Savannah, informs, that on Monday last, about 40 miles from Cape May, they spoke the brig Betsey, from Gibraltar bound to Philadelphia, having on board about 30 American seamen, who, on the passage, in lon. 70, were put on board by two French frigates. These seamen, it is supposed, were from American vessels, which the Frenchmen had destroyed.

A bottle has been picked up on the shore at Eleuthera; in which was found a note, of March 14, in lat. 25, 36, long. 58, 7, written on board schooner Saint Isabel, a Portuguese, on her way from the Coast of Africa for New-York, having then 5 feet 9 inches water in her hold, one pump split, and the other chocked. [This vessel must have been lost.]

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, APRIL 10.

By the arrival of the ship Lothair, Jackson, in 20 days from Liverpool, we have been favored with London papers to the 16th of March, and Liverpool to the 18th.

☞ The King was still alive.

The Orders in Council were not repealed—nor was there any probability that they would speedily be revoked.

We find nothing of consequence in these papers relating to American affairs.

☞ *War in the North of Europe.*

The general belief still prevails that a WAR between Russia and France is inevitable and approaching. An article from Anholt, dated March 9th says "Great events are in contemplation for the ensuing Spring. An immense force, called the Army of the North, is already on foot, and is to be commanded by Bonaparte in person. Talleyrand is to remain at home to plan the destruction, of states during his absence. The army is on four divisions of 50,000 each. The 1st commanded by Massena; the 2nd by Davoust; the 3d by Oudinot and the 4th by Berthier. It will soon be known what part *Prussia*, means to act in the great Continental struggle. Positive orders have been given to defend Colberg, which has been put in a most respectable state of defence, and the inhabitants have been obliged to supply themselves with provisions for six months."

An article from Heligoland, March 12th, says "We are assured from Tonningen that a declaration of war by the Russians in conjunction with the Prussians and Swedes, against France is every day expected. Prussia alone is said to have an army of 130,000 men in high discipline, and ready for the field.

SATISFACTORY.

AMELIA.—Extract of a Letter from Major J. Laval, of the U. S. army, dated Point-Petre, March 16, to the commandant at Amelia:—

"You desire to know from me, sir, whether U. States are to be considered as principal or auxiliary. I have great satisfaction to inform you, that the United States are neither principal nor auxiliary, and that I have no authority to make any attack on East Florida, and that I have made a firm resolution, not to march the troops of the United States, having no instructions to that effect."

The President of the United States, we are informed, has expressed his pointed disapprobation of all interference of the United States' forces in the seizure of Amelia Island.

THE COURIER.

NORWICH, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 15.

ELECTION.

On Monday last the Freemen of this town made choice of BENJAMIN SNOW and NATHANIEL SHIPMAN Esquires for Representatives to the General Assembly in May next. His Excellency ROGER GRISWOLD had 139 votes for Governor and His Hon. JOHN C. SMITH, 79 votes for Lieut. Governor.

The following gentlemen are chosen to represent the several towns annexed to their names:—
Windham, Elisha Abbe, Roger Huntington.
Plainfield, Joseph Eaton, Anthony Bradford.
Canterbury, Rufus Adams, Kingsley.
Lebanon, Daniel Tilden, Elisha Hutchinson.
Lisbon, Levi Perkins.
Bozrah, Dyar McCall.
Franklin, Joshua Hyde.
Preston, Robert S. Avery, Alexander Stewart Jr.
North-Stonington, Sands Cole, Coats.
Montville, Wm. W. Haughton.

Mr. Griswold probably received the principal part of the votes in this County, for Governor.

MASSACHUSETTS ELECTION.

In 391 towns Mr. Strong, the Federal candidate for Governor, has 49553 votes—Mr. Gerry, the Democratic candidate 46324. Net Federal gain since last year in 391 towns 4811. There are now 12 towns to be heard from in Massachusetts proper; and about 90 in the District of Maine.

SNOW STORM.

On Monday Morning a severe snow storm commenced which continued through the day, and the principal part of Monday night. It lay on the ground the following morning in a sufficient quantity for sleighs to run.

More like war.—The Governor, says the Albany Gazette, by an instruction from the President of the United States has ordered out 1600 of the militia of this state, to garrison our northern and western frontiers.—300 we understand are intended for Niagara, 500 for Oswego, and the residue probably for Lake Champlain and the St. Lawrence.

The Albany Register, a democratic paper, says, that if Gov. Tompkins had not suddenly and unexpectedly prorogued the Legislature, the Hon. De Witt Clinton would have been nominated President of the United States.

The Aurora gives the following amount of the exports from Philadelphia, from the first to the fourth of April, under the head of "Mania."

For Cadiz, flour, 9,916 barrels; corn-meal, 589 do.; rice, 384 tierces; tar, 50 barrels—For Lisbon, flour, 12,000 barrels; corn, 25,256 bushels; bread 660 cwt.—Europe generally—colonial produce—amount of the manifests, $680,000.

From the National Intelligencer.

We this day present to our readers the Act to lay an Embargo, passed by Congress with closed doors, together with a detail of the proceedings of the two Houses on this subject. The term of its duration, it appears, is to be ninety days, and it is to apply to all vessels, cleared or not cleared, bound to any foreign port. The law contains within itself the necessary provisions to ensure its execution, and for that purpose the naval force of the United States is properly put in requisition.

With the motives which induced the Executive to recommend the passage of such an act we are of course unacquainted—but presume they may be found in the circumstances to which we have heretofore adverted as sanctioning the measure—in the late inauspicious news from Europe—the hot press for seamen in England—the known intention of the government of that country to send a squadron on our coast to annoy our commerce—the late numerous captures, some of them on our coast, under the Orders in Council—together with the determined perseverance of the British government in those obnoxious measures which strike at the roots of our commerce—these, we say, are the causes to which we are inclined to refer the recommendation of this step by the President.

Under such circumstances, the adoption of this measure by Congress, by a considerable majority in the Senate, and a very large majority in the House of Representatives, proves that the spirit of the nation is up, resolved no longer to submit to the oppression and degradation, which have heretofore been inflicted on us almost with impunity by foreign powers.

The Embargo Law is, in itself, an act equal in its operation as it affects the belligerents—at the same time that the non-importation act is preserved in force against Great-Britain for refusing to repeal her Orders in Council. Being limited in its duration, at the end of the Embargo the Executive and Congress are at liberty to take what measures they think proper as to both or either of those powers—and whilst the door is left open to both powers for accommodation on fair and honorable conditions, in the mean time preparations for warlike operations *may* and *probably* will go on with great activity.

These are the prominent features of this measure, on which we have not at present time to enlarge, but to which we shall devote a column or two in our next and succeeding papers.

We will only add, at this time, that there is no danger, whilst a government supports with integrity and firmness the rights of a people, but it will, in return, receive their most ample and vigorous support. A crisis has arrived which puts to trial the virtue and patriotism of this nation—and we will not permit ourselves to doubt the result.

The same paper, speaking of the commotions, in Florida, observes,

"We should imagine that the commotion in that country has not received the least aid or countenance from the *government* of the United States, although some of its citizens appear to have engaged in it. A few days probably will throw more light on this subject.

Thomas Pinckney, of South Carolina, is appointed a Major-General; *William North* of New-York Adjutant-General; and *Joseph Bloomfield* of New-Jersey; *James Winchester* of Tennessee, and *William Polk* of North Carolina, Brigadier-Generals in the New-Army.

David Holmes, Esq. is re-appointed Governor of the Territory of Mississippi.

Universal Gazette.

From the Aurora.

Port of Philadelphia blockaded. Within the last few days two British frigates, one of them the Gurrier, have taken a station in our Bay in ten fathoms water. No vessel whatever is suffered to pass until after having been boarded & examined. Both frigates shew American colors.

We understand, says Relf, that it was proposed in Congress, during the secret sittings, to take off the non-importation restrictions, but the proposition was rejected in both houses.

The Senate have passed the 100,000 Militia Bill—22 to 7—and sent it down to the house for concurrence.

William Jones, Esq. of Philadelphia, is appointed Commissary-General of the army of the United States.

Married,

At Windham, Mr. *Chester Allen*, to Miss *Lydia Welch*, daughter of Mr. Reuben Welch; Mr. *John Lincoln*, to Miss *Hillany Huntington*, daughter of Mr. Eleazer Huntington; Mr. *Mason Huntington*, to Miss *Sally Parsons*, daughter of Mr. Jesse Parsons.—At Ashford, Mr. *Zalmon Aspenwall*, of Mansfield, to Miss *Polly Snow*.—At Wethersfield, Mr. *Barzillai D. Buck*, to Miss *Mary M. Belden*, daughter of Simeon Belden, Esq.—At Sharon, *Samuel Flewwelling*, Esq of New-York, to Miss *Julia Canfield*, daughter of the Hon. J. Canfield.—At Litchfield, *George D. Kasson*, Esq. of Bethlem to Mrs. *Deborah M'Call*.—At Bethlem, Mr. *Abner Strong* to Miss *Nabby Telles*; Mr. *Moses Waugh*, of Litchfield, to Miss *Susannah Raymond*, daughter of Mr. Moses Raymond.—At Middletown, Col. *Simeon North*, of Berlin, to Miss *Lydia Huntington*; *Charles Francis* Esq of New-London, to Miss *Mary Caines*; Mr. *Nathaniel Cook*, to Miss *Caroline Ward*.—At Lyme, Mr. *Richard Tiffany*, to Miss *Mary Sisson*, daughter of Capt Jonathan Sisson.—At Brooklyn, Mr *Adams White*, to Miss *Harriet Robinson*, daughter of Mr. Vine Robinson

In this city, Mr. *James Lathrop*, to Miss *Freelove Huntington*, daughter of Mr. Simeon Huntington.

Died,

On Sunday morning last, very suddenly, on board the brig Bimrod, off Sandy Hook, Mr. *Pascal Paoli Peck*, of Providence, R. I. aged 25 years.

He was a young Man of the most respectable connexions, and having early entered into the busy scenes of life, possessed of talents which would bear comparison with the first of men, he would, perhaps, at some future period, have been a valuable member of Society, and an honor to his Country and the World. He was an officer in the navy during the war with Tripoli—was one of the select few who crossed the desert of Lydia in company with General Eaton, and who planted the American standard upon the walls of the city of Derne. The grief which this afflicting bereavement will cause to his parents and relations, will be acutely felt, but cannot be expressed.

At Franklin, Mrs. *Dorcas Ladd*, aged 82, relict of Mr. Samuel Ladd.—At Goshen, *Birdsey Norton*, Esq.—At Boston, Mr. *George Lord*, aged 23 years, late of this city.

In this city, an infant child of Capt. Gordon Bill.—A child of Mr. William Boon, aged 1 year.

Marine List.

Brig Eagle, Culver, of this port, was at Lisbon, March 6—to sail in 6 days.

Markets were good at Lisbon, March 6—Flour 17 to 18 dollars, and other articles in proportion.

Schooner Harriot, Allyn, of this port, for the West-Indies, went to sea on Wednesday.

Schooners Chelsea, Lester, and Wealthy, Barrel, bound to the West-Indies, were stopped by the Collector, in consequence of the embargo act. These vessels were beating out of the harbor when the act arrived.

Auction

ON Saturday next, at 2 o'clock, P. M.
House-hold Furniture—Military Goods. ALSO,
1 Barrel Coniac Brandy, &c. &c.
For sale at Private sale,
1 Elegant Silver mounted Sword,
1 do. Military Coat,
1 Elegant Epaulett,
1 do. Sword Knot,
1 do. Plume,
1 Military Hat, and
1 pair new Holsters.
C. F. HARRINGTON.
April 15. 23—

To Let,

A GARDEN lot, lying in front of the Proprietor's School House, in Chelsea.
ALSO,
A Garden lot, lying in the rear of the store occupied by E. Coit & Co.
Apply to
WM. PEABODY.
Norwich, April 14. 23—

MOLASSES, &c.
20 Hhds. good retailing Molasses,
1 Chest Souchong Tea,
1 do. Bohea, do.
1 Bag Alspice,
For sale by
WM. PEABODY.
April 14. 23—

R. HUNTINGTON &
HAVE JUST RECEIVED AND N
FER FOR SALE,
LOW FOR PROMPT PAYMENT:
2 Boxes Brown Havanna Sugar,
11 Barrels Muscovado do.
1 Pipe Cyder Brandy,
1 Chest Hyson Skin Tea,
1 Barrel Elephant Oil, equal to sperm. for Lamps,
3 Boxes Muscatell Raisins,
10,800 American Segars,
2 Casks Real Ginger,
Tar,
Wheat and Rye Flour,
Corn and Rye Meal, etc. etc. etc.
Also,
A consignment of
5 Hhds. sweet flavored Rum,
2 Hhds. Good Molasses.
April 11. 23—

HOLLAND PURCHASE.

THOSE persons who have contracted with the subscriber or *Charles Griswold*, Esq. of Lyme, to purchase Lands in the southwest part of the *Holland purchase*, are notified that the subscriber will attend at his office, in Norwich, from the 25th of April to the 25th of May, with the Maps, Surveys, and a particular description of said Land.

The subscriber is empowered to offer these Lands on better terms than any Lands of equal goodness, as to soil and location, now in Market.—Warranty deeds will be given by the proprietors, who will all be on the Land from the 18 of June till 15th of July for the purpose of giving deeds, and locating settlers.

WILLIAM S. HART.
April 14, 1812. 23—

MILITARY.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS
JUST RECEIVED A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT
SILVER plated, and Brass mounted Swords, Epaulletts, Cockades, Priming Wires, Brushes, &c. &c.
JUDAH HART.
Chelsea, April 13th, 1812. 23—

BOOTS AND SHOES.

THE SUBSCRIBER
RESPECTFULLY informs the Gentlemen and Ladies of Norwich, and the adjacent towns, that he has commenced the *Boot and Shoemaking business*, at the store lately occupied by CALEB WOODWORTH, opposite to KINNEY'S HOTEL; where he intends to carry on the business in its different branches: Gentlemen's Boots, and Ladies' Morocco Shoes, of various colors and of the newest fashion may be had on the shortest notice.
ABEL MALISON.
Norwich, April 13, 1812. 23—

THE FREE SCHOOL

IN the first district *School House*, in Chelsea Society, will be open for the reception of Children on Monday next.
April 14. 23—

LYMAN BREWER
HAS JUST RECEIVED
3 Hhds. good retailing Molasses,
1 Bbl. Cogniac Brandy,
500 lb. Smyrna Raisins,
1 Box Lump Sugar.
April 14. 23—

FOUND,
A BANK BILL.
C. GODDARD.
April 10, 1812. 23—

A POST RIDER,
IS wanted at the Courier Office.
April 14.

ESTATE OF ULYSSES SELDEN.

SIX *months from the 7th day of April instant, is appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate, for the district of Norwich, for the creditors of the estate of*
ULYSSES SELDEN, Esq.
late of Norwich, deceased, (represented as likely to be insolvent) to exhibit their respective claims against said estate, to us the undersigned Commissioners, within the period prescribed by this order of Court.

The Commissioners will attend for the purpose of hearing and adjusting the claims against said estate on Tuesdays the 16th day of June, and 15th day of Sept. next, at KINNEY'S HOTEL, *in said Norwich.*

BENJAMIN SNOW, SAMUEL TYLER, } *Com'rs.*

All persons indebted to said estate, are reminded that payment must be made without delay to CALVIN SELDEN, *Esq. of Lyme, or to his attorney and agent.*

GEO. D. HILL.
Norwich, 14th April, 1812. 23—

THE Hon. Court of Probate for the District of Norwich, has allowed six months from the 7th day of April, 1812, for the creditors to the estate of
MR. PELATIAH BREWSTER,
late of Preston, deceased, to exhibit their demands against the same for settlement to the subscribers, or be debarred recovery agreeable to law.

Elijah Brewster, Erastus Brewster, } *Adm'rs.*
Preston, April 7, 1812. 23—3w—

POETRY.

FROM A FOREIGN PUBLICATION.

HARRY AND KATE.

Do you see yonder cottage that stands in the field,
With a low rustic fence and a neat little gate?
I wish you the bliss which that cottage can yield;
'Tis the lov'd habitation of Harry and Kate.

Four children they have, they can scarce rub along,
But to work is no hardship, both early and late;
He knows that at night they will trip some new song;
The loves are domestic, of Harry and Kate.

If joy unexpected should gladden his heart,
He hastens with pleasure the joy to relate—
His joy swells to rapture the news to impart,
For Kate loves her Harry, and Harry loves Kate.

But, oh! if be-gloom'd by the sorrows of life,
(And who is exempt from the arrows of fate?)
'Tis then he exults in the dear name of wife,
For the pillow of Harry's the bosom of Kate.

Old Grasp-all, his landlord, a little while since,
Arrested poor Harry—unfortunate fate!
The officer found him as blythe as a prince;
Drinking tea with their children were Harry and Kate.

The heart-gushing anguish, the sorrow sincere,
Of Kate's sensibility who can relate?
E'en Catchpole himself could withhold not the tear,
But wept o'er the sorrows of Harry and Kate.

Undaunted and firm whilst the news he receiv'd,
He told his lov'd wife, "'Tis the lot of our fate;
We must part for a while, but my dear don't be grieved,
For Heaven will provide both for Harry and Kate."

Kind Heaven did provide; for that moment a friend,
Who had witness'd with pleasure their happy estate,
Came forward—relieve'd him—their sorrows now end,
And the woes turn to rapture, of Harry and Kate.

MISCELLANY.

Lord Chesterfield's last reflections.

"I have enjoyed all the pleasures of this world, and consequently know their futility, and do not regret their loss. I appraise them at their real value, which in truth, is very low; whereas those who have not experienced, always over-rate them. They only see their gay outside, and are dazzled with their glare; but I have been behind the scenes. It is a common notion, and like many common ones, a very false one, that those who have led a life of pleasure and business can never be easy in retirement, whereas I am persuaded that they are the only people who can, if they have any sense and reflection. They can look back without an evil eye upon what they from knowledge despise; others have always a hankering after what they are not acquainted with. I look upon all that has passed, as one of those romantic dreams that opium commonly occasions, and I do by no means desire to repeat the nauseous dose, for the sake of the fugitive dream.—When I say that I have no regret, I do not mean that I have no remorse, for a life either of business, or still more of pleasure, never was, and never will be a state of innocence. But God, who knows the strength of human passions, and the weakness of human reason, will, it is to be hoped, rather mercifully pardon than justly punish acknowledged errors. I have been as wicked and as vain, though not so wise as Solomon: but am now at last wise enough to feel and attest the truth of his reflection, that all is vanity and vexation of spirit. This truth is never sufficiently discovered or felt by mere speculation; experience in this case is necessary for conviction, though perhaps at the expence of some morality. My health is always bad, though sometimes better and sometimes worse; and my deafness deprives me of the comforts of society, which other people have in their illness. This you must allow, is an unfortunate latter end of life, and consequently a tiresome one; but I must own too, that it is a sort of balance to the tumultuous and imaginary pleasures of the former part of it. I consider my present wretched old age as a just compensation for the follies, not to say sins of my youth. At the same time I am thankful that I feel none of those torturing ills, which frequently attend the last stage of life, and I flatter myself that I shall go off quietly, and with resignation. My stay in this world cannot be long: God, who places me here, only knows when he will order me out of it; but whenever he does, I shall willingly obey his command. I wait for it imploring the mercy of my Creator, and deprecating his justice.—The best of us must trust to the former and dread the latter. I think I am not afraid of my journey's end, but will not answer for myself when the object draws very near, and is very sure. For whepone does see death near let the best or the worst people say what they please, it is a serious consideration. The divine attribute of mercy, which gives us comfort cannot make us forget the attribute of justice, which must bleed some fears with our hope. Life is neither a burden nor a pleasure to me; but a certain degree of ennui necessarily attends that neutral state, which makes me very willing to part with it, when he who placed me here thinks fit to call me away.—When I reflect, however, upon the poor remainder of my life, I look upon it as a burden that must every day grow heavier, from the natural progression of physical ills, the usual companions of increasing years, and my reason tells me that I should wish for the end of it; but instinct, often stronger than reason, and perhaps often in the right, makes me take all proper methods to put it off. This innate sentiment alone makes me bear life with patience: for I assure you I have no farther hopes, but, on the contrary, many fears from it. None of the primitive Anchorites in the Thebias could be more detached from life than I am." I consider it as one who is wholly unconcerned in it, and even when I reflect upon what I have seen, what I have heard, and what I have done myself, I can hardly persuade that all the frivolous hurry and bustle, and pleasures of the world, had any reality, but they seem to have been the dreams of restless nights. This philosophy, however, I thank God, neither makes me sour or melancholy; I see the folly and absurdity of mankind, without indignation or peevishness. I wish them wiser, and consequently better than they are."

FILIAL AFFECTION.

"Honour thy father and mother," is part of that sacred law given to mankind, ever worthy to be remembered. It becomes us to revere, obey, and love them to whom we are so greatly indebted. Disobedience to parents hath been awfully marked with God's displeasure, while affection for them and attention to them have been eminently sanctioned by him as the means of promoting their felicity and our own honor and esteem. So justly is filial affection appreciated by the Chinese, that they erect public monuments and triumphal arches in honor of those children who have given proof of great filial affection.

A gentleman of Sweden was condemned to suffer death as a punishment for certain offences committed by him in the discharge of an important public office, which he had filled for a number of years with an integrity that had never before undergone either suspicion or impeachment. His son, a youth about 18 years of age, was no sooner apprised of the predicament to which the wretched author of his being was reduced, than he flew to the Judge who had pronounced the fatal decree, and, throwing himself at his feet, prayed "that he might be allowed to suffer in the room of a father whom he adored, and whose loss he declared it was impossible for him to survive." The Magistrate was thunderstruck at this extraordinary proceedure in the son, and would hardly be persuaded that he was sincere in it. Being at length satisfied, however, that the young man actually wished for nothing more ardently than to save his father's life at the expence of his own, he wrote an account of the whole affair to the King; and the consequence was, that his Majesty immediately dispatched back the courier, with orders to grant a free pardon to the father, and to confer a title of honor on his incomparable son. The last mark of royal favor, however, the youth begged leave with all humility to decline; and the motive for the refusal of it was not less noble than the conduct by which he had deserved it was generous and disinterested. "Of what avail" exclaimed he, "could the most exalted title be to me, humbled as my family already is in the dust? Alas! would it not serve but as a monument to perpetuate in the minds of my countrymen the direful remembrance of an unhappy father's shame!" His Majesty (the King of Sweden) actually shed tears when this magnanimous speech was reported to him; and sending for the heroic youth to Court, he appointed him directly to the office of his private confidential Secretary.

DR. FRINK'S
GRAND
RESTORATIVE ELIXER,
BY THE
PRESIDENT'S PATENT.

AFTER eight years experience, in a course of full practice, I have found that many diseases, instead of being diminished, are alarmingly increased, by the use of those drastic medicines, usually recommended, and which different cases seem at the moment to require. To discover something calculated to produce the effect proposed by those medicines, and at the same time attended by none of their inconveniences, has been with me a subject of much study and very careful observation; and after repeated experiments, I have at length ascertained, that the compound, which I have chosen to denominate the GRAND RESTORATIVE ELIXER, is better suited to that end, than any Medicine I have ever met with. It is principally composed of vegetables, and I flatter myself will be found upon trial not to be excelled, as a safe and efficacious family medicine, by any other whatever. When taken according to the directions, accompanying each bottle, its operation is that of a gentle cathartic. It not only throws off the redundancy of acrid and putrid bile, which especially in hot climates, is a cause of putrefaccency to the whole system, but discharges the various corrupt and vitiated humors, collected in the stomach and bowels. During its operation, which with many persons is very slow, it opens the pores upon the surface of the body, and produces a gentle moisture over the whole system; and thus has the happy effect, not only of removing the remote and exciting causes of the diseases hereafter mentioned, but also, if taken in season, of checking fevers at their commencement.

In the Gout, retroceded or misplaced; Chronic Rheumatism; Indigestion; Flatulency; Hypocondriacal affections; Bilious complaints; Dizziness; Pains in the head, back and limbs; Loss of appetite; puking in the morning; General Costiveness; and as a preventative of those pestilential fevers, which, in the Southern latitudes, prevail, by sea and land, with great virulence and malignity; its use is too obvious and too well known to require much further recommendation. If given to children once in two or three months, just before the full of the moon, it is a sure antidote against worms. All seamen exposed to the sudden vicissitudes of the weather, will find it for their interest to keep it by them; and as it is a medicine, intended to remove the remote causes of the disease, and if taken seasonably will not fail in most instances to prevent the existence of disease itself, it will be advisable for every person to have it on hand that resort may be had to it on the first symptoms of indisposition.

It is confessed that a variety of compound medicines, intended to remove bilious complaints, are in some measure calculated to operate like this; but while they effectually, perhaps, cleanse the stomach and bowels, the coats of the stomach and intestines are left in an inflamed and irritated state. This Restorative Elixir, on the other hand, while it possesses all the virtues of those medicines, is attended by none of their hazardous, and often, in the case of children, fatal consequences. It gives strength, without occasioning any irritation, to the weakened state of the primæ viæ; repairs the organs of digestion; restores the appetite; and causes a greater portion of the nutritious part of the aliment to be carried into the system;—thus producing, as of course, a fuller flow of animal spirits, and raising to a tone of health the faculties both of body and mind.

The directions for using this Elixir, with numerous certificates of its efficacy from eminent Physicians and other respectable citizens of the United States, will be found to accompany each bottle.

HERVEY FRINK.

Northampton, (Massachusetts) November, 1811. 17—6m

For sale by *Dwight Ripley*, at his Druggist store in Norwich.

March 3, 1812.

CASH
Given for Rags, at this Office.

CERTIFICATE.

Extract of a letter from Nathaniel Barrell, Esq of York, in the district of Maine, to Daniel Humphreys, Esq. of Portsmouth.

I CONFINE myself to the benefit received from your present of Rogers's Balsam; I call it Balsam because it has infused new life, into your old friend, who had become very feeble from a racking dry cough which had continued for weeks.—The effect of this cough was the loss of all relish for food by day, and of natural rest by night. But it was happily checked by one portion of Vegetable Pulmonic Detergent; insomuch, that after sleeping well, I took my food with relish the next day. The effect of three cakes was that my cough was removed, and I have since enjoyed my usual state of health equal to that of any part of my life for so years past, I can walk six miles with very little fatigue, and ride on horseback double that distance with ease. These circumstances, I think ought to excite something like praise of the Inventor of this excellent medicine, which according to the mind of an old man now in his eightieth year, cannot be too highly spoken of—In this view you are at liberty to make such use of what I have written on this subject as you may think proper, for,

Your friend,

[Signed] NATHANIEL BARRELL.

YORK, Oct. 9, 1811.

The above Medicine for sale by DWIGHT RIPLEY and SAMUEL TYLER, Norwich.

FLOUR & LIME.

10 Bbls. Flour,
Providence Stone Lime,
For sale at the store of
JESSE & SIMEON BREED.

March 31, 1812. 21—3w—

FLOUR,
Warranted Genuine,

MANUFACTURED at the Norwich Mills, constantly for sale for the proprietors, (for cash only) by

ERASTUS COIT & *Co.*

Norwich, Jan. 6, 1812. 9—

RANAWAY

FROM *the service of Ebenezer Cooley, the well known (in this place) lad,*

JOSHUA HIBBARD.

Whoever will return said boy shall receive 1 *cent reward and no charges paid.*

EBENEZER COOLEY.

Norwich, April 6, 1812. 22—

N. B. All masters of vessels and others are forbid harboring or trusting said boy on penalty of the law.

WOOLEN MACHINERY.

LEWIS WARREN

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has commenced at his Factory in N. Stonington, building MACHINERY for Picking, Carding, and Spinning, which he will warrant to perform the intended operation equal to any in use in this Country—and his Spinning Ginnies are so calculated that a person of common ingenuity, with one day's instruction, may spin good yarn.

N. B. He also offers for sale by any quantity, Cotton Yarn and Thread—also, Cloths of the woolen kind, of his own manufactory.

Mch. 17. 11t6

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE Hartford Fire Insurance Company have appointed JONATHAN G. W. TRUMBULL, Esq. of Norwich, their Surveyor for said town, and its neighborhood—who is also authorized to receive proposals for Insurance against loss by Fire, in behalf of said Company.

WALTER MITCHEL, *Secretary.*

Hartford, Dec. 17, 1810. 7—

THE subscriber wishes to take an APPRENTICE at the Black-Smith's trade, one from fifteen to seventeen years of age, and who has been habituated to an industrious life will be preferred.

JEDEDIAH BARSTOW.

Preston, Jewett's-city, March 31, 1812. 21—4

THE *subscribers, commissioners on the estate of* GEORGE PENDLETON, *of Norwich, an insolvent debtor, hereby give notice, that for receiving and adjusting claims against said estate, they will attend at the store of* EBEN. HUNTINGTON, *in said Norwich, on the third Tuesdays of July, August and September next—after which period, no claims against said estate will be received.*

EBEN HUNTINGTON, } *Com'rs.*
GEORGE PERKINS, }

Letters remaining in the Post Office, at Chelsea Landing, Ct. April 1st, 1812.

JOHN L. Buswell, Andrew Bendix,
Lydia Babcock. *Preston.*
Horace Colton, Jonathan Crocker,
Capt. Culver, Asa Curtis,
William Dickerman, Sally Goodell,
Margaret Halping, Polly Handcock,
Harriet Hillhouse, Sally Hillhouse,
Hezekiah Kelly, Jabez Kelly,
Lucretia King, Rebecca Kinsman,
John Kinsman, Jun. Thomas Leffingwell,
Lucy Leffingwell, Abel Maples,
John Melony, Lucindy Moor,
Jeffery Mathewson, *Lisbon.*
Thomas Norman, William Perkins,
Richard Pike, Jonathan Randall,
Benjamin Rathbone, Bial Routh,
Clarke Sandford, John Shearman,
Locina Sheldon, Elisha Smith,
John Surrel,
Thomas Safford, *Preston.*
Nathaniel Tracy, George Tisdale,
John Thorp, Jonathan G. W. Trumbull,
Besey Will,
John Wheeler, *Montville,* 2.
Andrew V. Williams, *Lebanon.* 22—

BLANKS of most kinds for sale at this Office.

HOUSES AND LANDS.

FOR SALE,
BY THE SUBSCRIBER,
THE FOLLOWING PIECES OF
LAND, VIZ.

THE House Lot, containing about 1 1-2 acres, with a good well of never failing water, adjoining the mansion house of Christopher Leffingwell, Esq. deceased.

About 10 acres of Land, on the little plain, near the falls.

ALSO,

8 Acres north, and adjoining the house of Capt. Benjamin Snow, in Chelsea.

ALSO,

A Water-Lot, of about 1-2 an acre, adjoining east of Mr. Elias Robinson's, in Chelsea, and Wharf Bridge.

ALSO,

A Wood Lot, containing about 5 acres, lying on the Turnpike road from Chelsea, to Lathrop's Bridge, about 1-4 mile from the port.

ALSO,

7 1-2 acres Wood-Land, very heavy timbered, 1 mile from the port.

ALSO,

A Lot on Long-hill, of about 14 acres, mostly orchard, and a spring of never failing water thereon.

All, or either of the above described lots, may be had on terms that will be advantageous to the purchaser.

LIKEWISE,

A new Chaise, and a Cow, 3 years old. Apply to

ZEPH. BLISS.

Norwich, April 5, 1812. 22—

TO LET,

THAT pleasantly situated and convenient *Dwelling-House & Garden*, formerly owned by Mr. FLANDERS, on the western shore of the river and fronting on the new turnpike road to New-London; possession may be had in 15 days, if the rent is well secured.

APPLY TO

JOSEPH WILLIAMS, *Executor of E. Hatch, deceased.*

April 1. 21—3

FOR SALE,

A FARM,

IN the town of Otis, county of Berkshire, and commonwealth of Massachusetts, half a mile north of the Meeting-House, containing about one hundred and fifty acres. Said FARM is situated on the Turnpike Road leading from Hartford, in Connecticut, to Albany, by way of Lenox, forty-four miles from Hartford, fourteen from Lenox, and forty-four from Albany. There is a good new two story Dwelling-House on said FARM, a convenient Barn, Stabling, &c. and other out houses. Also, a convenient merchant's Store, which has a good trade; the house is improved as a tavern, is an excellent stand, has as good a run of custom as any on the road. The land is a good strong soil, and about fifty or sixty acres under improvement, well watered by small streams and springs, and is on Farmington River. Said FARM will be sold on very advantageous terms to the purchaser. For further particulars enquire of

WILLIAM S. HART, Esq.

of Norwich, or the subscriber on the premises.

JOSEPH T. CUMMINGS.

Otis, Dec. 6 1811. 5—

FOR SALE,

THE lot of land, store and wharf, at the point, so called; the store is the same now occupied by Capt. GURDON BILL, for a tallow-chandlery, and the wharf is one of the best in the place, having a great depth of water, being at the head of the principal channel and is in good repair.

Apply to JOSEPH WILLIAMS,
Attorney to the proprietor.

Norwich, February 17, 1812. 15—tf—

To Let,

AND possession given the 1st of April, a large and commodious

DWELLING HOUSE,

situated in the upper street, a few rods west of the *Meeting-House*, with a good garden adjoining.

For terms apply to
WILLIAM PEABODY.
Who has for sale,

A new leather top CHAISE, with plated harness complete.

March 9. 18—

FOR SALE,

THE FARM,

LATELY owned by JOSEPH BREWSTER, deceased, lying on the Scotland road, one mile from the Court-House in Norwich, containing about one hundred acres, suitably divided into plough-land, mowing, pasture, orchard and wood-land.

The superior quality of its soil, and its proximity to market, render it worth the attention of the industrious Farmer.

For terms apply to the subscribers in Norwich.

Simeon Backus.
James Stedman.

Norwich, January 14, 1812. 1t

To Let,

AND *possession given immediately, the large and convenient*

DWELLING HOUSE,

pleasantly situated on the west side of the river Thames, on the new road leading to New London, one mile from Norwich Landing, with one acre of Land, Barn, and other out houses.

For further particulars enquire of
THOMAS BUSHNELL.
near the premises.

Oct 8. 48—*tf*—

THE *Honorable Court of Probate for the district of Norwich, has allowed six months from the* 25*th Feb.* 1812, *for the creditors to the estate of*

MR. CALEB TYLER,

late of Preston, deceased, to exhibit their demands against the same to the subscriber or be debarred recovery agreeable to law. 20—

CHESTER SMITH, *Executor.*

NORWICH COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 22, 1812. NORWICH; (CONN.) PRINTED BY RUSSELL HUBBARD—AT HIS OFFICE IN CHELSEA. [VOL. XVI. No. 24.

R. HUNTINGTON & CO.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED AND NOW OFFER FOR SALE,

LOW FOR PROMPT PAYMENT:

2 Boxes Brown Havanna Sugar,
11 Barrels Muscovado do.
1 Pipe Cyder Brandy,
1 Chest Hyson Skin Tea,
1 Barrel Elephant Oil, equal to sperm. for lamps,
3 Boxes Muscatell Raisins,
10,800 American Segars,
2 Casks Real Ginger,
Tar,
Wheat and Rye Flour,
Corn and Rye Meal, etc. etc. etc.

Also,
A consignment of
5 Hhds. sweet flavored Rum,
2 Hhds. Good Molasses.

April 11. 23—

MILITARY.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS JUST RECEIVED A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT

SILVER plated, and Brass mounted Swords, Epauletts, Cockades, Priming Wires, Brushes, &c. &c.

JUDAH HART.

Chelsea, April 13th, 1812. 22—

LYMAN BREWER

HAS JUST RECEIVED

3 Hhds. good retailing Molasses,
1 Bbl. Cogniac Brandy,
500 lb. Smyrna Raisins,
1 Box Lump Sugar.

April 14. 23—

MOLASSES, &c.

20 Hhds. good retailing Molasses,
1 Chest Souchong Tea,
1 do. Bohea, do.
1 Bag Alspice,

For sale by
WM. PEABODY.

April 14. 23—

LYMAN BREWER

HAS JUST RECEIVED, AND NOW OFFERS FOR SALE CHEAP FOR CASH,

4 Boxes Havanna Brown Sugar,
1 do. Lump do.
10 Bbls. Muscovado do.
1 Tierce Rice,
2 Kegs Richmond Tobacco,
1 do. Pigtail do. in lb. hands,
2 Chests Hyson Skin Tea,
1 do. Hyson,
1 Bbl. Butter Biscuit,
2 Kegs Real Ginger,
5 Boxes Bloom and Muscatel Raisins,
1500 lb. Lard, in firkins,
Cloves and Nutmegs,
Clover Seed,
A constant supply of Corn and Rye Meal.

March 31. 21—

Erastus Perkins & Son

HAVE just received a few Barrels of

VIRGINIA FLOUR,

of excellent quality, for sale at their Bread and Flour Store—where may be had Crackers, Pilot, Navy Bread, &c.

Chelsea, March 31, 1812. 21—

CASH

WILL be paid for CORN, RYE, FLAXSEED and WHITE OAK HHDS.

Two Shillings cash for good new seasoned Flour Barrels, delivered at the Norwich Mills.

WM. WILLIAMS JR. & Co.

Dec. 31. 8—

Wanted at the

NORWICH MILLS,

THREE or four Journeymen Coopers. To those that can come well recommended, steady employ will be given, and generous wages paid.

CASH

and the highest price will be paid at said MILLS, for 4000 hhd. Hoop Poles.

Said Poles must be cut this month, and delivered by the first of April next.

WM. WILLIAMS, Jun. & CO.

March 10. 18

FLOUR,

Warranted Genuine,

MANUFACTURED at the Norwich Mills, constantly for sale for the proprietors, (for cash only) by

ERASTUS COIT & Co.

Norwich, Jan. 6, 1812. 9—

Garden Seeds.

Joseph Huntington

HAS JUST RECEIVED FROM THE QUAKERS, A FRESH SUPPLY OF

GARDEN SEEDS,

among which are,

EARLY Golden Hotspur Peas, Early June do. Early Carlton do. North-Haven do. White Marrowfat do. Latish Strawberry Dwarf do. String do. Early six week Dwarf Beans, Early speckled Dwarf do. Cramberry pole do. Kidney pole do. Blue Cramberry do Red Onion, Yellow do. White do. Blood Beet, Lemon Carrot, English Parsnip, Long Cucumber, Early or Short do. Dutch Summer Squash, Crookneck Winter do. Large Winter do. White head Lettuce, Speckled do Province do. Double Peppergrass, Salmon Radish, Scarlet do. Drumhead Cabbage, Winter do. Green Savoy do. Yellow do. do. Red do. Early Yorkshire do. Flat Turnip, Long do. French Turnip, Sage, Cayenne Pepper, Squash Pepper, Burnett, Salid Celery, Summer Savory, Parsley, Asparagus, Watermelon, Muskmellon, &c.

Norwich, April 1st. 1812. 21—6w—

GARDEN-SEEDS

FROM THE QUAKERS.

EARLY and late Peas, several kinds; white and red Onion; long and short Cucumber; Lettuce; Double Peppergrass; Salmon Radish; several kinds early and late Cabbage; Summer Squash; early Turnip; Asparagus; Red Pepper; Red Beet, &c. &c.

FOR SALE BY
SAMUEL TYLER.

MARCH 17. 19

GARDEN SEEDS,

JUST received from the first Seedsman in New-York and for sale, viz:

Peas, Cabbage, Lettuce, Beet, Carrot, Celery, Parsley, Cucumber, Mellon, Pepper, Sweet Marjarum, Thyme, Radish, Early Turnip, Early Cauliflower, Red and White Onion, &c

GRASS SEEDS.

Herds Grass, Red Clover, and Red Top.

D. RIPLEY.

Norwich, March 23, 1812. 20—

CLOVER & FLAX-SEED.

JOSEPH H. STRONG

HAS for sale at his store, CLOVER and FLAX-SEED, that has been wet, at a reduced price.

ALSO,

RED CLOVER-SEED, of the first quality. He likewise expects to receive this week some Long-Island FLAX-SEED, clean for sowing.

Norwich, April 7, 1812. 22—

GARDEN SEEDS.

A GENERAL assortment of GARDEN SEEDS, received from the Quakers and warranted of the last year's growth, for sale by

E. PORTER.

Norwich, April 1, 1812. 21—3w—

FOR sale cheap, by the subscriber, for prompt pay,

10 Bbls. Mess Pork,
600 Wt. Lard in firkins,
500 do. Hams,
18 Boxes Mould Candles, 6 & 8,
10 Barrels Muscovado and clayed Sugar,
2 kegs pure Ginger,
4 Bags Green Coffee,
2 do. Pepper and Pimento,
1 Hhd. & 2 Bbls. Country Gin,
130 Pair men's thick Shoes, suitable for a W. I. market,
30 do. do. Boots,
Clover Seed,
Lath and Shingle Nails,
An assortment of Leather,
A good assortment of Groceries, at retail.

JOHN LATHROP.

Who will pay cash for 40 bushels CORN,
800 Wt. New-Milk Cheese,
And the highest price in cash for Green CALF-SKINS.

Mch 17, 1812. 20—

COD-FISH.

SIXTY quintals Cod-fish, of the Harriot's Cargo.
30 do. do. English,
Dunn'd and of superior quality for table or exportation

FOR SALE BY
C. EELLS.

Norwich, September, 10. 44

FOR SALE

BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

1 Military Coat,
2 Guns and Cartridge Boxes.

JOSEPH KINNEY.

Norwich, April 7. 22—

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

ELIPHAZ HART,

WATCH-MAKER, JEWELLER, AND GILDER,

HAS just commenced business at the stand formerly occupied by Mr *John W. Bennett*, sign of the WATCH, a few rods west of the Court-House; where he offers for sale a very handsome assortment of warranted English and French

WATCHES.

A few pearl set Topaz and jett Bosom Pins, Finger Rings, Bracelets, and Ear Rings

Elegant Cornelian and Gold Knobs and Drops, do. do. Watch Keys.

Fine elastic hair Watch Chains, Necklaces and Bracelets, together with a great variety of common gold and gilt Jewelry.

High finished and common Pocket and Penknives.

A small assortment do. do. Scissors, Morocco Pocket-Books, Purses and Thread-Cases.

Also, a small assortment

Plated, Britannia, and Japanned Ware, Brass Candle sticks, &c &c.

All which will be sold on reasonable terms for cash or approved notes.

N. B. E. H. will pay particular attention to *Watch Repairing*, and from the experience he has had in Boston, with some of the best workmen, he hopes to give satisfaction to all who shall please to favor him with their custom.

Cash paid for old GOLD and SILVER.

Norwich, March 25, 1812. 21—

FRANCIS A. PERKINS,

OFFERS FOR SALE,

Blue Printed, Mulberry, Blue Lined, Brown Lined, Edged and China

DINING SETTS:

China and Fancy

TEA SETTS,

a great variety of patterns—an assortment of China and Fancy

TEA CUPS AND SAUCERS.

An assortment

COFFEE CUPS AND SAUCERS,

TOYS, A VARIETY.

elegant Fancy

PITCHERS, &c.

an assortment of

LOOKING-GLASSES,

Plain and Gilt Frames, of all sizes, from 6 to 30 inches.

SETTS OF TEA TRAYS.

A new supply of FLOWER POTS, from 25 cents, to 3 dollars per pair.

Also, a large assortment of

EARTHEN AND GLASS WARE,

on better terms than it can be bought in New-York or Boston.

ASSORTED CRATES, as imported.

Rum, Sugar, and Molasses, per Hhd. or bbl.

October 15. —44

THE subscriber having taken the Store formerly occupied by HYDE & CO. offers to the public his services as an AUCTIONEER, and solicits the public patronage.

AUCTION EVERY SATURDAY.

Persons depositing Goods for sale, are requested to do it previous to Friday morning.

C. F. Harrington, *Auctioneer.*

Feb. 17, 1812. 15—

SPOKE TIMBER WANTED.

JAMES F. BROWN will pay a generous price for 20 set chaise spokes, if delivered soon.

Likewise,

Wanted, ½ inch White wood boards, clear.

Dec. 25. 7—

A few thousand feet

CHERRY BOARDS, PLANK AND SCANTLING,

Well seasoned, and of a superior quality, for sale by

STEPHEN B. ALLYN.

Norwich, March 17, 1812. 19

FOUND,

A BANK BILL.

C. GODDARD.

April 10, 1812. 23—

BOOTS AND SHOES.

THE SUBSCRIBER

RESPECTFULLY informs the Gentlemen and Ladies of Norwich, and the adjacent towns, that he has commenced the *Boot and Shoe-making business*, at the store lately occupied by CALEB WOODWORTH, opposite to KINNEY'S HOTEL; where he intends to carry on the business in its different branches Gentlemen's Boots, and Ladies' Morocco Shoes, of various colors and of the newest fashion may be had on the shortest notice.

ABEL MALISON.

Norwich, April 13, 1812. 23—

Congressional.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 8.

The Speaker presented the petition of Edward Clark stating that he had invented a species of defence calculated for land and naval batteries, and praying an investigation by Congress as to its merits. Referred to the committee on military affairs.

Mr. Brigham and Mr. Fisk had leave of absence from this day till the end of the session.

The house took up the objections of the president of the United States to the bill providing for the removal of causes, &c.

Mr. Gold spoke in favor of the passage of the bill.

The question was, shall the bill pass notwithstanding the objections of the president? and was determined by ayes and noes. Yeas 26, nays 70. So the bill was lost.

Mr. Calhoun stated he wished to call up some confidential business, and the galleries were cleared and the doors closed.

THURSDAY, APRIL 9.

The doors were closed immediately after prayers, and so continued till about 1 o'clock.

The Speaker read a letter from an impressed seamen. Referred to a select committee of five.

Mr. Archer had leave of absence for ten days.

Mr Bibb offered a resolution for the appointment of a committee to join such committee as the Senate may appoint, to consider and report, what business demands the immediate attention of congress, and whether a recess be compatible with the public interest, and the term of such recess.

The resolution was laid on the table for one day, the rules of the house so requiring.

Mr. Poindexter offered a resolution for the appointment of a committee to enquire into the expediency of extending the right of suffrage to the people of Illinois Territory, with leave to report by bill or otherwise. Adopted and a committee of five ordered.

Mr. Newton called up the bill authorising in certain cases the importation of goods purchased anterior to the 2d of Feb. 1811.

Mr. Rhea moved to postpone the bill till the first Monday in Dec. next. After a short debate this motion was lost, only six rising in its favor.

The house in committee of the whole, Mr. Breckenridge in the chair, on the bill.

Mr. Rhea moved to strike out the first section, and said a few words in support of it.

Mr. Cheves spoke a considerable time in support of the bill.

He remarked that the embargo was not to be understood as the commencement of a new restrictive sytem. Of restrictive measures he was quite tired, and trusted that a majority of the house were equally so, and determined, after the expiration of the ninety days for which the embargo was laid, should there not be war, that an end should be put to restrictive measures. The embargo, he said, was laid as preparatory to war; he however, spoke of the uncertainty of continuing on terms of amity with France, and of being obliged to fight both nations. But he trusted the government would in no case again resort to restrictive measures, but tell the merchants to protect their own commerce, the government being unable to do it.

Mr. Lowndes spoke at considerable length in support of the bill and against striking out.

For striking out 26.

Mr. Lowndes proposed amending the bill by striking out—"and which were purchased or actually contracted for in G. Britain, her colonies or dependencies, before the 1st of Feb. 1811."

The committee rose reported progress and had leave to sit again, without taking the question on the amendment.

House adjourned at half past 3.

FRIDAY, APRIL 10.

Mr. Dinsmoor laid before the house a letter from Mr. Fling and one from Mrs. Fling of New-Hampshire, praying congress to take measures for the recovery of their son, who, they say, has been impressed into the British service, while employed in his occupation as a journeyman saddler, at Quebec. Referred to the same committee to whom was referred a letter from an impressed seaman yesterday.

Mr. Milnor presented the protest of the Capt. of the ship Asia, lately burnt by the French, which was read and laid on the table.

The order of the day, the consideration of the bill permitting the importation of certain goods, &c. from Great-Britain, was called for.

Mr. Pleasants moved to postpone it till Monday week next.

Mr. Rhea moved to postpone it indefinitely, which motion superceding that made by Mr. Pleasants, the question was on adopting it.

A debate of some interest ensued, the question was determined by ayes and noes, and were,

YEAS—Messrs. Anderson, Bard, Bibb, Blackledge, Boyd, Brown, Clopton, Crawford, Desha, Earle, Fisk, Gholson, Goodwyn, Green, B Hall, O. Hall, Hyneman, Johnson, Kent, Lacock, Lefever, Little, Lyle, Macon, M'Coy, M'Kim, Metcalf, *Mitchill*, Morrow, Nelson, New, Newton, Piper, Pond, Ringgold, Rhea, Roane,

Gage, Savier, Shaw, C. Smith, Strong, Taliaferro, Troup, Turner, Whitehill, Williams, Widgery, Winn, Wright—50.

NAYS—Messrs. Alston, Baker, Basset, Bigelow, Bleecker, Breckenridge, Brigham, Burwell Butler, Calhoun, Champion, Cheves, Davenport, Davis, Dinsmoor, Ely, Emott, Findley, Fitch, Gold, Grundy, Harper, Hawes, Hufty, Jackson, Key, King, Lewis, Lowndes, M'Bride, M'Kee, Minor, Mosely, Newbold, Ormsby, Pearson, Pickens, Pitkin, Pleasants, Potter, Quincy, Reed, Ridgley, Roberts, Rodman, Seybert, Sheffey, Smilie, J. Smith, Stanford, Stuart, Stow, Sturges, Taggart, Talimadge, Tracy, Wheaton, White, Wilson—60.

So the motion was lost.

The question again recurred on agreeing to the postponement till Monday week next, and was adopted.

A bill from the Senate to enlarge the boundaries of the state of Louisiana, was read a third time and passed.

The house took up the amendments of the senate to the bill for arming the whole body of the militia of the United States. The amendments of the senate struck out the whole bill as it went from the house and substituted in lieu thereof a new bill. The bill was ordered to lie on the table.

The house proceeded to the consideration of the resolution laid on the table yesterday by Mr. Bibb, for a recess of Congress.

Mr. Rhea moved to postpone the subject till Monday week—negatived.

The question then was on adopting the resolution, and was determined by ayes and noes, and were, Yeas 72, Nays 40.

A committee of five was ordered.

The House in committee of the whole, Mr. Stanford in the chair, on a bill to authorize the purchase of the Old City-Hall in New-York.

The committee rose reported the bill, and the House ordered it to a third reading.

Adjourned.

SATURDAY, APRIL 11.

The House adjourned this morning, immediately after they met—32 ayes, 32 noes—the Speaker gave his casting vote in the affirmative.

"There was a rumour yesterday, that the Hornet was in the Bay.—It is not so. Despatches have, however, been received from Mr. Barlow, our Minister at Paris—Mr. Granger has also received a letter from Mr. Barlow. He read to me an extract from it, this day. Mr. Barlow writes that there is a probability, though not a certainty, of two treaties being concluded, between him and the French government, in a few days: —one a treaty of commerce—another a treaty of cession and limits, which will give us a territory from Amelia-Island to the mouth of Columbia river, on the Pacific ocean. His letter was dated the 12th of February; and afterwards a Postscript, dated the 3d March, stating, that the Hornet will be detained a few days, to carry out the treaty. The letters to the government, from Mr. Barlow, are dated the 4th of March. Nothing was then concluded.

A recess of Congress, from about the 20th inst. is highly probable."—*Com. Adv.*

MONDAY, APRIL 13.

Mr. Wright from the committee on military affairs made a report on the letter of Edward Clarke relative to his new and cheap invention for city defence by means of floating batteries, in which they recommend making an experiment under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy to ascertain their utility, and the appropriation of a sum not exceeding 1000 dollars for that purpose. Referred to a committee of the whole house.

On motion of Mr. Pitkin, the papers laid on the table some days since, relative to the burning of the ship Asia and brig Gershom, were referred to the Secretary of State.

An engrossed bill to authorise the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase or lease the Old City Hall in the City of New-York, was read a third time and passed.

The House in committee of the whole, Mr. Bassett in the chair, on a bill incorporating Moses Austin and others into a lead company.

Before the clerk had read the bill through, a confidential message was announced from the Senate, the Speaker resumed the chair, the galleries were cleared and doors closed and remained so about half an hour, when the doors were opened and the consideration of the bill again resumed.

Mr. Roberts and Mr. Troup were opposed to the bill on constitutional grounds, and Mr. Troup moved to strike out the first section. Carried—43 Ayes, 35 Noes.

The committee rose and reported the bill as amended. And the House took up the report of the committee of the whole House and concurred Ayes 46—Noes 43.

Adjourned half past 2 o'clock.

TUESDAY, APRIL 14.

Mr. M'Kim presented the memorial of the merchants of Baltimore praying a suspension or modification of the non-importation law, so that they may be enabled to withdraw from England and her dependencies, the large amount of property, which had been accumulated there in consequence of the low rate of exchange and immense shipments made to Spain and Portugal. Referred to the committee of the whole house who have under consideration a bill on that subject.

Mr. Calhoun from the committee of foreign relations reported a bill making further provision for the army of the U. States. Referred to a committee of the whole house for to morrow.

This bill provides for the appointment of paymasters, &c. two additional major-generals, and four additional Brig-generals, &c.

A confidential communication was announced, and the galleries cleared and the doors closed a few minutes.

Foreign Intelligence.

From the London Courier of March 16.

MR. WILLIAM WELLESLEY POLE, AND MISS LONG.

The long-talked of matrimonial alliance, between Mr. Pole (now Wellesley) and Miss Tylney Long, took place on Saturday evening. The parties met at Lord Montgomerie's house in Hamilton place, Piccadilly, at five o'clock; and, about six, accompanied by some of their nearest relatives, they went, in Lady Catharine Long's coach, to St. James's Church, in Piccadilly. The Marquis of Wellesley handed Miss Long out of the carriage and conducted her through the Rector's house (Dr. Andrews) to the altar of Hymen. There were present at the ceremony (which was performed by Dr. Glasse, Rector of Wanstead) Mr. Secretary Pole, Lady Catharine Long, Miss Diana Long, and Miss Emma Long; two latter were the bride's maids. The usual forms being gone through, the happy couple retired by the southern gate, which leads through the church-yard, into Jermyn-street. Here a new and magnificent equipage was in waiting to receive them; it was a singularly elegant chariot painted a bright yellow, and highly emblazoned, drawn by four beautiful Arabian grey horses, attended by two postillions, in brown jackets, with superbly embroidered badges in gold, emblematical of the united arms of the Wellesley and Tylney families. The new married pair drove off with great speed for Blackheath, intending to pass the night at that tasteful chatteau belonging to the bridegroom's father, and thence proceed to Wansted House, in Essex, on the following day, to pass the honey-moon.

The bride's dress excelled, in costliness and beauty, the celebrated one worn by Lady Morpeth, at the time of her marraige, which was exhibited for a fortnight at least, by her mother the late Dutchess of Devonshire.

The dress of the present bride consisted of a robe of real Brussels point lace; the device a simple sprig; it was placed over white satin. The head was ornamented with a cottage bonnet, of same material; viz Brussels lace with two ostrich feathers. She likewise wore a deep lace veil, and a white satin pelisse, trimmed with swansdown. The dress cost 700 guineas; the bonnet, 158; and the veil, 200. Mr. Pole wore a plain blue coat, with yellow buttons, a white waistcoat, and buff breeches, and white silk stockings. The lady looked very pretty and interesting.

Yesterday, the wedding favors were distributed among their numerous friends; the number exceeded eight hundred, composed wholly of silver, and unique in form; those for ladies having an acorn in the centre, and the gentlemen's a star; each cost a guinea and a half. The inferior ones, for their domestics and others, were made of white satin ribbon, with silver stars, and silver balls and fringe. The lady's jewels consist principally of a brilliant necklace and ear-rings; the former cost twenty-five thousand guineas Every domestic in the family of Lady Catharine Long has been liberally provided for; they all have had annuities settled upon them for life: and Mrs. Tylney Long Pole Wellesley's own waiting-woman, who was nurse to her in her infancy, has been liberally considered.

MUNGO PARKE.

From a Liverpool paper of February 15.

On Wednesday se'night, the Thais of 20 guns Capt. Scobell, arrived at Portsmouth, from the coast of Africa, of which she has taken an extensive range, and where she captured several vessels trading for slaves, in violation of the Portuguese treaty. The Thais brings certain information respecting the late Mungo Parke, who, it appears, after the whole of his retinue, excepting one person, had died, was proceeding up a branch of the Niger, when, having given an unintentional offence to a native Chief, he was assailed whilst in a canoe, passing a narrow arm of the river, and leaping overboard with his European companion, to swim on shore, was drowned, with him. The canoe upset, and nothing belonging to the travellers was preserved, nor did any other escape but some of the hired attendants. Col. Maxwell commanding at Goree, being desirous to ascertain the fate of this enterprising traveller, engaged a native, possessing more than ordinary intelligence, to trace his track; and he returned, after being a long time absent, with the lamented result, just before the Thais sailed Mr. Parke's object it will be remembered was to visit the city of Tombuctoo, in the interior of Africa, from which, when he met his death, he was 500 miles.

MORE OF HENRY.

Extract of a letter from a respectable Mercantile Firm in Montreal, to their commercial correspondents in Boston, dated April 6.

"We now inclose to you a copy of a letter published in this day's paper, from John Henry to one of his friends here, which may be of consequence to the people in your country. It shews from under his own hand, the means he resorted to to make his dish palatable to the American Government. Undoubtedly many will say that it is a forgery, but you may rely upon it, that it is substantially true, and that the original letter is in the possession of one of Henry's former friends in this place."

NEW-YORK, MARCH 6, 1812.

MY EVER DEAR FRIEND,

Since my return to this country I have written to my friend and agent in Montreal to dispose of my Books and other effects in Canada, and given him orders how to dispose of the proceeds; this I suppose he has done, if not, and he should need your assistance or advice, I beg, notwithstanding what follows, you will give it him

You will be astonished when I tell you that to-morrow I shall sail for France, on board an American sloop of war, and forever bid adieu to America.

Soon after my departure, I suppose you will have a scene exposed which will in the eyes of the British rabble, damn my reputation and character, but in those of the more sensible and liberal minded, I shall be justified, or at least excused; as to the opinion of the former class I care not a cent.

I owe it to you, and to many of my friends in Canada, fully to explain the motives which have induced me to adopt the measures which I have taken, they certainly will at the first blush appear to you to have been founded in deceit and treachery; but I hope, on reflection and a charitable examination, with a due allowance for my feelings of *disappointment in my application for remuneration in England, for my services*, under my unfortunate circumstances, be looked upon with a forgiving eye. You know my political sentiments better than any man in America, and I assure you that they remain unalterably the same, the abhorrence that I formerly entertained of a republican government, which I have frequently expressed to you, is still the same, and I am happy that I am going to a country where the very name of a republic is detested.

When I left you in Canada, my hopes and prospects were fair and promised success; I was induced to believe that I should have found little difficulty in obtaining from the British Minister the place I had in view. I memorialized him and expostolated much with his Secretary on the credentials, of the services which I had rendered in my mission under Sir James Craig, but with all the influence of my friends and my own indefatigable exertions, I could only acquire civilities and a recommendation to the present Governor General in Canada to provide for me; with these, you will, perhaps, say I ought to have been satisfied; I was so at the moment, and came out to America with an intention to avail myself of the strong mandates of the minister in my favor, to the head of the government. My friends in London assisted me with pecuniary resources. On my arrival at Boston, I found that my prospects in life were precarious; my expences in London had exhausted the pittance that I possessed. I found also that Canada, from the reports which had been circulated there as to my *name, birth*, and manner in which I left Ireland, had so injured my reputation, that if I enjoyed any appointment from government in that country, I should at least be suspected; under these perplexing circumstances, loaded with debts in England which I was unable to satisfy, I examined the state of politics in the United States, and found that the means in my power would probably afford me relief. I was long hesitating what course to pursue; on the one hand, I saw penury and distress; on the other a probable sacrifice of the reputation and character that I had sustained in this country, and of course, my being obliged to abandon it and my friends, for another, where, I might, perhaps enjoy the remainder of my days with affluence; I preferred the uncertainty, to the certainty, and determined to make proposals to the government here of revealing the secrets in my possession; they were received with avidity, and the terms I stipulated for complied with. You may be assured that I made my disclosures as palatable to the persons I had to deal with as I possibly could; here, perhaps, you may censure my conduct more than in any other part, of the whole transactions, but it was necessary to attain my object to make it to appear to be worth the purchase; therefore you will make allowances for the many forgeries and impositions which you will readily detect when you read the documents *disclosed* by me, which, of course, will be published by this government after my departure; this I know well, you will, from the general correctness and rectitude of your sentiments, deem a species of swindling; I confess it would be so in any other country, or on any other subject than that of a political nature; but when you consider that all political questions in these states are decided by deception (a more moderate term for swindling,) you will *pardon* my resorting to it while acting under the sphere of their influence, that I have imposed on the head of the government, and sold to him secrets of no kind of importance, as they relate to the different governments, is true; examine the communications and intelligence I gave Sir James while on my mission, and you will find they were collected from newspapers, and perhaps sometimes from the sentiments expressed by private individuals in societies wherein I was a guest, both with Federals and Democrats. I was sent at a time when Great-Britain and the States were on the eve of a war; my object was to discover whether the States were seriously determined on hostilities with Britain. *This I then thought, and still think, under the laws of nations, was justifiable.* I most solemnly assure you that the letter which accompanied the documents, and transmitted to Mr. Munroe, was imposed upon me; you know well it does not contain my sentiments, but I had advanced so far there was no retreat, and I was obliged to sign it; the estimate put on my communications by this government was beyond my most sanguine expectations, and the reward I have received from them is infinitely greater than I had contemplated; it is so large that it has afforded me and my children an ample competence for life.

I am now a citizen of the world, and go to tread on a new theatre under a government which I always detested; I dread to meet the piercing eye of the Great Emperor, but have no alternative; and although clothed with the warmest recommendations of the French minister and the government of this country, still I tremble and doubt what reception I shall meet with; however you will hear from me in France, if I can only get a fair footing there. I have such an opinion of the resources of my imagination, that I flatter myself I shall succeed; my plans are matured, and do not be surprised if you hear from me in England. But wherever fortune shall fix me, I shall retain the most lasting remembrance of the attentions and civilities you have formerly conferred on me.

Believe me to be

Most faithfully yours.

JOHN HENRY.

SUBSCRIBERS FOR

SCOTT'S FAMILY BIBLE,

ARE requested to call and take their Books.

R. HUBBARD.

April 21.

Domestic Intelligence.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 14.

A brig from Rio Janeiro, bound to Portland was at anchor, off Cape May, on Friday, with the crew of an American ship on board, received from two French Frigates—the ship having been burnt by them on her passage home from Rio Janeiro.

NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK, APRIL 11.

An American frigate and crew. The United States is commanded by commodore Decatur, who is but 32 years of age, and has a crew, which he has been about two years in training, every man of which (excepting an older seaman who saved his life at Tripoli) is younger than himself and a native American citizen, and one third of which have been from 3 to 6 years on board British men of war. Such a vessel will not disgrace her flag.

NEW-YORK, APRIL 13.

The merchants of Baltimore, and Philadelphia, have met, and passed resolutions to frame and present memorials to congress, expressive of their situation as respects G. Britain and her dependencies; and at the same time, requesting permission to import goods purchased previous to the non-importation act. It is expected the merchants in every seaport town will follow the example.

Capt. Prendegest, late master of the schooner Jonathan Jones, bound from this port to France and carried into Guernsey, England, came passenger in the Herald from Portsmouth. He informs that on the 15th of January Ephraim Shipman, of Connecticut, fell overboard from the Jonathan Jones, and was drowned.

He also informs, that at Guernsey, on the 28th or 29th of January, the schr. Speedwell privateer of that place, sailed from the bay of Biscay to cruise for Americans bound to and from France. The first night after she sailed, a black man, an American (one of the crew) went into the main hold at four in the morning, and set the vessel on fire, near the bulk head of the liquor room—and was not discovered till the vessel was on fire below, when a man was ordered down to see what was the matter—the moment he got into the hold, the black man attacked and wounded him severely—upon which he retreated on deck. The black man was armed with a large knife, and cutlass and axe. The first lieutenant then went down, but soon returned severely wounded—as did three others after him. Finding the fire gaining fast, and near the liquor and magazine, they cut scuttles in the deck, and threw powder and liquors overboard. The black man was then discovered trying to scuttle the schooner—when the captain, (Hamilton) jumped down, and fired at him, but without effect—The black man then retreated under the forcastle deck, and began again to cut a hole in her bottom. The crew by this time had got the fire out, and fired several shot at the man, which they frequently hit. When he received a wound he would say, "no dead yet," and continue scuttling away. They were at last obliged to scuttle the forecastle deck, when they fired and killed him, after so much damage as to oblige the privateer to return, and several wounded seven men. The privateer returned to Guernsey Roads on Thursday the 1st of March and brought the body of the black man on shore—where the crew underwent a trial. The black fellow received 7 balls before he was killed. No cause was assigned for the desperate conduct of the black.

At Guernsey they were fitting out 2 brigs, 2 schooners, 2 luggers and several privateers for the bay of Biscay.

APRIL 14.

A letter from a gentleman of the first respectability, dated Amelia Island, March 26, [illegible] days after the surrender to the United States mentions the arrival there of five more United States' gun-boats, with the Vixen sloop of war and a detachment of the United States' troops and that Gen. Mathews was clearing out the merchant vessels.

From Aux Cayes, St. Domingo, we learn that that Island is now governed by three colored chiefs, viz. Christophe, Petion, Bonet, (successor to Rigaud) that after the insurrection had taken place on board Christophe's frigate, as mentioned some time since, the other 2 vessels belonging to him followed the example of the commodore and all went to a port of Bonet. The frigate (as mentioned some time since) was captured by the British and sent to Jamaica, since which a flag of truce has been sent to Jamaica by Bonet to demand her.

APRIL 15.

Yesterday afternoon, the frigates President and Essex, left their anchorage in the North River, and proceeded as far as the Watering Place, Staten-Island—and, if the wind is favorable, will proceed to-day on a cruise.

As they passed, they fired seven shot at Castle Williams, for the purpose of trying its strength—five balls hit the Castle, and two struck the rock forming the foundation of the fabric. On an exmination of the effects of the balls, we were happy to find, that much less injury was done than was anticipated. Three 24 pound balls entered one of the Embrasures of the lower tier, knocked of a small part of the ornamented edges—one of the balls hit one of the mounted cannon of the Castle, in which it made a small indentation, carried away the cap square and trunnion plate and the forepart of the carriage. One ball struck the Embrasure in the second tier, directly over the one above mentioned—and one was point-blank shot on the solid part of the Castle which penetrated only three inches, and did no injury to the wall. The walls of Castle Williams are nine feet thick, and we may conclude from this experiment upon them while yet in a green state, that no apprehension need be entertained of their being battered down.

From Lisbon—Capt. Allen informs the editors of this Gazette, that Lord Wellington with an army of 70,000 men, was near Elvas, and expected to reach Badajos by the 10th of March—that the French army of 69,000 men, was about 70 miles from the latter place, and that a general battle was expected by the 16th of March.

APRIL 17.

FROM ST. MARYS.

Captain Johnson, of the schooner Sally, left St. Marys the 4th inst. and informs, that Amelia Island, was taken possession of by General Matthews, in the name of the United States, and that the American flag was flying at that place. A new Collector of the Customs had been appointed, and American vessels, loaded with goods were permitted to clear out coast-wise. British and other foreign vessels were permitted to enter as formerly, and this regulation was ordered to continue for one year. All British goods arriving after possession had been obtained, would be seized.

The revolutionists, who had gone to take possession of St. Augustine (500 in number) on reaching that place were fired at from the forts, and obliged to retire. The United States troops had left Amelia and St. Marys for St. Augustine—and the brig Vixen was ordered off that place by Gen. Matthews, to prevent supplies from getting in.

Capt. Johnson also informs, that news had just been received, that the British armed brig Raccoon, and a frigate, with troops from New Providence, were on their way to reinforce the garrison at St. Augustine.

[St. Augustine, is the capital of East-Florida, is situated on the coast, lat. 29, 45—is of an oblong figure, and intersected by four streets, which cut each other at right angles. The town is fortified with bastions and inclosed with a ditch. It is likewise defended by a castle, called Fort St. John, which is well appointed as to ordnance. The north and south breakers, at the entrance of the harbor, form two channels, whose bars have eight feet water. *Morse.*

CONNECTICUT.

NEW-HAVEN, APRIL 16.

On the 8th of this month, was ordained to the pastoral office in the first church and society in this town, the Rev. *Nathaniel W. Taylor*;—Rev. Doct. *Dwight* preached an appropriate sermon from these words, "*Which things the Angels desire to look into.*"—Doct. *Ely* made the introductory;—Doct. *Trumbull* the consecrating, and the Rev. Mr. *Elliot* the concluding prayer. Rev. Doct. *Dana* gave the charge, and the Rev. Mr. *Merwin* the right hand of fellowship, and Doct. *Dwight* a charge to the church and society. The various parts were performed in a solemn and most impressive manner, and to the entire approbation of a large audience.

THE COURIER.

NORWICH, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 22.

CONNECTICUT ELECTION.

In 98 towns Mr. *Griswold* has 9546 votes for Governor—Mr. *Boardman* 1445—scattering 373. 21 towns remain yet to be heard from.

MASSACHUSETTS ELECTION.

In 474 towns Mr. STRONG has 52304 votes for Governor—Mr. GERRY has 50720 votes. Net gain in 474 towns 4551. There are now 18 towns to be heard from, which last year gave to Mr. Gore 282, and to Mr. Gerry 494 votes.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.

The Democratic majority, in the Legislature of New-Hampshire, it is said will not exceed 12. The Federalists entertain confident hopes that Mr. GILMAN will be yet chosen.

RHODE-ISLAND ELECTION.

Mr. JONES the Federal candidate, is re-elected by a majority of 238 votes. The Federal Majority in the House of Representatives will be eight.

Majorities for GENERAL OFFICERS.

	Fed.	Demo.
PROVIDENCE COUNTY.		
Providence,	541	
North-Providence,	51	
Cumberland,		22
Smithfield,		86
Johnston,		103
Cranston,		14
Scituate,		135
Foster,		22
Burrillville,		118
Gloucester,		150
BRISTOL COUNTY.		
Bristol,		43
Warren,		19
Barrington,	25	
NEWPORT COUNTY.		
Newport,	61	
Middletown,		40
Portsmouth,	30	
Tiverton,		86
Little-Compton,		7
Jamestown,	8	
New-Shoreham,	23	
WASHINGTON COUNTY.		
South-Kingston,	122	
North-Kingston,		32
Exeter,		63
Charlestown,		6
Westerly,	37	
Hopkinton,	20	
Richmond,	37	
KENT COUNTY.		
East-Greenwich,	84	
West-Greenwich,	27	
Warwick,	48	
Coventry,	70	
	1184	946
	946	
Federal Majority,	238	

CITY OFFICERS.

At the Annual City Meeting on Monday, the following Gentlemen were chosen to the offices annexed to their names:—

Thomas Fanning,
Simeon Thomas,
Erastus Huntington,
Joseph Williams, } Aldermen.

Nathaniel Shipman,
Gerard F. Carpenter,
Nathaniel Townsend,
Joseph W Tracy,
John Hyde,
Jona. G. W. Trumbull. } Common Council.

Ebenezer Hyde, jun.
Charles. F. Harrington, } City Sheriffs.

From the National Intelligencer of April 9.

That an important crisis has arrived in the United States is seen by every one; that it has been unavoidable is equally certain: and that it may be made to terminate with honor and advantage to republican government, cannot admit of a doubt. We draw this conclusion from a firm belief that our councils, will be wisely and honestly administered in every branch of the government, and that the people still possess those virtues and energies which were so eminently displayed in our revolution.

The embargo now laid is a measure whose true character cannot be mistaken. *It is not war, nor does it inevitably lead to war.* But if that result is avoided, *however much to be regretted*, it is evident it can only be by an honorable accommodation with the belligerents on the various and grievous wrongs which this country has received from them.

Among the advantages to be derived from this measure are the following: It secures from pillage the vessels that are now in port; it warns the commanders who are abroad to return home for safety; and it gives notice to foreign *powers* [plural] that the period has arrived, when the manifold wrongs which we have received from them must be redressed.

It would be dishonorable, and might be ruinous, if without a redress of our wrongs, war, did not promptly follow the expiration of the embargo. No other alternative is left to our choice. Every other expedient has been tried, and failed. A new and more solemn position is now taken, which must be maintained. We cannot retrace our steps and abandon, perhaps forever, our most important rights. For can we rest longer at the point at which we now pause. We trust, without a redress of wrongs, advance, and war is the next step. It would be folly in the extreme to attempt to disguise from ourselves the true character of the present embargo. It is not an engine to be weilded in negotiation. From the privations to which it may expose the belligerents nothing ought to be expected. If relied on in that sense only, it is known that it would fail. It is a measure of precaution, intended principally as a warning to our own people, of the nature of the crisis which has arrived, and of the consequences into which it may lead. If it produces any salutary effect with the belligerents, or with either, it must be by announcing to them, that the United States disdaining longer to submit to dishonor, have resolved to accept the other alternative which they by so many acts of injustice have forced on them.

Great-Britain took the lead in the career of violence and injustice. Every stage of the present war has been marked by some act which evinced the distinguished hostility of her government to this country. She has impressed our seamen from on board our own vessels, and held them in long and oppressive bondage. She has intercepted our lawful trade with nations with whom we were at peace. She has violated our jurisdiction; insulted us on our coast and in our harbors, and finally usurped the absolute dominion of the sea, forbidding our commerce with all nations with whom it does not suit her to allow it, and allowing it to none with whom she is not herself permitted to trade. She has even set up the extravagant and unheard of pretension that we should become the fraudulent vehicles of her commerce, the carriers of her manufactures to the ports of her enemies, as the condition on which we should trade there at all. Had we submitted to these oppressions, we should have sunk into a more degraded state than that of her colonies. Deprived of the profits which belong to dependant possessions, our sovereignty would have served only to expose in a more striking light our humiliation and weakness.

France has exhibited, in her conduct towards neutral powers, the counterpart to this disgusting picture: she has been emulous, in misdeeds of the renown of her great political compeer. If she has done less harm at sea, it was because her means were inferior to those of her rival. She declared the British Islands and all the British dominions, in a state of blockade, when she had not a single ship on the ocean: and whenever her cruisers could escape from her ports, their course has been marked with the desolation of our unprotected commerce. But for the want of power on the ocean, and the failure of that full measure of waste of neutral trade which has characterised the conduct of Great-Britain on that element, France has supplied the deficiency by her decrees on land. By her Rambouillet, her Bayonne and other decrees, she has seized and confiscated all the vessels of the United States and their cargoes that were in port. Nor has her desolating policy been confined to the limits of France only; it has been felt wherever her influence extended. Of this truth, Spain, Holland, Italy, &c. afford but too many examples.

If we look back to past events we must be sensible that this crisis has been unavoidable. We should be blind to the evidence of the most striking and important facts if we did not perceive and acknowledge this great truth. It has been forced on us by the wrongs of the belligerents.—It has been forced on us by the voice of the whole American people, who, deeply incensed at these wrongs, have called on their government for redress. When it is considered, that the sole alternative presented to us has been, between a base submission to these wrongs, and a manly assertion of their rights, there is much cause for surprise that this issue was not sooner made up.

The last Ministerial paper brings us war in all its true horrors. The following is an extract.

From the National Intelligencer.

"The public attention has been drawn to the approaching arrival of the Hornet, as a period when the measures of our government would take a decisive character, or rather their final cast.—We are among those who have attached to this event a high degree of importance, and have therefore looked to it with the utmost solicitude.

"But if the reports which we now hear are true, that with England all hope of honorable accommodation is at an end, and that with France our negociations are in a forwardness encouraging expectations of a favorable result, where is the motive for longer delay? The final step ought to be taken: and that step is WAR. *By what course of measures we have reached the present crisis, is not now a question for freemen and patriots to discuss.* It exists and it is by open and manly war only that we can get through it with honor and advantage to the country. Our wrongs have been great; our cause is just; and if we are decided and firm, success is inevitable.

"Let war therefore be forthwith proclaimed against England. With her there can be no motive for delay. Any further discussion, any new attempt at negotiation, would be as fruitless as it would be dishonorable. With France we shall be at liberty to pursue the course which circumstances may require. The advance she has already made by the repeal of her decrees: the manner of its reception by our government, and the prospect which exists of an amicable accommodation, entitle her to this preference. If she acquits herself to the just claims of the United States, we shall have good cause to applaud our conduct in it, and if she fails we shall always be in time and to place her on the ground of her adversary. And on that ground, in that event it is hoped she will be placed.

The following Bill, passed both Houses of Congress, during the late secret session, and has since received the signature of the President.

"A bill in addition to the act entitled "An act to raise an additional military force," passed January 11th, 1812.

"Be it enacted, &c. That the President of the United States be and he hereby is empowered to cause to be enlisted for the term of eighteen months, unless sooner discharged, such part of the light dragoons, artillery and infantry, authorised by the act entitled "An act to raise an additional military force," as he may deem expedient: *Provided*, the whole number so to be enlisted for eighteen months, shall not exceed fifteen thousand, any thing in the said recited act to the contrary notwithstanding.

"Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the non-commissioned officers and privates so to be enlisted, shall be entitled to the bounty of sixteen dollars, and the same pay, clothing and rations, the same provisions for wounds or disabilities, and to all other allowances (the bounty in land excepted) provided by the said before recited act for the non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates who may be raised under the same, and shall be held to perform the same duties, and be subject to the same rules and regulations."

Fire! We learn with extreme regret, that the dwelling-house of Sandford Clark, Esq. of Guildorland accidentally took fire this morning, about 8 o'clock, and was totally consumed, together with the out-houses pertaining to the same—Loss estimated at 5000 dollars.

Albany Gazette.

From the Philadelphia Freeman's Journal.

By a letter from a person of the highest respectability at Washington, dated the 10th inst. we learn that Mr. Foster has had an understanding with Mr. Monroe, relative to the late affair of Amelia-Island, in which it is said that the President has disapproved the conduct of Governor Matthews and Commodore Campell, who have acted without any authority from our government.

It is said he likewise mentioned to Mr. Foster that the President had resolved to restore Amelia-Island, in its primitive state, to its former Spanish Commander, as soon as he was informed of what had taken place.

It is also said that Mr. Monroe stated to Mr. Foster, that as it was probable several individuals subjects of H. C. M. might have committed themselves with the Spanish government, under the impression that the expedition had been authorised by the executive of the United States, the President had expressed a wish that H. C. M's Government at St. Augustine would pardon those, who, through error, had taken a part in the insurrection, and that Mr. Foster had promised to reommend them to the clemency of the Spanish government.

From the Democratic Press.

Mr. Foster has written to the Chevalier D'Onis, that the Administration of the General Government has given him (F.) assurances that the conduct of Gen. Matthews, Col. Smythe and Com. Campbell is highly disapproved of, and that *Amelia-Island* shall forthwith be re-delivered up to the Spanish Commandant.

ST. KITTS, MARCH 10, 1812.

We have been credibly informed that a French squadron consisting of five frigates, two brigs, and several corvettes, has arrived in those seas. Rear Admiral Sir Francis Laforey with a few frigates, it is said, had proceeded on a cruise in quest of them. We have seen a letter from Antigua of yesterday's date which mentions that His Majesty's brig Surinam was chased into English-Harbor on Saturday by a French frigate; and it was there reported that several enemy's vessels were cruising to windward of Deseade. The same letter adds that "a supercargo of a brig from Portland, bound to Guadaloupe, but which fell to leeward, had arrived at Antigua, and informed that on Sunday last he fell in with the ship Sally, and another from Nevis, homeward bound, (spoke the former) and on the day following was boarded by a national brig of fourteen 9 pound carronades, the Capt. of which enquired respecting the two ships above mentioned, and that upon his informing him of the course which they had been steering, he crowded all sail in pursuit of them.

A minister has been appoined by the Court of Sweden to the United States, and was to sail for this country about the 15th March.

Died,

In this city, a child of Mr. Henry Wade.

Marine List.

April 6, lat 35. 4, long 67. 5, spoke ship Flora, Forsyth, of New-London, 18 days from New Orleans for Cadiz. The Flora got on the Bar coming out, but received no damage.

PUBLIC ACTS

FOR FORMING AND CONDUCTING THE

MILITARY FORCE

OF THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

To which is added,

GENERAL ORDERS,

ESTABLISHING A UNIFORM DRESS.

ALSO,

Per gross doz. or single,

LORD'S MILITARY CATECHISM.

For sale at the Norwich Book Store, by

RUSSELL HUBBARD.

April 20.

THE SUBSCRIBER

IS under the necessity of earnestly soliciting those indebted to him to settle their accounts immediately, as it is impossible for him to carry on business without receiving pay, under his circumstances; he is convinced that any good man will need but a hint and no matter how soon the slack are compelled to pay.

LEWIS WARREN.

North Stonington, April 18, 1812. —24.

NOTICE.

WM. WILLIAMS Jun. & Co. request those who have demands against them or W. W. jr. to present them immediately for payment.

Persons indebted to them must attend to a settlement or be sued.

April 21. 24—

THE *subscribers, commissioners on the estate of* GEORGE PENDLETON, *of Norwich, an insolvent debtor, hereby give notice, that for receiving and adjusting claims against said estate, they will attend at the store of* EBEN. HUNTINGTON, *in said Norwich, on the third Tuesdays of July, August and September next—after which period, no claims against said estate will be received.*

EBEN. HUNTINGTON, } *Com'rs.*
GEORGE PERKINS, }

HOLLAND PURCHASE.

THOSE persons who have contracted with the subscriber or *Charles Griswold*, Esq. of Lyme, to purchase Lands in the southwest part of the *Holland purchase*, are notified that the subscriber will attend at his office, in Norwich, from the 25th of April to the 25th of May, with the Maps, Surveys, and a particular description of said Land.

The subscriber is empowered to offer these Lands on better terms than any Lands of equal goodness, as to soil and location, now in Market.—Warrantee deeds will be given by the proprietors, who will all be on the Land from the 1st of June till 15th of July for the purpose of giving deeds, and locating settlers.

WILLIAM S. HART.

April 14, 1812. 24—

MILLINERY.

Miss Wright

RESPECTFULLY informs the ladies of Norwich and the neighboring towns, that she has removed into main street, between the store of Mr. *Samuel Avery & Son*, and that of Mr. *Joseph H. Strong*, where she constantly receives the newest fashions from New-York.

Hats, Caps and Bonnets of every description, made and altered on reasonable terms. Gowns fitted or made; and Umbrellas covered on the shortest notice. All favors will be gratefully acknowledged.

April 13, 1812. 24—3w—

FOR NORFOLK AND RICHMOND,

THE sloop WINDHAM, ROSWELL ROATE, master, will sail by the 28th inst. For freight or passage, apply to the master, or

JOHN DEWITT.

April 21, 1812. 24—2w—

Auction

NEXT SATURDAY.

FOR sale an assortment of almost every thing, and 60 or 7 cwt. Red Wood for dying.

ALSO,

At private sale or Auction sundry Military Goods, necessary for the approaching training.

C. F. Harrington.

N. B. Many persons have purchased goods at Auction, and neglected taking them, or paying their bills—To such notice is given that the Auction Accounts will be settled immediately and the goods delivered when called for.

April 21.

ORIGINAL STAINED

POETRY.

COMMUNICATED.

PSALM 23d L. M.

1. THE Lord my pasture will prepare,
And feed me with a shepherd's care,
His presence will my wants supply,
And guard me with a watchful eye;
My noon-day walks he will attend,
And all my midnight hours defend.

2. When in the sultry glebe I faint—
Or on the thirsty mountains pant,
To fertile vales and dewy meads,
My weary wand'ring steps he leads,
Where peaceful rivers soft and slow
Amid the verdant landscape flow.

3. Though in the path of Death I tread,
With gloomy horror overspread,
My stedfast heart shall fear no ill,
For thou O Lord art with me still;
Thy friendly hand will give me aid,
And guide me through the dreadful shade.

4. Though in a bare and rugged way,
Through devious lonely wilds I stray,
Thy bounty shall my pains beguile,
The barren wilderness shall smile,
With sudden greens and herbage crown'd,
And streams shall murmur all around.

SONNET.

BY REV. W. L. BOWLES.

O POVERTY! tho' from thy haggard eye,
Thy cheerless mein of every charm bereft,
Thy brow that hope's last traces long have left,
Vain fortune's feeble sons with terror fly,
I love thy solitary haunts to seek—
For pity, reckless of her own distress;
And patience in the pall of wretchedness,
That turns to the bleak storm her faded cheek;
And piety, that never told her wrong;
And meek content, whose griefs no more rebel;
And genius, warbling sweet her saddest song;
And sorrow listing to a lost friend's knell,
Long banished from the world's insulting throng;
With thee, and thy unfriended offspring dwell.

MISCELLANY.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

HAMILTON.

NEXT to Washington himself, no man of the age was more worthy, nor was any better calculated to add richness and splendor to the biographic page. The mind of Hamilton was formed by nature in one of her happiest, brightest and most energetic moments. It was cast in a mould sacred to greatness and consecrated to glory. His soul was quickened by an unusual portion of Heaven's purest and most vivid fires. His bosom was the shrine of unsullied virtue and high-minded honor, into which nothing low or unworthy, profane or vicious, was ever suffered to intrude.

For fervor of mind, persevering industry, extent, elevation and versatility of talents, it is doubtful if any country or age produced his equal. Assuredly, his superior in these respects, is no where to be found. Here and there indeed, thinly scattered through time and space, individuals have perhaps appeared, no less distinguished for particular endowments, no less conspicuous in certain given spheres of action. One has shown with equal splendour in the field, another in the cabinet—This in the senate, that in the forum.—One in genius another in learning. This in the force and elegance of his pen, that in the irresistable powers of his eloquence. But Hamilton towering above individual endowments and alike pre-eminent in all, united in himself attributes of greatness, natural and acquired, sufficient to confer distinction on many. This is not panegyric, in the usual acceptation of the term—it is not exaggerated praise: it is humble truth. A military leader equal to Hamilton, might become at once the glory and terror of his age.—A financier of equal integrity and powers, would be the boast of his country, and his great example might be a blessing to the world. A legislator so virtuous and profound, would be entitled to the highest honors of the state. So eloquent an advocate, so able a defender of the rights of his fellow citizens, would rise to fame, attract admiration, and be crowned with the choicest benedictions of thousands. A patriot so pure in heart, so inflexible in soul, so indefatigably vigilant for the welfare of his country would have been rewarded, in the best days of Rome, with a civic wreath. A writer so able and accomplished, would receive the homage of his cotemporaries, and the gratitude of posterity; while an orator so argumentative and forcible—so persuasive and fascinating—so inexhaustible in matter—so overwhelming in manner, might mould the minds of the multitude to his purposes, and rise to the summit of popular renown. How vast, then, how inconceivably pre-eminent must have been the character of him, in whom so many features of greatness were united!—How dazzlingly bright must have been his effulgence, in whom so many beams of radience concentrated! If the poet has been applauded for applying the terms, *ipse agmen, a host in himself*, to his favorite Achilles, whose chief excellencies were swiftness of foot, strength of person, a daring courage, and pre-eminent dexterity in the use of the javelin and sword, how much more applicable is the phrase to the illustrious Hamilton, who possessed such a constellation of superior endowments!

Port Folio.

POLISH LANCERS, AND HISTORY OF THE BAYONET.

The success of the Polish Lancers at the battle of Albuera, which is likely partially to introduce the use of the pike or lance, for they are the same thing, may make the following history of the bayonet not unacceptable to the public.

When muskets were used before the invention of the bayonet, one half of each regiment was armed with pikes, and the other with muskets till about the middle of the reign of Louis XIV. The French, when at war with Spain and Savoy, used bayonets, which were invented and made at Bayonne, from which they took their name. The bayonet then was merely a dagger, with a round wooden handle to fix in the mouth of the musket, in case they came to close quarters.

The Spanish and Savoy armies were not aware of the invention, and were routed with great slaughter. The method of fixing the bayonet outside of the barrel was soon invented, and though bayonet against bayonet is a very formidable weapon at close quarters, that proves nothing in its favor, since a dagger or clasp knife used against a similar weapon, would be just as formidable. The lance which is longer and easily handled, has evidently a great advantage, besides its being light and straight, though, unless the troops were mixed together the lancers would be thrown into confusion, and their ranks thinned before they could advance close up.

All military weapons are undergoing some change, from time to time, as may be seen by inspecting the Armory at the Tower, and it is evident some improvement on the musket is wanted, for it is now more used as a piercing weapon than as a fire arm. The lances used in Scotland, before muskets were introduced, were by act of Parliament regulated to be 18 feet 6 inches in length, but this is much too long; 10 or 12 feet is quite sufficient,* though, it is to be observed, that when they fought with pikes on both sides, superior length was undoubtedly an advantage. The Poles are perhaps the worst soldiers in Europe, therefore must have owed their sucess to the weapons they used. The story of frightening the horses is partly true, and but partly.

*See notes to Robertson's History of Scotland.

American Superfine Cloths.

The commencement of the year 1812, presents us with an opportunity of noticing the great advancement and improvements made in this highly important branch of our manufactures; improvements which a few years since it would have been deemed impossible to have made in a half century.

There is now exposed for sale, at the domestic society's ware-house, superfine cloths, from the woolen manufactory recently established at Middletown, in Connecticut, made of the first imported Spanish wool, and which will bear comparison with the best of imported; the wool is superior to most of the foreign superfines, and the colors warranted to be in every respect equal—Mr. William Patridge, a first rate dyer from the west of England and who has resided in this city for some years, has the management of the dying department. These cloths are the first which the Middletown company have introduced into this city, and we doubt not but every encouragement will be given to the sale of them, in a decided preference by all who are friendly disposed to the progress of improvement in our country. It gives us much pleasure, whilst noticing this subject, to make mention of Oliver Evans' steam engines; all the various machinery of the above establishment is carried by one of them made here about 12 months since, and which has given great satisfaction to the proprietors.

In every respect they are considered altogether superior to the English engines [and the best power for a woolen manufactory]—not only in the manner of using the steam and the great saving of fuel resulting therefrom [which is Mr. Evans' great improvement] but in the construction and simplicity of all parts of the machinery. By means of one steam valve revolving in one direction in a rotary manner, he at once does away the necessity of all the complicated and expensive valves used to Watt and Bolton's engines for introducing and discharging the steam from the main cylinder. Besides the advantages resulting to the establishment from the use of this engine in warming the rooms free of expense from the waste steam that has done its work, the same steam is also applied in connection with the brushing machine in finishing their cloth, without adopting the method of oiling and hot pressing as is commonly practised in England. In this method of finishing, the cloth does not require sponging before it is made up.

Aurora.

ANECDOTE.

An American gentleman, some years ago, was shewing an Irishman the figure of a ship very elegantly painted upon a wall at Harlaem; when the Hibernian after viewing it with evident marks of delight, exclaimed, "By St Patrick, it is mighty beautiful; I am sure it was never done in this country." "How can that be, (said the American) when you see it upon the wall." "Arrah! and so it is," replied the other, much embarrassed at his own want of observation, "*but I mean he who did it never was here.*"

WOOLEN MACHINERY.

LEWIS WARREN

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has commenced at his Factory in N. Stonington, building MACHINERY for Picking, Carding, and Spinning, which he will warrant to perform the intended operation equal to any in use in this Country—and his Spinning Giennies are so calculated that a person of common ingenuity, with one day's instruction, may spin good yarn.

N. B. He also offers for sale by any quantity, Cotton Yarn and Thread—also, Cloths of the woolen kind, of his own manufactory.

Mch. 17. 1f16

Cash

Given for Rags, at this Office.

CERTIFICATE.

Extract of a letter from Nathaniel Barrell, Esq. of York, in the district of Maine, to Daniel Humphreys, Esq. of Portsmouth.

I CONFINE myself to the benefit received from your present of Rogers's Balsam; I call it Balsam because it has infused new life, into your old friend, who had become very feeble from a racking dry cough which had continued for weeks.—The effect of this cough was the loss of all relish for food by day, and of natural rest by night. But it was happily checked by one portion of Vegetable Pulmonic Detergent; insomuch, that after sleeping well, I took my food with relish the next day The effect of three cakes was that my cough was removed, and I have since enjoyed my usual state of health—equal to that of any part of my life for so years past, I can walk six miles with very little fatigue, and ride on horseback double that distance with ease. These circumstances, I think, ought to excite something like praise of the Inventor of this excellent medicine, which according to the mind of an old man now in his eightieth year, cannot be too highly spoken of—In this view you are at liberty to make such use of what I have written on this subject as you may think proper, for,

Your friend,

[Signed] NATHANIEL BARRELL.

YORK, Oct. 9, 1811.

The above Medicine for sale by DWIGHT RIPLEY and SAMUEL TYLER, Norwich.

RANAWAY

FROM *the service of Ebenezer Cooley, the well known (in this place) lad,*

JOSHUA HIBBARD.

Whoever will return said boy shall receive 4 cent reward and no charges paid.

EBENEZER COOLEY.

Norwich, April 6, 1812. 22—

N. B. All masters of vessels and others are forbid harboring or trusting said boy on penalty of the law.

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE Hartford Fire Insurance Company have appointed JONATHAN G. W. TRUMBULL, Esq. of Norwich, their Surveyor for said town, and its neighborhood—who is also authorized to receive proposals for Insurance against loss by Fire, in behalf of said Company.

WALTER MITCHEL, *Secretary.*

Hartford, Dec. 17, 1810. 7—

THE subscriber wishes to take an APPRENTICE at the Black-Smith's trade, one from fifteen to seventeen years of age, and who has been habituated to an industrious life will be preferred.

JEDEDIAH BARSTOW.

Preston, Jewett's-city, March 31, 1812. 21—4

Letters remaining in the Post Office, at Chelsea Landing, Ct. April 1st, 1812.

JOHN L. Buswell, Andrew Bendix,
Lydia Babcock, *Preston.*
Horace Colton, Jonathan Crocker,
Capt. Culver, Asa Curtis,
William Dickerman, Sally Goodell,
Margaret Halping, Polly Handcock,
Harriet Hillhouse, Sally Hillhouse,
Hezekiah Kelly, Jabez Kelly,
Lucretia King, Rebecca Kinsman,
John Kinsman, Jun. Thomas Leffingwell,
Lucy Leffingwell, Abel Mapes,
John Melony, Lucindy Moor,
Jeffery Mathewson, *Lisbon.*
Thomas Norman, William Perkins,
Richard Pike, Jonathan Randall,
Benjamin Rathbone, Biel Roath,
Clarke Sandford, John Shearman,
Lucina Sheldon, Elisha Smith,
John Surrrel,
Thomas Safford, *Preston.*
Nathaniel Tracy, George Tisdale,
John Thorp, Jonathan G. W. Trumbull,
Bezey Will,
John Wheeler, *Montville, 2.*
Andrew V. Williams, *Lebanon.* 22—

A POST RIDER,

IS wanted at the Courier Office.

April 14.

PROBATE NOTICES.

ESTATE OF ULYSSES SELDEN.

SIX *months from the 7th day of April instant, is appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate, for the district of Norwich, for the creditors of the estate of*

ULYSSES SELDEN, Esq.

late of Norwich, deceased, (represented as likely to be insolvent) to exhibit their respective claims against said estate to us the undersigned Commissioners, within the period prescribed by this order of Court.

The Commissioners will attend for the purpose of hearing and adjusting the claims against said estate on Tuesdays the 16th day of June, and 15th day of Sept. next, at KINNEY'S HOTEL, *in said Norwich*

BENJAMIN SNOW, } *Com'rs.*
SAMUEL TYLER, }

All persons indebted to said estate, are reminded that payment must be made without delay to CALVIN SELDEN, *Esq. of Lyme, or to his attorney and agent.*

GEO. D. HILL.

Norwich, 14th April, 1812. 23—

THE Hon. Court of Probate for the District of Norwich, has allowed six months from the 7th day of April, 1812, for the creditors to the estate of

MR. PELATIAH BREWSTER,

late of Preston, deceased, to exhibit their demands against the same for settlement to the subscribers, or be debarred recovery agreeable to law.

Elijah Brewster, } *Adm'rs.*
Erastus Brewster, }

Preston, April 7, 1812. 26—3w—

HOUSES AND LANDS.

To Let,

A GARDEN lot, lying in front of the Proprietor's School House, in Chelsea.

ALSO,

A Garden lot, lying in the rear of the store occupied by E. Coit & Co.

Apply to

WM. PEABODY.

Norwich, April 14, 23—

FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

THE FOLLOWING PIECES OF

LAND, VIZ.

THE House Lot, containing about 1 1-2 acres, with a good well of never failing water, adjoining the mansion house of Christopher Leffingwell, Esq. deceased.

About 10 acres of Land, on the little plain, near the falls.

ALSO,

8 Acres north, and adjoining the house of Capt. Benjamin Snow, in Chelsea.

ALSO,

A Water-Lot, of about 1-2 an acre, adjoining east of Mr. Elias Robinson's, in Chelsea, near Wharf Bridge.

ALSO,

A Wood Lot, containing about 5 acres, lying on the Turnpike road from Chelsea, to Lathrop's Bridge, about 1-4 mile from the port.

ALSO,

7 1-2 acres Wood-Land, very heavy timbered, 1 mile from the port.

ALSO,

A Lot on Long-hill, of about 14 acres, mostly orchard, and a spring of never failing water thereon.

All, or either of the above described lots, may be had on terms that will be advantageous to the purchaser.

LIKEWISE,

A new Chaise, and a Cow, 3 years old. Apply to

ZEPH. BLISS.

Norwich, April 5, 1812. 22—3

FOR SALE,

THE lot of land, store and wharf, at the point, so called; the Store is the same now occupied by Capt. GURDON BILL, for a tallow-chandlery, and the wharf is one of the best in the place, having a great depth of water, being at the head of the principal channel and is in good repair.

Apply to JOSEPH WILLIAMS.

Attorney to the proprietor.

Norwich, February 17, 1812. 15—tf—

To Let,

AND possession given the 1st of April, a large and commodious

DWELLING HOUSE,

situated in the upper street, a few rods west of the *Meeting-House*, with a good garden adjoining.

For terms apply to

WILLIAM PEABODY.

Who has for sale,

A new leather top CHAISE, with plated harness complete.

March 9. 18—

FOR SALE,

THE FARM,

LATELY owned by JOSEPH BREWSTER, deceased, lying on the Scotland road, one mile from the Court-House in Norwich, containing about one hundred acres, suitably divided into ploughland, mowing, pasture, orchard and wood-land.

The superior quality of its soil, and its proximity to market, render it worth the attention of the industrious Farmer.

For terms apply to the subscribers in Norwich.

Simeon Backus.
James Stedman.

Norwich, January 14, 1812. 22

FOR SALE,

A FARM,

IN the town of Otis, county of Berkshire, and commonwealth of Massachusetts, half a mile north of the Meeting-House, containing about one hundred and fifty acres. Said FARM is situated on the Turnpike Road leading from Hartford, in Connecticut, to Albany, by way of Lenox, forty-four miles from Hartford, fourteen from Lenox, and forty-four from Albany. There is a good new two story Dwelling-House on said FARM, a convenient Barn, Stabling, &c. and other out houses. Also, a convenient merchant's Store, which has a good trade; the house is improved as a tavern, is an excellent stand, has as good a run of custom as any on the road. The land is a good strong soil, and about fifty or sixty acres under improvement, well watered by small streams and springs, and is on Farmington River. Said FARM will be sold on very advantageous terms to the purchaser. For further particulars enquire of

WILLIAM S. HART, Esq.

of Norwich, or the subscriber on the premises.

JOSEPH T. CUMMINGS.

Otis, Dec. 6, 1811. 8—

To Let,

AND *possession given immediately, the large and convenient*

DWELLING HOUSE,

pleasantly situated on the west side of the river Thames, on the new road leading to New London, one mile from Norwich Landing, with one acre of Land, Barn, and other out houses.

For further particulars enquire of

THOMAS BUSHNELL,

near the premises.

Oct. 8. 48—tf—

ORIGINAL STAINED

NORWICH COURIER.

WEDNESDAY. APRIL 29, 1812. *NORWICH*, (CONN.) PRINTED BY RUSSELL HUBBARD—AT HIS OFFICE IN *CHELSEA*. [VOL. XVI. No. 25.

FRANCIS A. PERKINS,
OFFERS FOR SALE,
Blue Printed, Mulberry, Blue Lined,
Brown Lined, Edged and China
DINING SETTS:
China and Fancy
TEA SETTS,
a great variety of patterns—an assortment of
China and Fancy
TEA CUPS AND SAUCERS.
An assortment
COFFEE CUPS AND SAUCERS,
TOYS, A VARIETY.
elegant Fancy
PITCHERS, &c.
an assortment of
LOOKING-GLASSES,
Plain and Gilt Frames, of all sizes, from 6 to 30 inches.
SETTS OF TEA TRAYS.
A new supply of FLOWER POTS, from 25 cents, to 3 dollars per pair.
Also, a large assortment of
EARTHEN AND GLASS WARE,
on better terms than it can be bought in New-York or Boston.
ASSORTED CRATES, as imported.
Rum, Sugar, and Molasses, per Hhd. or bbl.
October 15. —44

FOR sale cheap, by the subscriber, for prompt pay,
10 Bbls. Mess Pork,
600 Wt. Lard in firkins,
500 do. Hams,
18 Boxes Mould Candles, 6 & 8,
10 Barrels Muscovado and clayed Sugar,
2 kegs pure Ginger,
4 Bags Green Coffee,
2 do. Pepper and Pimento,
1 Hhd. & 2 Bbls. Country Gin,
130 Pair men's thick Shoes, suitable for a W. I. market,
30 do. do. Boots,
Clover Seed,
Lath and Shingle Nails,
An assortment of Leather,
A good assortment of Groceries, at retail.
JOHN LATHROP.
Who will pay cash for 40 bushels CORN,
800 Wt. New-Milk Cheese,
And the highest price in cash for Green CALF-SKINS.
Mch 17, 1812. 20—

R. HUNTINGTON & CO.
HAVE JUST RECEIVED AND NOW OFFER FOR SALE,
LOW FOR PROMPT PAYMENT:
2 Boxes Brown Havanna Sugar,
11 Barrels Muscovado do.
1 Pipe Cyder Brandy,
1 Chest Hyson Skin Tea,
1 Barrel Elephant Oil, equal to sperm. for Lamps,
3 Boxes Muscatell Raisins,
10,800 American Segars,
2 Casks Real Ginger,
Tar,
Wheat and Rye Flour,
Corn and Rye Meal, etc. etc. etc.
Also,
A consignment of
5 Hhds. sweet flavored Rum,
2 Hhds. Good Molasses.
April 11. 23—

LYMAN BREWER
HAS JUST RECEIVED
3 Hhds. good retailing Molasses,
1 Bbl. Cogniac Brandy,
500 lb. Smyrna Raisins,
1 Box Lump Sugar.
April 14. 23—

MOLASSES, &c.
20 Hhds. good retailing Molasses,
1 Chest Souchong Tea,
1 do. Bohea, do.
1 Bag Alspice,
For sale by
WM. PEABODY.
April 14. 23—

CASH
WILL be paid for CORN, RYE, FLAXSEED and WHITE OAK HHDS.
Two Shillings cash for good new seasoned Flour Barrels, delivered at the Norwich Mills.
WM. WILLIAMS JR. *& Co,*
Dec. 31. 8—

FOUND,
A BANK BILL.
G. GODDARD.
April 10, 1812. 23—

Garden Seeds.

Joseph Huntington
HAS JUST RECEIVED FROM THE QUAKERS, A FRESH SUPPLY OF
GARDEN SEEDS,
among which are,
EARLY Golden Hotspur Peas, Early June do. Early Carlton do. North-Haven do. White Marrowfat do. Latish Strawberry Dwarf do. string do. Early six week Dwarf Beans, Early speckled Dwarf do. Cranberry pole do. Kidney pole do. Blue Cranberry do. Red Onion, Yellow do. White do. Blood Beet, Lemon Carrot, English Parsnip, Long Cucumber Early or Short do. Dutch Summer Squash, Crookneck Winter do. Large Winter do. White head Lettuce, Speckled do Province do. Double Peppergrass, Salmon Radish, Scarlet do Drumhead Cabbage, Winter do. Green Savoy do. Yellow do. do. Red do. Early Yorkshire do. Flat Turnip, Long do. French Turnip, Sage, Cayenne Pepper, Squash Pepper, Burnett, Solid Celery, Summer Savory, Parsley, Asparagus, Watermelon, Muskmelon, &c.
Norwich, April 1st. 1812. 21—6w—

GARDEN-SEEDS
FROM THE QUAKERS.
EARLY and late Peas, several kinds; white and red Onion; long and short Cucumber; Lettuce; Double Peppergrass; Salmon Radish; several kinds early and late Cabbage; Summer Squash; early Turnip; Asparagus; Red Pepper; Red Beet, &c. &c.
FOR SALE BY
SAMUEL TYLER.
MARCH 17. 12

GARDEN SEEDS,
JUST received from the first Seedsman in New-York and for sale, viz:
Peas, Cabbage, Lettuce, Beet, Carrot, Celery, Parsley, Cucumber, Mellon, Pepper, Sweet Marjarum, Thyme, Radish, Early Turnip, Early Cauliflower, Red and White Onion, &c
GRASS SEEDS.
Herds Grass, Red Clover, and Red Top.
D. RIPLEY.
Norwich, March 23, 1812. 20—

CLOVER & FLAX-SEED.
JOSEPH H. STRONG
HAS for sale at his store, CLOVER and FLAX-SEED, that has been wet, at a reduced price.
ALSO,
RED CLOVER-SEED, of the first quality.
He likewise expects to receive this week some Long-Island FLAX-SEED, clean for sowing.
Norwich, April 7, 1812. 22—

COD-FISH.
SIXTY quintals Cod-fish, of the Harriot's Cargo.
30 do. do. English.
Dunn'd and of superior quality for table or exportation
FOR SALE BY
C. EELLS.
Norwich, September, 10. 44

FOR SALE
BY THE SUBSCRIBER,
1 Military Coat,
2 Guns and Cartridge Boxes.
JOSEPH KINNEY.
Norwich, April 7. 22—

MILITARY.
THE SUBSCRIBER HAS JUST RECEIVED A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT
SILVER plated, and Brass mounted Swords, Epaulettes, Cockades, Priming Wires, Brushes, &c. &c.
JUDAH HART.
Chelsea, April 13th, 1812. 23—

MILLINERY.
Miss Wright
RESPECTFULLY informs the ladies of Norwich and the neighboring towns, that she has removed into main street, between the store of Mr. *Samuel Avery & Son*, and that of Mr. *Joseph H. Strong*, where she constantly receives the newest fashions from New-York.
Hats, Caps and Bonnets of every description, made and altered on reasonable terms. Gowns fitted or made, and Umbrellas covered on the shortest notice. All favors will be gratefully acknowledged.
April 13, 1812. 24—3w—

FLOUR,
Warranted Genuine,
MANUFACTURED at the Norwich Mills, constantly for sale for the proprietors, (for cash only) by
ERASTUS COIT *& Co.*
Norwich, Jan. 6, 1812. 9—

SPOKE TIMBER WANTED.
JAMES F. BROWN will pay a generous price for 20 set chaise spokes, if delivered soon.
Likewise,
Wanted, ¾ inch White wood boards, clear.
Dec. 25. 7—

PUBLIC ACTS
FOR FORMING AND CONDUCTING THE
MILITARY FORCE
OF THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT.
To which is added,
GENERAL ORDERS,
ESTABLISHING A UNIFORM DRESS.
ALSO,
Per gross doz. or single,
LORD'S MILITARY CATECHISM.
For sale at the Norwich Book Store, by
RUSSELL HUBBARD.
April 20.

Wanted at the
NORWICH MILLS,
THREE or four Journeymen Coopers. To those that can come well recommended, steady employ will be given, and generous wages paid.
CASH
and the highest price will be paid at said MILLS, for
4000 hhds. Hoop Poles.
Said Poles must be cut this month, and delivered by the first of April next.
WM. WILLIAMS, Jun. & CO.
March 10. 18

A few thousand feet
CHERRY BOARDS, PLANK AND SCANTLING,
Well seasoned, and of a superior quality, for sale by
STEPHEN B. ALLYN.
Norwich, March 17, 1812. 19

BOOTS AND SHOES.
THE SUBSCRIBER
RESPECTFULLY informs the Gentlemen and Ladies of Norwich, and the adjacent towns, that he has commenced the *Boot and Shoe-making business*, at the Store lately occupied by CALEB WOODWORTH, opposite to KINNEY'S HOTEL; where he intends to carry on the business in its different branches Gentlemen's Boots, and Ladies' Morocco Shoes, of various colors and of the newest fashion may be had on the shortest notice.
ABEL MALISON.
Norwich, April 13, 1812. 23—

SUBSCRIBERS FOR
SCOTT'S FAMILY BIBLE,
ARE requested to call and take their Books.
R. HUBBARD.
April 21.

CERTIFICATE.
Extract of a letter from Nathaniel Barrell, Esq. of York, in the district of Maine, to Daniel Humphreys, Esq. of Portsmouth.
I CONFINE myself to the benefit received from your present of Rogers's Balsam; I call it Balsam because it has infused new life, into your old friend, who had become very feeble from a racking dry cough which had continued for weeks.—The effect of this cough was the loss of all relish for food by day, and of natural rest by night. But it was happily checked by one portion of Vegetable Pulmonic Detergent; insomuch, that after sleeping well, I took my food with relish the next day The effect of three cakes was that my cough was removed, and I have since enjoyed my usual state of health-equal to that of any part of my life for 20 years past, I can walk six miles with very little fatigue, and ride on horseback double that distance with ease. These circumstances, I think ought to excite something like praise of the Inventor of this excellent medicine, which according to the mind of an old man now in his eightieth year, cannot be too highly spoken of—In this view you are at liberty to make such use of what I have written on this subject as you may think proper, for,
Your friend,
[Signed] NATHANIEL BARRELL.
YORK, Oct. 9, 1811.

The above Medicine for sale by DWIGHT RIPLEY and SAMUEL TYLER, Norwich.

FIRE INSURANCE.
THE Hartford Fire Insurance Company have appointed JONATHAN G. W. TRUMBULL, Esq. of Norwich, their Surveyor for said town, and its neighborhood—who is also authorized to receive proposals for Insurance against loss by Fire, in behalf of said Company.
WALTER MITCHEL, *Secretary.*
Hartford, Dec. 17, 1810. 7—

THE subscriber wishes to take an APPRENTICE at the Black-Smith's trade, one from fifteen to seventeen years of age, and who has been habituated to an industrious life will be preferred.
JEDEDIAH BARSTOW.
Preston, Jewett's-city, March 31, 1812. 21—4

THE SUBSCRIBER
IS under the necessity of earnestly soliciting those indebted to him to settle their accounts immediately, as it is impossible for him to carry on business without receiving pay, under his circumstances; he is convinced that any good man will need but a hint, and no matter how soon the slack are compelled to pay,
LEWIS WARREN.
North Stonington, April 18, 1812. —24

NOTICE.
WM. WILLIAMS Jun. & Co. request those who have demands against them or W. W. jr. to present them immediately for payment.
Persons indebted to them must attend to a settlement or be sued.
April 22. 24—

Congressional.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 15.

MR. Mitchill presented a petition praying permission to import goods purchased prior to the President's proclamation of November 1810. Referred to the committee of the whole house, who have that subject under consideration.

Mr. Seybert presented the memorial of 145 merchants of Philadelphia praying permission to import goods, wares, and merchandize from Great-Britain in payment of debts due them in that country, referred to the same committee.

Mr. Calhoun from the committee of Foreign Relations, reported a bill authorising the departure of ships and vessels from the ports and harbors of the United States in certain cases.—Read twice and referred to the committee of the whole house.

Mr. Sturges had leave of absence from Monday next till the end of the session.

The doors were closed about half past 2 o'clock and remained closed till past 3 o'clock, when they were again opened, and it appeared the injunction of secrecy was then taken from the Embargo Law No. 2, which is given in this day's Courier.

THURSDAY, APRIL 16.

Mr. Wheaton offered a protest, resolution and other papers respecting the capture by the French in January last, of the brig Comet, owned by John and James Howland, of New-Bedford, Mass. bound from Savannah to England, laden with pine timber and staves. The Comet, after being captured in the English channel, and the French privateer that captured her, were pursued by a British vessel: the Comet, was run on shore on the French coast and lost. The crew was robbed even of most of their clothes; most of them imprisoned and very ill treated.

Mr. Wheaton observed that if this capture did not prove the continuance of the Berlin and Milan decrees, they must convince the most slowly assenting that other French decrees were in operation, of worse principle, or rather perhaps of no principle. He moved, after they were read, that they should be referred to the Secretary of State.

Mr. Bassett objected.—There was no proof of American property.

Mr. Wheaton said there was, he presumed sufficient evidence.

Mr. Gold remarked that it was seized as neutral property: there was no allegation to the contrary.

Mr. Alston would not refer it, because the owners expressed no such wish.

Mr. M'Kim wondered why the solemn secrecy of the house should be needed, if it was to go to the department of state. If fit to go there, he would not send it there, because it had first come to the house.

Mr. Quincy remarked, that it was not a mere private question; it has connexion with the state of our foreign relations. Why try to hide from the public eye what is notorious to all our merchants, that, if the Berlin and Milan decrees are not in operation, other decrees are, by which our vessels are burnt and property destroyed? Why refuse evidence of this?

After further debate the motion to refer the papers to the Secretary of State, was carried by a large majority.

FRIDAY, APRIL 17.

On motion of Mr. Calhoun, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Bassett in the chair, on the bill for authorising the departure of ships and vessels from the ports and harbors of the United States in certain cases. No objections being made to the bill, it was reported to the house.

Mr. Pitkin enquiring the object of the bill Mr. Calhoun stated that vessels chartered by the United States, might now be detained by the embargo; and that such a case had occurred in relation to a vessel chartered by the United States, and bound to Algiers. To such cases this bill would apply a remedy.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

On motion of Mr. Wright, the house went into committee of the whole, Mr. Desha in the chair, on a bill to establish an ordnance department. In the course of the reading of the bill,

Mr. Wright stated to the committee of the whole that the bill was drafted in pursuance of a project transmitted from the war department and drawn up, he believed, after consultation with the commander in chief, Gen. Dearborn. The utility of such a department he said was demonstrable, and it had been proved by experience to be necessary.

Mr. D. R. Williams moved to strike out the first section of the bill, urging in support of the motion that the object did not warrant the expenditure attendant on the establishment of a new department; that the duties assigned to this department were such as peculiarly attached to the quarter-master's department; and that it was establishing, without occasion, new offices, and creating a department where no necessity existed. It would be, he said, quite as rational to make the door-keeper of

this House the head of a department.

Mr. Wright replied; impressing on the House the necessity of the proposed establisment, and the propriety of according assent to such an organization of the army, as the proper officers had recommended, unless very strong reasons could be adduced against them.

Mr. Tallmadge concurred in the motion to strike out the first section of the bill, and spoke at length in support of it. He admitted the necessity of some such officer as superintendant of ordnance to whom returns should be made, and at whose hands the state of the ordnance might be at any time required; but it would unnecessarily encumber the operations of the army, &c. to burthen it with such an establishment as this. Mr. T stated the practice of the Revolutionary army in this respect, &c.

The question on striking out the first section was decided in the affirmative by a large majority; and

The committee rose and reported the bill.

A motion was made by Mr. D. R. Williams to recommit the bill to the committee who reported it, with a view to changing the nature of the arrangements proposed.

The bill was so recommitted.

On motion of Mr. Calhoun, the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole—Mr. Breckenridge in the chair, on the bill making further provision for the army of the U. States.

An ineffectual attempt was made by Mr. Wright to procure an amendment to the bill going to place all the military officers of the U. States of the same grade on equal footing as to pay and emoluments. The mover stated that at present the brigadier-general of the old army the oldest brigadier (Gen. Wilkinson) received much less pay than those on the two additional establishments. The amendment was rejected on the ground of its inapplicability and irrelevance to the present bill, being properly a subject of distinct consideration.

Further amendments were made to the bill; which was then reported to the House.

Mr. Wright renewed in substance the amendment he had proposed in committee, which was again negatived.

Mr. Sheffey moved to strike out that section of the bill which authorises the appointment of two additional major-generals, and four additional brigadier-generals, whenever in the President's opinion the public service shall require.

This question was widely debated. In support of the provision, it was said that the number of officers now authorised was not greater than was absolutely necessary to command the troops; and cases might occur in the progress of a war, in which the regulars under an inferior command might be embodied with the militia or volunteers, and it might be necessary to appoint an officer to take the command. Separate detachments might also be made from the main army, requiring more general officers than at present belonging to the army. On the other hand, it was contended that the militia must be commanded by their own officers; that they cannot constitutionally be superseded by any officer to be appointed over them, and therefore this clause could not be defended by the argument urged to support it; moreover it was not proper to vest so great a discretionary power in the Executive, &c.

After much debate and some warmth—

On motion of Mr. Lacock the bill was ordered to lie on the table.

The bill this day ordered to be engrossed, was read a third time and passed,

And the House adjourned to Monday. 41 to 41, the Speaker declaring himself in the affirmative.

MONDAY, APRIL 20.

Sundry petitions were presented and referred

Mr. Seybert presented a petition of sundry merchants, praying a suspension of the non-importation act.

Mr. Mitchill presented a similar petition from sundry merchants of New-York, a reference of which petition was moved to the committee of the whole to whom is referred the bill on that subject.

Mr. Lowndes assented to the reference of the petition—but took this opportunity to state that he himself had no intention, and he believed his friends had not, of moving the order of the day; and added that whilst he thought the adoption of the measure would be wise and beneficial, the useless agitation of it (and he was convinced the agitation of it at this time would be useless and improper) could neither benefit the public or those particularly concerned. He should therefore not call up the bill—and if its consideration should be moved by any other gentleman, he should vote against taking it up.

A message was received from the Senate, announcing the death of the Vice President of the United States, and the resolution they had adopted.

The House agreed to consider the joint resolution as above stated.

Mr. Tallmadge said, it was assuredly not from any want of respect to the memory of the patriot deceased, that some member from the State of New-York did not on this occasion address the chair—At their request, and being himself a native citizen of the State of New-York, and having served particularly and on honorable occasions in the revolutionary war with the gentleman whose death was now announced—having long known his services and merits both as a soldier and statesman, he took the liberty, in behalf of the Delegation from New-York, to move a concurrence in the resolution of the Senate.

The House unanimously concurred—and Messrs. Tallmadge, Mitchill, Gold, Stow and Macon, were appointed a committee on their part to act with the committee of the Senate.

And the House adjourned to meet at 9 o'clock to-morrow to receive the report of the joint committee on the subject.

IN SENATE.

MONDAY, APRIL 20.

The President (Mr. Crawford) addressed the Senate as follows:—

"GENTLEMEN,

Upon me devolves the painful duty of announcing to the Senate the death of our venerable fellow citizen George Clinton, Vice President of the United States. By this afflictive dispensation of Divine Providence the Senate is deprived of a President rendered dear to each of its members by the dignity and impartiality with which he has so long presided over their deliberations, and the nation bereaved of one of the brightest luminaries of its glorious revolution."

On motion of Mr. Smith of N. Y. that the Senate come to the following resolution:

"The Senate being informed of the decease of their distinguished fellow-citizen George Clinton, Vice President of the United States—

"Do resolve, That a committee be appointed jointly with such as may be appointed on the part of the House of Representatives to consider and report measures proper to manifest the public respect for the memory of the deceased, and expressive of the deep regret of the Congress of the United States on the loss of a citizen so highly respected and revered."

The resolution was unanimously agreed to—and Messrs. Smith, of N. Y. Smith, of Md. German, Gilman and Bradley appointed a committee accordingly.

And the house adjourned.

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, MARCH 12.

IT is said, in an Opposition Paper, that *Blue and Buff* are no longer the hues of the Fox party, but *Grey*. So far as their *principles* are concerned, there may be truth in what they say, but then it is *French Grey*.—If, however, they mean to signify their devotion to a certain Nobleman, the distinction is enough to make Lord Grenville lose all *color*.

We hear that another breach of trust, has taken place within these few days. It is stated that a person belonging to the Stock Exchange, has absconded with property to the amount of 20,000*l.* and upwards. Previous to his leaving town, he told his friends he was going to Bath for a few days, a circumstance which occasioned no suspicion. The confidence placed in his integrity and responsibility was such, that although he was absent from business upwards of a week, it created not the smallest uneasiness The first alarm excited among persons who had property in his hands, was, the intelligence that he had taken his departure from Liverpool to America, carrying with him two of his children. He has left behind his wife and another child, who it is supposed are to follow him.

LIVERPOOL, MARCH 14.

French Prize Court.—The following letter has, within these few days, been received from an American gentleman at Paris, by a merchant of London:—"No condemnation of American vessels have, for some time past, taken place at the Court of Prizes under the Berlin and Milan Decrees. The Emperor has created a new Ministry for the direction specially of commerce and Manufactures The Director-General of the Customs has been appointed Minister, and his powers are very extensive. Affairs which formerly appertained to the Bureau of the Minister of the Interior, are now under the direction of the Count de Sussy (this new Minister,) and the Court of Prizes is little more than a mere Court of Report to him. He makes the *final Report*, which is submitted to the Emperor in his Council of Commerce, and as *that* may be favorable or unfavorable, his Majesty generally decides.—When confiscation is ordered, it is in vain to attempt to learn the points under which it has taken place—the fact only is announced to the unfortunate sufferer. Several vessels, taken in the Baltic, (part of them loaded with the produce only of the soil of the United States) were confiscated some months since—it was supposed under the allegation that they could not enter the Baltic except under British convoy, so that they had in some manner, relation with England.—The Captains and Supercargoes were left, however to guess at the cause of their confiscation."

LONDON MARCH 10.

The second edition of a Dublin paper of Saturday, states, that "The General commanding at Cove, has transmitted, by express, to government, an account, that the Spaniards had taken Tarragona by assault, and put the garrison, 3000 men, to the sword." [No such account has reached ministers.]

The Marchioness of Buckingham, breathed her last on Monday nigh last.

All the detachments belonging to regiments in Portugal, are to be immediately embarked for their respective regiments.

It was mentioned a few days since, that the despatches from Mr. Russel to Joel Barlow, sent by way of Morlaix, had been intercepted. We now find by a gentleman from that port, that the same trick has been played Mr. Barlow, in respect to his own despatches to Mr. Russel, and the communication between these Public Envoys has been, on this account, we believe, wholly suspended.—But, Bonaparte loves the Americans!

MARCH 19.

Sailing of the Orient Squadron.

Advices have been received at the Admiralty that the enemy's squadron of four sail of the line and two corvettes, which escaped from L'Orient on the 9th inst. was seen and kept company with by his Majesty's ship Diana, 36 guns, Captain Ferris, on the 9th and the whole of the 10th. On the latter day she fell in with his Majesty's ship Pompee, 80 guns, and late in the evening she discovered two sail, apparently of the line, standing in pursuit of the French squadron. On the morning of the 11th, the Diana being in lat. 48 15. N long 5. 58 W. a firing was heard in the N. W. which capt. Ferris calculated to be the French and the two ships that were in pursuit of them.

Sir Richard King writes on the 11th, in lat. 48. N. long. 5 46 W. Ushant, bearing E. by N. 1-2 N. distant 23 miles, that he had fallen in with his Majesty's Sloop Myrtle, who had communicated to him by telegraph, that the Orient squadron were seen on the 10th, twenty leagues N. W. of Ushant, on the starboard tack, wind N. E. his Majesty's ships Tremendous and Poictiers being to windward of them. Sir Richard King, with the Bulwark, Northumberland, and Colossus, was proceeding off Brest.

Price of stocks this day at 12—Consols 60 1-2—5 per cent. 90 1-2.

LIVERPOOL, MARCH 21.

On the important subjects of the warlike rumours and military movements in the North of Europe, we have little additional information of any value. We are again told that Bonaparte is about to put himself at the head of 200,000 men, which is to march towards the Oder and the Vistula; that the Russians are marching southward, while the French are marching northward, and that Prussia is about to take the field with 120,000 men. This last article partakes so much of the marvellous, that it is almost sufficient of itself to discredit all the other accounts with which it is associated. All these reports, however, want the stamp of authenticity and the confirmation of facts, before they can be admitted as any just ground of political speculation. We anxiously hope that a Northern war will be averted; for, if undertaken at this crisis, it is almost certain to end in the additional aggrandizement of France, and the further humiliation of the rest of Europe.

Price of supf. flour, 77 to 79s. per 240 lbs.

DUBLIN, MARCH 30.

Regarding the news of the North, we have nothing more recent than what the reader collected from Napoleon's State documents. There is one circumstance, however, which we deem it worthy to notice. It is said that at Napoleon's Levee, which is described as highly magnificent, the Ambassadors from all nations were present, except the Russian Plenipotentiary. A strong fact; and worthy serious reflection.

Letters from Paris of the 13th, mentions that Bonaparte still remained in the capital, but his departure was shortly expected.

Lord Melville is officially announced First Lord of the Admiralty.

The hottest press that has taken place for some years in Dublin was on the river on Thursday night; and a number of fine able-bodied seamen were procured for the service.

It is again said Bonaparte has left Paris appointing a Regency, and sending the Empress and his son to Vienna.

By the despatches of Ballasteros, it appears he has repulsed at Pradol de Rey a division of the enemy.

Some additional letters have been received from Corunna, to the date of the 17th instant; from these we learn, that a considerable quantity of arms have been delivered to the Chieftains of the forces in Gallicia and its neighborhood, and that the activity of the English, in this important particular, had given great satisfaction to the provincial government.

Shipwrecks along the coast of England, have been unusually numerous during the late storm.

RUMOUR.

A rumour was circulated in London, on the 29th March, that *Cadiz* had been captured by the French. The news is said to have come from Paris, but no traces of probability or sources through which it was received, could be found.

LONDON, MARCH 21.

Prince Regent's Court. Yesterday, soon after one o'clock his Royal Highness the Prince Regent held a Court at Carlton House, when the Marquis of Winchester, as Groom of the Stole, the Earl of Yarmouth, as Vice Chamberlain, and Colonel M'Mahon, as Keeper of the Privy Purse and Private Secretary, were introduced and sworn into his Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, and took their places at the Board accordingly.

LAW.

AN ACT to prohibit the exportation of specie, goods, wares and merchandize for a limited time.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That it shall not be lawful, during the continuance of the act entitled "An act laying an embargo on all the ships and vessels in the ports and harbors of the United States for a limited time," to export from the United States or the territories thereof, in any matter whatever, any specie, nor any goods, wares or merchandize of foreign or domestic growth or manufacture—and if any person shall, with intent to evade this law, export or attempt to export any specie, goods, wares or merchandize from the United States or the territories thereof, either by land or water, such specie, goods, wares or merchandize, together with the vessel, boat, raft, cart, waggon, sleigh or other carriage in which the same shall have been exported or attempted to be exported, shall, together with the tackel, apparel, horses, mules and oxen, be forfeited, and the owner or owners of such specie, goods, wares or merchandize and every other person knowingly concerned in such prohibited exportation, on conviction thereof, shall each respectively forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding ten thousand dollars for every such offence—Provided, however, that nothing in this section contained shall be construed to prevent the departure of vessels, which, according to the act last above-mentioned, are or may be permitted to depart in the manner and under the restrictions provided by the said act.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the President of the United States or such other person as he shall have empowered for that purpose, to employ any part of the land or naval forces, or militia of the United States, or the territories thereof, as may be judged necessary, for the purpose of preventing the illegal departure of any ship or vessel, or the illegal exportation of any specie, or of any goods, wares, or merchandize contrary to the provisions of this, or of the last abovementioned act, and for the purpose of detaining, taking possession of, and keeping in custody, any such ship or vessel, specie, goods, wares or merchandize.

Sec. 3 And be it further enacted, That all penalties and forfeitures, incurred by virtue of this act, shall and may be prosecuted, sued for, and recovered and distributed, and be mitigated and remitted in the manner provided by the act entitled "An act laying an embargo on all the ships and vessels in the ports and harbors of the United States for a limited time," and also, that the penalties and forfeitures incurred by virtue of this act may be recovered subsequently to the expiration thereof, in the same manner as if this act had continued in full force and virtue.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
WM. H. CRAWFORD,
President of the Senate pro-tempore.

April 14, 1812.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

Domestic Intelligence.

COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON-CITY, APRIL 20.

THOMAS Pinkney of South-Carolina, has accepted the appointment of Major-General. On the question of a reference of the petition from many merchants of New-York, respecting the expected partial Importation act, Mr. Lowndes candidly declared, he had no expectation of its passage in any shape. None is entertained here.

APRIL 21.

It is with feelings of unmixed veneration for the character of the Revolutionary Hero, the Patriot and Statesman, combined in one, that we announce that the venerable *GEORGE CLINTON IS NO MORE*. He expired at nine o'clock yesterday morning, at his lodgings in this city, after an illness of about four weeks continuance.

Immediately after the annunciation of the above melancholy event, both Houses of Congress adjourned. They meet to-morrow morning earlier than usual, to receive the report of their joint committee, and authorise necessary arrangements for the funeral obsequies.—*Nat. Int.*

MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE, APRIL 21.

Yesterday morning Gen. Dearborn left this city in the Philadelphia packet. Various rumors have since been spread to encrease the apprehension of war.—It is said he is on his way to Albany, where he expects to collect a force of 5000 men by the 1st of May, when he is to advance to the frontiers of Canada. The non-importation law, it is added, will remain unaltered with the consent of a large majority; and about the middle of the week, letters of marque will be authorised, which will be promptly followed by a declaration of war. We have good reason to believe that these dreadful accounts and prophecies have been propagated by Mr. Dearborn, and we leave them with our readers upon his credibility and means of information.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 21.

Accounts from Bayonne, in France, say, that by the conversation of the French, it would appear that the Emperor and army were heartily tired of the war in Spain, where the army has suffered amazingly, that they had given up the idea of conquering that country, that the emperor was drawing most of his old soldiers, and those he supposed veteran regiments out of Spain, and sending them towards Russia, and their places were, in some measure, supplied by new conscripts, and it was said that the French were fortifying some posts near the frontiers, which they meant to hold, till the Emperor had settled the account with the Emperor of Russia, when he would return and overrun Spain—in the mean time the war that was to be carried on in Spain would be only a war of Posts.

NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK, APRIL 20.

Arrived schooner Swift, Catlin, 60 days from Algesiras—wine to Cornthwaith and Carey. March 35, lat. 39, 9, long. 61. 31, was brought to by the French brig of war Mameluke, forming part of a squadron of two frigates and self, who left France the beginning of Jan. last; parted from her companions in the night of the 19th in a heavy gale—They came on board the Swift examined her papers, and took the register off, declaring her a good prize. After taking out 3 casks of wine, they gave an instrument of writing purporting to be a condemnation under their orders "to capture and destroy all vessels to or from enemies ports;" and giving up one half of the vessel to captain Catlin and crew, the other half to captain Delille and crew of the late schr. Polly, from Newburyport for St. Barts. (which they had captured and burnt;) they put on board 12 souls, Capt Delille and all his crew, the mate and two hands belonging to the brig Joan, from Porto Rico, of and bound to Portsmouth, N. H. Robert Ramsay and Robert Shew, passengers in the British brig Briton, from Liverpool bound to Tortola, and three Portuguese belonging to a large richly laden ship from Brazil bound to Lisbon, all which they had destroyed; they had taken and burnt fourteen sail of different nations, four of which were Americans. On the 8th of April, being almost out of every kind of provisions, &c. made a sail about 12 or 14 miles distant, standing to the westward, being calm, 5 of the persons put on board by the Frenchman and one of the Swift's crew, determined upon taking the long boat, and left the schooner against the entreaties of the Capt. and others on board, in quest of the sail for provisions. They were Mr. Moody, mate of the Joan, Mr. Francis, mate of the Polly, a Portuguese, boatswain of the ship burnt, two of the Polly's and Joan's crews, and one of the Swift's. They were out of sight of the schooner an hour after they left her, but expected they reached the sail; a breeze sprung up in the night, but the next morning saw nothing of the sail or boat; cruised sometime for them. On the 9th in lat. 34, 25, long. 72, 30, spoke schooner Packet, Murphy, from Baltimore for Jamaica, who generously supplied us with provisions. On 2d April, lat. 29, 20, fell in with the wreck of a vessel, bottom up, about 150 tons burthen, red ochre bottom, and quite clean, the sea running high was unable to make further observations.

Captain Delille, of the Polly, was on the 21st of March, in lat. 17, 26, long. 59, 50. During the time he was on board the brig they boarded three or four vessels which they let pass, one a

ORIGINAL STAINED

sloop from the United States for Jamaica, the others not recollected. The Lieutenant Commandant Galabert, told Capt. D. that he was induced to present him with half of the Swift and cargo in consequence of his being captured bound to a friendly port—that his vessel was destroyed fearing that some of his people might give information of their being out. Captain D. was otherwise well treated by the French, who seemed reluctantly to execute the destructive orders of the Emperor.

CERTIFICATE.

Lieutenant Galabert, commanding the brig of war Mameluke, belonging to the Emperor of France, having on the 27th of March, 1812, lat. 30, long. 64, stopped the American schooner Swift, of New-York, bound from Gibraltar to Baltimore, which had touched at Algesiras, Spain; and considering that this vessel is a legal prize, agreeably to the orders of his Imperial Majesty, which include all vessels to or from the ports of the enemies of France—I have arrested said schooner, which however I release, (for peculiar reasons) on condition that one half the vessel and cargo shall belong to the captain and crew, and the other half to Mr. Delille, Capt. of the American schooner Polly (lately captured by the Mameluke) bound from the United States to St. Bartholomews, whose vessel we burnt—and said Capt. Delille is hereby entitled, as before mentioned, to half interest and benefit from said vessel; for the performance of which, I have received their words of honor.

J. M. GALABERT.

APRIL 21.

Extract of a Letter from Port-au-Prince, dated March 10, 1812, to a Gentleman in this City.

"I have to communicate to you the agreeable news, that Jeremie, and all that district, have revolted against General Borgella, and declared in favor of President Petion Aux-Cayes, and the other ports, will, of course, be obliged to do the same. This event took place on the 6th. We shall now have coffee and logwood coming up from those quarters in great abundance."

APRIL 23.

TREMENDOUS EARTHQUAKE.

Our Baltimore Correspondent, having favored us with a proof-sheet of the Federal Gazette, enables us to anticipate the following melancholy particulars of an Earthquake at Carraccas, Laguira, &c.

"By Capt. Betts, from Laguira, we learn, that on the 26th of March, at 4 o'clock, P. M. there was a severe shock of an *Earthquake*, which destroyed nearly the whole of the city of Carraccas, and all the town of Laguira, with all the neighboring villages—ten thousand people were buried in the ruins; two thousand five hundred in Laguira—one American only perished, viz.—Mr. Crowell, of New-York. Four shocks were heard and felt on the night following, not heavy enough to do any damage. On the 27th, the survivors were employed in digging the dead from under the ruins, putting them in large lighters, carrying them outside of the shipping, and burying them in the sea. On the 28th, the sea was so rough as to prevent them taking the dead off—then they built a large fire near the wharf, and commenced burning them, and burned about forty at a time in one fire. On the 29th, the stench had become so bad that they quit digging the dead from under the ruins. All the survivors pitched tents on the plains of Magetere. On the 4th of April, there was a very hard shock, which made the vessels tremble as if they had been on a reef of rocks in a heavy sea—and from on board the Independence, we could see the mountains move like a ship in a heavy sea, and large pieces scaling off them. At half past 5, the Independence sailed so that we could not tell what damage had been done.

"Robert K. Lowry Esq. writes from Laguira, under date of 3d instant, and mentions the confusion and dismay as indescribable; following the destruction by earthquake, is a terrible scene of robbery. He was preparing to sail immediately, with what he could snatch from the hands of plunderers, to Porto Cavello, which had escaped the shock."

Extract of a letter from a Merchant in Laguira to his Correspondent in New-York, dated April 1st.

"You will perceive by this that I am still alive, although the danger and misery we have all been in since my last are beyond conception. On the 26th ult. at 4 P. M. we had an earthquake here, which has completely ruined this part of the province. Not a house is standing that any person would venture to remain in a single hour, and nine-tenths of the town are level with the ground. From twenty-five hundred to three thousand persons, it is calculated, have lost their lives. Caraccas has shared the same fate. I was there at the time the dreadful catastrophe happened, and escaped by running from the house into a large court yard in which nothing could fall upon me, where I remained until in was over. We had one or more shocks every day since.

"There is not a house in Laguira, nor more than fifty in the whole city of Caraccas, but will have to be pulled down, or the places completely abandoned, which latter I think will be the case, and cities and towns built in places adjacent and of wood. Ten thousand lives are said to be lost in Caraccas; but it is impossible to tell to a certainty. They have been digging out the bodies ever since, and burning them. It is shocking to see, at the close of the day, heads, arms, and legs, that have been left unburnt, as the fire dies away; and the stench is terrible. Every person is ordered out of Caraccas, except laborers, to avoid a pestilence. Three-fourths of the wealth of Caraccas are lost; and, as no day has yet passed without a shock, we are waiting with fear and trembling to know when it will be entirely over, or what the effect of the next shock will be. All foreigners, and every person having the means, are leaving the place for the islands and elsewhere. There is a report that Porto-Cavello is safe. If so, numbers will flock to it: but a long time will be required to make it a place of extensive business. I should have left this with others, had I not thought it my duty to stay to attend to your interest. What is your loss, it is impossible for me to say. Two American vessels have arrived since, and the Government has seized them, but they will be allowed to go to Porto-Cavello; they are addressed to Mr. Lowrey, and he goes with them.

"Lumber and provisions will sell well here; the former will be in great demand for some time to build with, as the people now live in an open common. I write this on my lap."

APRIL 24.

The frigates President and Essex, went to sea yesterday, on a cruise to the Southward.

APRIL 25.

It appears by Secretary Gallatin's report of the 14th inst. that Congress have during the present session, appropriated 17 millions of Dollars. The loaning system commences on the first of May—eleven millions are *new* to be raised.

A letter from Washington, dated on Tuesday evening, says the funeral of the Vice-President was attended that afternoon by a vast concourse, including the Members of both Houses of Congress, Officers of Government, and people from adjacent towns.

Congress resolved that the Speaker's chair be shrouded in black during the remainder of the session, and that the Members wear crape for one month.

EXTRACT TO THE EDITOR.

WASHINGTON, APRIL 21.

The committee of foreign relations have been, it is said, very busily engaged for some time; and, that finding those restrictive systems become so odious, have determined to make a decided appeal to the war spirit of the house, by a speedy manifesto of their intentions.—*Columbian.*

THE COURIER.

NORWICH, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 29.

WAR! WAR! EXPECTED.

A letter received in this city from Washington, from high authority, states that it was expected a proposition would be immediately laid before Congress for a declaration of War against England.

Letters received at New-York and Boston corroborate the above.

Letters received at Boston from the Secretary of War, say "War is inevitable."

SAMUEL SNOW, Esq of Providence, is appointed Russian Consul for the State of Rhode-Island.

The Secretary at War has given official directions to the several Governors of the U. S. for the detaching, organizing and disciplining 100,000 militia, to be held in readiness to march at a "*moment's warning.*"

Translated for the Federal Gazette.

HAYTI.

PROCLAMATION.

HENRY, by the grace of God, and the constitutional law of the State, King of Hayti, &c. &c.

To the People and Army of Hayti

HAYTIANS—An unheard of attempt, and the most atrocious treachery of some miserable miscreants, have placed in the power of the Rebels of the South, my frigate la Princesse Royal Amethist, after those traitors had laid the criminal hands upon their Admiral & some other of their officers. The consequence of this infernal enterprise (which the genius of rebellion alone could invent,) was the capture of two other of my vessels which were deceived by the false signals of the Rebels. On this occasion, as on all former ones they made use of their favorite weapon—Perfidy! Navigating [cruising] afterwards, without a commission from any legal power, that ship was captured as a pirate; for no sovereign is exempt from experiencing treason, but all are interested in punishing traitors.

I have now risen from my lethargy—my slumber was similar to that of the Lion; I am resolved to march against Port-au-Crimes, [Port-au-Prince] and reduce those Rebels to subjection. I have too long restrained the ardor of my brave soldiers; but, in so doing, did I not afford ample time to those Rebels to see into their errors? Far from profiting by it, are they not this moment dividing the Southern and Western Departments? If they so far misconprehend my munificent intentions, can I longer endure this state of things and uncertainty? In prolonging it, would they not attribute it to any other cause than the one which has heretofore been the effect of particular goodness, and motives wholly paternal on my part? Nay, I should stand culpable to my people, to my army, and to myself, were I longer to delay in reducing to obedience those districts yet disgraced by the spirit of rebellion.

Good and estimable citizens of all classes, who bend under the yoke of the Rebels—you, who see in the calamities of war, nothing but the execution of the perfidious projects of our enemies, who are eager to accomplish our destruction—be cheerful. In spite of all efforts, and in spite of the numerous enemies of Hayti, Independence shall be acknowledged—our cause shall triumph—for it is founded on justice, morality, and the eternal law of reason. Too long has Haytian blood been shed, owing to the political infatuation of your tyrants. It is finally necessary that reason and equity should triumph over errors. Place confidence in a monarch who never mistrusted any. The shrieks emanating from your sufferings have reached my ears; the moment has arrived for me to achieve your deliverence. At my appearance, rally, and unite with your brothers, who march under the banners of legitimate authority, powerful and titulary, which has the power and the will to consolidate the happiness of the Haytians. You will find pardon, security, protection and respect for your persons and property.

Planters and cultivators—Do not abandon your homes: your brothers have taken up arms only to protect you, and insure to you the fruits of your labor.

Misguided Soldiers—could you, for so long a time have remained ignorant of your real chief—the father of the soldier? Compare your situation with that of your brothers, who, until now, with regret, have treated you as enemies, but who are now ready to embrace you as their companions in arms. Hesitate no longer to abjure your error: come take your rank in the army, and become its ornament, and all shall be forgot.

I declare anew in the face of Heaven, which I always took as witness of my actions, that I shall observe the promises contained in my anterior proclamations and amnesties, in favor of those, who, without being constrained, shall become obedient I shall distinguish as I ever have done, error from crime. I shall protect the good of all colors, for I am not the sovereign of a portion, but of the whole population of Hayti; I shall treat as enemies, all those who shall make resistance; and woe to the traitors who shall persist in their rebellion!

Generals, officers subalterns & soldiers (brave & intrepid conquerors, wherever your foes have shewn themselves, interior or exterior; you who have so often beheld, at your approach, the flight of those hostile bands blinded by the spirit of rebellion, you are still the men whom I have led to victory—you shall again shew yourselves worthy of its favors!

Remember well the speech I addressed you after the glorious capture of the Mole; I then told you that you had done a great deal; but there was still a great deal to be done. Here is the moment to conquer an internal peace, and thereby fulfill a part of your glorious toils! There will then remain but one great family, whose only duty will be to stand ready to repulse any foe who should make an attempt upon its existence. But, this day it is not owing to sentiments of bitterness or hatred that I oblige you to march against those rebels; those rebels are Haytians; they are, though culpable my children—and it is most congenial to my heart, that you should treat them as such. But there cannot exist any balancing power in Hayti. The same protective laws must pervade the whole territory. It is to bring peace, to our country, it is to consolidate its happiness, that we take up arms Well! the day is arrived—I will no longer restrain your burning impetuosity—Go! your king shall guide your steps, and share as he has ever done, your fatigues and dangers! He shall be there to particularize the brave who shall distinguish himself

Ever faithful to honor, go plant wherever necessary, the victorious and legitimate standards of our power. Ennoble the victory: In an unarmed and repenting Haytian, behold a brother!—The torch of discord once extinguished—return to your homes; the acknowledgements of your fellow citizens will be the most noble recompence that your ambition can require. Happy forever under the empire of justice, morality, peace, civilization and the arts; we shall only have to provide for the happiness of the future generations.

Given at the palace of our good city of Cape Henry, the 28th day of March, 1811, year 9 of the independence, and first of our reign.

HENRY.

By the king

The minister of state and of foreign affairs.

COUNT DE LIMONADE.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Thomas G. Watkins, of Tennessee, to Capt. Jacob Elliston, of this county, dated.

JEFFERSON, (TEN.) MARCH 26.

"DEAR SIR,

"We have this moment received orders to march against the Creek Indians. They have killed *twenty families* on Elk River. We march this moment."—*Frankfort Paper.*

DUANE is at Washington, and writes for his AURORA daily. In is last letter, he says,

"What if the army is to be reduced in a year and a half to 10,000 men—don't you see that the taxes are to be reduced too—Gallatin's favorite whiskey tax, is to be undone—as is the stamp tax, the only fault of which was its bad name—pity such harmless things should have such ugly names. What if Dr. Franklin once said that "it was a tax upon a man for being poor"—Franklin was an odd old fellow—and, coming from Boston, had a great portion of queer "notions."

"But grumblers should have a little patience—the "ulterior measure" has not yet come out; if it be such a measure as your correspondent has described it, in the shape of a resolution, we will be amply repaid for all our waitings and watchings—and we hope you yourself, will acknowledge, that congress have done something which will nearly come up to the "national spirit and expectations."

"But they have passed an embargo law, and infractions of it are said to be committed every day—and yet, Mr. Editor, you are silent—Smuggling is carried on in many parts of the country, in such a way that the officers appointed by law are intimidated from their duty. There is certainly "something behind," which palsies the hands and sickens the hearts of the most virtuous men, when they contemplate what their duty is and cannot safely do it.

"But war is again the order of the day—"Let war be immediately proclaimed against England" has been sounded from the capitol, and has tingled upon my ears with delight—but I fear it has caused no other effect there than the tremulous vibration which succeeds a great effort to accomplish what we can hardly bring our minds to attempt.

"War, however, we shall have, be it sooner or later—and the sooner it be proclaimed the better. This vascillating policy has nigh undone us—as it has every nation whose policy has been so wavering, and its measures so dilatory."

Extract of a letter from Washington, to the Editor of the Virginia Argus.

"The Embargo is regarded here as the precursor of war—and with that view alone can be justified

"There is little doubt but what Bonaparte has let loose some of his corsairs upon us again—Congress have been too dilatory. The moment that it was determined to accept the revocation of the Berlin and Milan decrees, and to press England to abandon her Orders in Council, Government ought to have pushed on to war without looking behind them. Hesitation excites doubts; and he that appears to doubt with Napoleon, must prepare for his vengeance. A man so well acquainted with the human heart as he is, cannot be easily deceived."

Extract of a Letter from Baltimore, dated the 18th of April.

"Governor Hull, from Detroit, came with me from Washington yesterday. He starts tomorrow on his return home, and assures me that in a month from this time he expects to have, on the frontiers of Canada, 3000 Men under his command."

The same letter mentions, that it is the determination of Government to go to War with England, immediately. The writer had conversed with Federal and Democratic members of Congress at Washington, who, one and all, assured him that "War was coming."

Died,

On Tuesday last, at the house of Col. Chester Smith, in North Stonington, where he was taken suddenly ill, *Benjamin Coit*, Esq. of Preston, aged 81 years.

An independent and enlightened mind with strict uprightness of conduct, marked the character of this gentleman, through a long, exemplary, and useful life. He was many years a magistrate of New-London county, and an associate justice of the Court of Common Pleas. He resigned his seat in that Court in 1809. He was a worthy member of the Church in the second society of Preston, sustained the trials of life and that of his last illness with becoming patience and submission—died in the full possession of his understanding surrounded by affectionate children and friends, and supported by that humble faith, in the merits of his divine Redeemer, which he had lived to adorn

On Thursday, an appropriate Funeral Sermon was delivered on the occasion of his death and burial, by the Rev. *Horatio Waldo*, to a numerous, solemn, and attentive auditory, from those words—

"*Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord: that they may rest from their labors; and their works do follow them.*"

At Canterbury, on Saturday Mrs. *Silas Witt*

At Rensselaerville N. Y. Mr. *John J. Cleveland*, aged 20 years, formerly of Canterbury, in this State.

In this city, Mr. *Edward Ewen*, aged 85; A child of Mr. David Bentley.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

JUST RECEIVED A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF ENGLISH,

GENEVA and French WATCHES, of various patterns.

ALSO,

Jewelry, consisting of elegant Cornelian Rings, Nobs and Drops, of the newest patterns; common do.; Cornelian Watch Keys; Mock do. Seals and Chains; Large and Small Pocket-Books, and Purses; Gold and Silver work as usual A good assortment Pocket and Penknives, Razors, Scissors, Razor cases, Boxes, Straps, Soap, and a few best finished, portable Razors in boxes; Ladies' Hair Combs; Large and Small Clock Dials; Pinions; Brass Balls for cases; Brass wheel Clocks; &c. Hair work for Bracelets; Neck Chains and Watch Chains, neatly executed plain or elastic. Plated Candlesticks; do. Sugar Tongs, and many articles not enumerated.

JUDAH HART.

N. B. Watch and Clock repairing, as usual. Cash given for old Gold and Silver.

Chelsea, April 28, 1812. 25—6w—

TEAS.

10 chests fresh Hyson Skin Tea,
1 do. Hyson do.
1 do. Imperial do.
1 do. Young Hyson do.
1 do. Bohea do.

FOR SALE BY

Lyman Brewer.

April 28. 25

MOLASSES.

5 hhds. good retailing Molasses, for sale by

Lyman Brewer.

April 28. 25

FRESH LEMONS.

3 boxes Lisbon Lemons, in prime order, for sale by

Lyman Brewer.

April 28. 25

FRESH VIRGINIA FLOUR.

ERASTUS PERKINS & SON

HAVE just received thirty barrels of

VIRGINIA FLOUR,

of an excellent quality, which they will sell cheap for cash at their Bread and Flour Store, where may be had Pilot, Navy Bread and Crackers, &c.

Chelsea, April 28, 1812. 25—

FOR SALE

1 Share in Chelsea Grammar School, kept by Mr. *Hinckley*.

ALSO,

A Military Gun, Cartridge Box and Belt.

Enquire of the PRINTER.

April 28 25—

FOR FREEPORT, (MAINE.)

AND A MARKET,

THE schooner *FAVORITE*, Capt. Kimball, will sail in 6 days. For freight or passage, apply to the master on board, or

ICHABOD WARD.

April 28. 25—

AN APPRENTICE

IS *wanted to learn one or two of the trades of Tanning, Currying and Shoemaking business. An honest active one shall meet with as good encouragement as elsewhere.*

MOROCCO SHOES

Of various colors, for sale and warranted.

JEREMIAH PHILLIPS jun.

Preston. (Jewett's City.) April 25th, 1812. 25—3w—

THE Hon. Court of Probate for the District of Norwich, hath allowed the term of six months from the 25th day of April 1812, for the creditors to the estate of

Capt. ASA WILLIAMS,

late of Lisbon, deceased, to bring in their claims and demands against said estate for settlement to the Administrators or be debarred recovery agreeable to law.

Dimmis Williams, *Adm'rx.*
Nathan Sears, *Adm'r.*

N. B. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

PROPOSALS

WILL be received until the 1st day of June next, for building a permanent Butment and Causeway to the middle of Trading Cove Brook, on the Chelsea road. Said Butment and side walls to be built of a suitable thickness, the middle to be filled with earth, gravel on the top. Proposals in writing sealed up will be received by

W. W. HAUGHTON,
DAVID TURNER,
MULFORD RAYMOND.

Who will give any further information required relative to the same.

Montville, April 28, 1812. 25—4w—

ORIGINAL STAINED

POETRY.

TO THE ADVOCATES OF WAR.

O YE who fill the throne of pow'r,
Who speak and millions must obey,
Who reign the monarchs of the hour,
And rise dictators of the day.

Think, while the trumpet's clam'rous breath
Re-echoes thro' the regions round,
What scenes of agony and death
Await the inharmonious sound.

O join not then, with hasty rage,
The tumults which are heard from far,
But shun the desolating stage,
O shun the guilty walks of war!

Think while the thund'ring cannons roar,
And while the waving faulchion plays,
How carnage wades thro' streams of gore,
And grins amid the steely blaze.

Ah, vain are words to paint the woes
Which haunt the crowded field of blood,
Not all that rhetoric bestows
Can trace the sanguinary flood.

The thousands of the mighty slain
Who sleep upon the martial shore,
Tho' they have felt the wound of pain,
They heave the languid sigh no more.

But if your thoughtless minds would know,
Or can endure of more to hear,
To widows and to orphans go,
And mark the never ceasing tear.

Read in the groans that rend the heart,
Read in the tears that ceaseless roll,
What words are pow'rless to impart,
The speechless anguish of the soul.

O think of these and shun the blade
That darts its sickly beams afar,
And shun the dark impending shade
That hovers o'er the scenes of war.

MISCELLANY.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

COWPER—THE POET.

The following interesting sketch of the character of this ingenuous and amiable writer, is by the author of his life, lately published.

The person and mind of Cowper seems to have been formed with equal kindness, by nature, and it may be questioned if she ever bestowed on any man with a fender prodigality, all the requisites to conciliate affection, and to inspire respect.

From this figure, as it first appeared to me, in his 62d year, I should imagine that he must have been very comely in his youth; and little time had injured his countenance, since his features expressed at that period of life. all the powers of his mind, and all the sensibility of his heart.

He was of a middle stature, rather strong than delicate in the form of his limbs, the color of his hair was a light brown, that of his eyes a blueish grey, and his complexion ruddy. In his dress he was neat but not finical; in his diet temperate, but not dainty.

He had an air of pensive reserve in his deportment, and his extreme shyness sometimes produced in his manners an indescribable mixture of awkwardness and dignity; but no being could be more truly graceful, when he was in perfect health, and perfectly pleased with his society. Towards women in particular, his behavior and conversation were delicate and fascinating in the highest degree.

Nature had given him a warm constitution; and had he been prosperous in early love, it is probable that he might have enjoyed a more uniform and happy tenor of health.—But a disappointment of the heart, arising from the cruelty of fortune, threw a cloud on his juvenile spirit. Thwarted in love, the native fire of his temperament turned impetuously into the kindred channel of devotion.—The smothered flames of desire, uniting with the vapors of constitutional melancholy, and the fervency of religious zeal produced altogether that irregularity and corporeal sensation, and of mental health, which gave such extraordinary vicissitudes of splendor and of darkness to his moral career, and made Cowper at times an idol of the purest admiration, and at times an object of the sincerest pity

As a sufferer, no man could be more entitled to compassion, for no man was ever more truly compassionate to the suffering of others. It was that rare portion of benevolent sensibility in his nature which endeared him to persons of all ranks who had opportunities of observing him in private life. The great Prince of Conde used to say, "No man is a hero to his familiar domestic;" but Cowper was really more. He was beloved and revered with a sort of idolatry by his family; not from any romantic ideas of his magical powers as a poet, but from that evangelical gentleness of manners & purity of conduct, which illuminated the shade of his sequestered life.

Cowper greatly resembled his eminent and exemplary brothers of Parnassus, Racine and Metastasio, in the simplicity and tenderness of his domestic character.

His voice conspired with his features to announce to all who saw and heard him in the extreme sensibility of his heart; and in reading aloud he furnished the chief delight of those social enchanting winter evenings which he has described so happily in the fourth book of *The Task*. He had been taught by his parents at home to recite English verse, in the early years of his childhood; and acquired considerable applause, as a child, in the recital of Gay's popular fable, "The hare and many friends." A circumstance that, probably, had great influence in raising his passion for poetry.

Secluded from the world, as Cowper had long been, yet he retained in advanced life, uncommon talents, was distinguished by a mild and benevolent pleasantry, by delicate humour peculiar to himself, or by a higher tone of series good sense, and those united charms of a cultivated mind, which he has himself very happily described in drawing the colloquial character of a venerable Divine.

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The cultivation of Sugar is said to have been successfully commenced in Georgia last year. The low price of Cotton will deter many from cultivating it. This will occasion it to bear a higher price next fall.

—

From Stravorinus's Voyages to the East Indies.

About six o'clock, there arose a sound just like the groaning of a man, out of the sea, near the ship's side. When I first heard it, I thought that some of the crew had been hurt between the decks, and I sent the officer of the watch down to see what was the matter. The men, however, who were on deck, told me they had heard this noise arising, as it were, from out of the water, several times before; and I then perceived it to be as they said; for going on the outside of the main chains, I plainly heard it ten or twelve times repeated It seemed to recede proportionably as the ship advanced, and lessening by degrees, died away at the stern. I suppose that it was perhaps occasioned by a sea-lion, that might be near the ship, as many of these animals were said to have been seen on the Island of St. Paul, although we perceived nothing like any animal. About seven o'clock, the gunner, who came to make a report of some matters of his department to me, informed me, that on one of his India voyages he had met with the occurrence, and that a dreadful storm succeeded, which forced them to hand their sails, and drive at the mercy of the winds and waves for four and twenty hours. When he told me this, there was not the least appearance of any storm, yet before four o'clock in the afternoon we lay under our bare poles, scudding before the wind in a violent tempest. The sea ran so high on all sides, that at nine o'clock in the evening all the cabin windows and hatches were stove in, and the water rushed quite into the state room. To provide, however, as much as possible against this, we spread a sail over the stern, on which the sea could break, and which proved of great service to us. The blowing weather continued till the next day, the 12th of January, when the violence of the storm abating a little, we were enabled to set our sails again. Fortunately no material damage was done to our masts or yards, but the bread and sail rooms were again very leaky.

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ORIGINAL ANECDOTE.

Colonial Davies, who fell in the battle of the Wabash, was a man of high character, a native of Kentucky. He was a lawyer whose character was tinged with those excentricities that indicated future genius—There was a difficult question to decide before the court of Kentucky, involving an important question in regard to the title of an estate.—The case embraced a long concatenation of facts and sundry technical niceties. When the case was called a Kentucky hunter, with his musket and bird bag, loaded with provisions all equipped complete, entered the hall and took his seat among the lawyers. There was a grin on the faces of the bar, and court, Jury and spectators. He, all unconscious took out his provision and began to eat with the most perfect composure. The lawyer on the side of the plaintiff, rose and made a long argument. And who answers for the defendant? inquired the court. I do replied the hunter, and rising, broke forth into a torrent of eloquence that astonished the court and Jury Away went the plaintiff, law and evidence; and so complete was the discomfiture that the opposite countil made a most pitiful reply.

The Jury found a verdict for Defendant without retiring from their seats, when the Court adjourned and invited the stranger to their lodgings. "No, I thank you gentlemen, and unless you will take a cold cut with me I must be gone" So saying he shouldered his musket, and with great sang-froid departed. *Such a man was Col. DAVIESS.* *R. I. American.*

ESTATE OF ULYSSES SELDEN.

SIX *months from the 7th day of April instant, is appointed by the Hon Court of Probate, for the district of Norwich, for the creditors of the estate of*

ULYSSES SELDEN, Esq.

late of Norwich, deceased, (represented as likely to be insolvent) to exhibit their respective claims against said estate to us the undersigned Commissioners, within the period prescribed by this order of Court.

The Commissioners will attend for the purpose of hearing and adjusting the claims against said estate on Tuesdays the 16th day of June and 15th day of Sept next, at K[illegible]Y'S HOTEL, in said Norwich

BENJAMIN S[illegible]
SAMUEL TYLER, } *Com'rs.*

All persons indebted to said estate are reminded that payment must be made without delay to CALVIN SELDEN, *Esq. of Lyme, or to his attorney and agent.*

GEO. D. HILL.

Norwich, 14th April, 1812. 23—

THE Hon. Court of Probate for the District of Norwich, has allowed six months from the 7th day of April, 1812, for the creditors to the estate of

MR. PELATIAH BREWSTER,

late of Preston, deceased, to exhibit their demands against the same for settlement to the subscribers, or be debarred recovery agreeable to law.

Elijah Brewster,
Erastus Brewster, } *Adm'rs.*

Preston, April 7, 1812. 22—3w—

HOUSES AND LANDS.

To Let,

AND possession given the 1st of April, a large and commodious

DWELLING HOUSE,

situated in the upper street, a few rods west of the *Meeting-House*, with a good garden adjoining.

For terms apply to

WILLIAM PEABODY.

Who has for sale,

A new leather top CHAISE, with plated harness complete.

March 9. 18—

To Let,

A GARDEN lot, lying in front of the Proprietor's School House, in Chelsea.

ALSO,

A Garden lot, lying in the rear of the store occupied by E. Coit & Co.

Apply to

WM. PEABODY.

Norwich, April 14. 23—

FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

THE FOLLOWING PIECES OF

LAND, VIZ.

THE House Lot, containing about 1 1-2 acres, with a good well of never failing water, adjoining the mansion house of Christopher Leffingwell, Esq deceased.

About 10 acres of Land, on the little plain, near the falls.

ALSO,

8 Acres north, and adjoining the house of Capt. Benjamin Snow, in Chelsea.

ALSO,

A Water-Lot, of about 1-2 an acre, adjoining east of Mr. Elias Robinson's, in Chelsea, near Wharf Bridge.

ALSO,

A Wood Lot, containing about 5 acres, lying on the Turnpike road from Chelsea, to Lathrop's Bridge, about 1-4 mile from the port.

ALSO,

7 1-2 acres Wood-Land, very heavy timbered, 1 mile from the port.

ALSO,

A Lot on Long-hill, of about 14 acres, mostly orchard, and a spring of never failing water thereon.

All, or either of the above described lots, may be had on terms that will be advantageous to the purchaser.

LIKEWISE,

A new Chaise, and a Cow, 3 years old. Apply to

ZEPH. BLISS.

Norwich, April 5, 1812. 22—3

FOR SALE,

THE lot of land, store and wharf, at the point, so called; the Store is the same now occupied by Capt. GURDON BILL, for a tallow-chandlery, and the wharf is one of the best in the place, having a great depth of water, being at the head of the principal channel and is in good repair.

Apply to JOSEPH WILLIAMS,

Attorney to the proprietor.

Norwich, February 17, 1812. 15—tf—

FOR SALE,

THE FARM,

LATELY owned by JOSEPH BREWSTER, deceased, lying on the Scotland road, one mile from the Court House in Norwich, containing about one hundred acres, suitably divided into ploughland, mowing, pasture, orchard and wood-land.

The superior quality of its soil, and its proximity to market, render it worth the attention of the industrious Farmer.

For terms apply to the subscribers in Norwich.

Simeon Backus.
James Stedman.

Norwich, January 14, 1812. 11

FOR SALE,

A FARM,

IN the town of Otis, county of Berkshire, and commonwealth of Massachusetts, half a mile north of the Meeting-House, containing about one hundred and fifty acres Said FARM is situated on the Turnpike Road leading from Hartford, in Connecticut, to Albany, by way of Lenox, forty-four miles from Hartford, fourteen from Lenox, and forty-four from Albany. There is a good new two story Dwelling-House on said FARM, a convenient Barn, Stabling, &c. and other out houses. Also, a convenient merchant's store, which has a good trade; the house is improved as a tavern, is an excellent stand, has as good a run of custom as any on the road. The land is a good strong soil, and about fifty or sixty acres under improvement, well watered by small streams and springs, and is on Farmington River. Said FARM will be sold on very advantageous terms to the purchaser. For further particulars enquire of

WILLIAM S. HART, Esq.

of Norwich, or the subscriber on the premises.

JOSEPH T. CUMMINGS.

Otis, Dec. 6, 1811. 5—

To Let,

AND *possession given immediately, the large and convenient*

DWELLING HOUSE,

pleasantly situated on the west side of the river Thames, on the new road leading to New London, one mile from Norwich Landing, with one acre of Land, Barn, and other out houses.

For further particulars enquire of

THOMAS BUSHNELL.

near the premises.

Oct. 8. 48—tf—

HOLLAND PURCHASE.

THOSE persons who have contracted with the subscriber or *Charles Griswold*, Esq. of Lyme, to purchase Lands in the southwest part of the *Holland purchase*, are notified that the subscriber will attend at his office, in Norwich, from the 25th of April to the 25th of May, with the Maps, Surveys, and a particular description of said Land.

The subscriber is empowered to offer these Lands on better terms than any Lands of equal goodness, as to soil and location, now in Market.—Warrantee deeds will be given by the proprietors, who will all be on the Land from the 1st of June till 25th of July for the purpose of giving deeds, and locating settlers.

WILLIAM S. HART.

April 14, 1812. 24—

DR. FRINK'S

GRAND

RESTORATIVE ELIXER.

BY THE

PRESIDENT'S PATENT.

AFTER eight years experience, in the course of full practice, I have found that many diseases, instead of being diminished, are oftentimes increased, by the use of those drastic medicines, usually recommended, and which different cases seem at the moment to require. To discover something calculated to produce the effect proposed by those medicines, and at the same time attended by none of their inconveniences, has been with me a subject of much study and very careful observation; and after repeated experiments, I have at length ascertained, that the compound, which I have chosen to denominate the GRAND RESTORATIVE ELIXER, is better suited to that end, than any Medicine I have ever met with. It is principally composed of vegetables, and I flatter myself will be found upon trial not to be excelled, as a safe and efficacious family medicine, by any other whatever. When taken according to the directions, accompanying each bottle, its operation is that of a gentle cathartic. It not only throws off the redundancy of acrid and putrid bile, which especially in hot climates, is a cause of putrefaccency to the whole system, but discharges the various corrupt and vitiated humors, collected in the stomach and bowels. During its operation, which with many persons is very slow, it opens the pores upon the surface of the body, and produces a gentle moisture over the whole system; and thus has the happy effect, not only of removing the remote and exciting causes of the diseases hereafter mentioned, but also, if taken in season, of checking fevers at their commencement.

In the Gout, retrocedent or misplaced; Chronic Rheumatism; Indigestion; Flatulency; Hypocondriacal affections; Billious complaints; Dizziness; Pains in the head, back and limbs; Loss of appetite; puking in the morning; General Costiveness; and as a preventative of those pestilential fevers, which, in the Southern latitudes, prevail, by sea and land, with great virulence and malignity; its use is too obvious and too well known to require much further recommendation. If given to children once in two or three months, just before the full of the moon, it is a sure antidote against worms. All seamen exposed to the sudden vicissitudes of the weather, will find it for their interest to keep it by them; and as it is a medicine, intended to remove the remote causes of the disease, and if taken seasonably will not fail in most instances to prevent the existence of disease itself, it will be advisable for every person to have it on hand that resort may be had to it on the first symptoms of indisposition.

It is confessed that a variety of compound medicine intended to remove bilious complaints, are in some measure calculated to operate like this; but while they effectually, perhaps, cleanse the stomach and bowels, the coats of the stomach and intestines are left in an inflamed and irritated state. This Restorative Elixir, on the other hand, while it possesses all the virtues of those medicines, is attended by none of their hazardous, and often, in the case of children, fatal consequences. It gives strength, without occasioning any irritation, to the weakened state of the primæ viæ; repairs the organs of digestion; restores the appetite; and causes a greater portion of the nutritious part of the aliment to be carried into the system;—thus producing, as of course, a fuller flow of animal spirits, and raising to a tone of health the faculties both of body and mind.

The directions for using this Elixir, with numerous certificates of its efficacy from eminent Physicians and other respectable citizens of the United States, will be found to accompany each bottle.

HERVEY FRINK.

Northampton, (Massachusetts,) November, 1811. 17-6m

For sale by *Dwight Ripley*, at his Druggist store in Norwich.

March 3, 1812.

Cash

Given for Rags, at this Office.

WOOLEN MACHINERY.

LEWIS WARREN

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has commenced at his Factory in N. Stonington, building MACHINERY for Picking, Carding, and Spinning, which he will warrant to perform the intended operation equal to any in use in this Country—and his Spinning Ginnies are so calculated that a person of common ingenuity, with one day's instruction, may spin good yarn.

N. B. He also offers for sale by any quantity, Cotton Yarn and Thread—also, Cloths of the woolen kind, of his own manufactory.

Mch. 17. 1f16

A POST RIDER,

IS wanted at the Courier Office.

April 14.

THE *subscribers, commissioners on the estate of* GEORGE PENDLETON,

of Norwich, an insolvent debtor, hereby give notice, that for receiving and adjusting claims against said estate, they will attend at the store of EBEN. HUNTINGTON, *in said Norwich, on the third Tuesdays of July, August and September next—after which period, no claims against said estate will be received.*

EBEN. HUNTINGTON,
GEORGE PERKINS, } *Com'rs.*

BLANKS of most kinds for sale at this Office.

ORIGINAL STAINED

MAY

NORWICH COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 6, 1812. NORWICH; (CONN.) PRINTED BY RUSSELL HUBBARD—AT HIS OFFICE IN CHELSEA. [VOL. XVI. No. 26.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

JUST RECEIVED A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF ENGLISH

GENEVA and French WATCHES, of various patterns.

ALSO,

Jewelry, consisting of elegant Cornelian Rings, Mobs and Drops, of the newest patterns; common do.; Cornelian Watch Keys; Mock do. Seals and Chains; Large and Small Pocket-Books, and Purses; Gold and Silver work as usual. A good assortment Pocket and Penknives, Razors, Scissors, Razor cases, Boxes, Straps, Soap, and a few best finished, portable Razors in boxes. Ladies' Hair Combs; Large and Small Clock Dials; Pinions; Brass Balls for cases; Brass wheel Clocks, &c. Hair work for Bracelets; Neck Chains and Watch Chains, neatly executed plain or elastic. Plated Candlesticks; do. Sugar Tongs, and many articles not enumerated.

JUDAH HART.

N. B. Watch and Clock repairing, as usual. Cash given for old Gold and Silver.

Chelsea, April 28, 1812. 25—6w—

FOR FREEPORT, (MAINE.)

AND A MARKET,

THE schooner FAVORITE, Capt. Kimball, will sail in 6 days. For freight or passage, apply to the master on board, or

ICHABOD WARD.

April 28. 25—

TEAS.

10 chests fresh Hyson Skin Tea,
1 do. Hyson do.
1 do. Imperial do.
1 do. Young Hyson do.
1 do. Bohea do.

FOR SALE BY

Lyman Brewer.

April 28. 25

FRESH VIRGINIA FLOUR.

ERASTUS PERKINS & SON

HAVE just received thirty barrels of VIRGINIA FLOUR, of an excellent quality, which they will sell cheap for cash at their Bread and Flour Store, where may be had Pilot, Navy Bread and Crackers, &c.

Chelsea, April 28, 1812. 25—

MOLASSES.

5 hhds. good retailing Molasses, for sale by

Lyman Brewer.

April 28. 25

FOR SALE

1 Share in Chelsea Grammar School, kept by Mr. Hinckley.

ALSO,

A Military Gun, Cartridge Box and Belt.

Enquire of the PRINTER.

April 28. 25—

FRESH LEMONS.

3 boxes Lisbon Lemons, in prime order, for sale by

Lyman Brewer.

April 28. 25

BOOTS AND SHOES.

THE SUBSCRIBER

RESPECTFULLY informs the Gentlemen and Ladies of Norwich, and the adjacent towns, that he has commenced the Boot and Shoemaking business, at the store lately occupied by CALEB WOODWORTH, opposite to KINNEY'S HOTEL; where he intends to carry on the business in its different branches. Gentlemen's Boots, and Ladies' Morocco Shoes, of various colors and of the newest fashion may be had on the shortest notice.

ABEL MALISON.

Norwich, April 13, 1812. 23—

Wanted at the

NORWICH MILLS,

THREE or four Journeymen Coopers. To those that can come well recommended, steady employ will be given, and generous wages paid.

CASH

and the highest price will be paid at said MILLS, for 4000 hhd. Hoop Poles.

Said Poles must be cut this month, and delivered by the 1st of April next.

WM. WILLIAMS, Jun. & CO.

March 10. 18

Garden Seeds.

Joseph Huntington

HAS JUST RECEIVED FROM THE QUAKERS, A FRESH SUPPLY OF

GARDEN SEEDS,

among which are,

EARLY Golden Hotspur Peas, Early June do. Early Carlton do. North-Haven do. White Marrowfat do. Latest Strawberry Dwarf do. String do. Early six week Dwarf Beans, Early speckled Dwarf do. Cranberry pole do. Kidney pole do. Blue Cranberry do. Red Onion, Yellow do. White do. Blood Beet, Lemon Carrot, English Parsnip, Long Cucumber, Early or Short do. Dutch Summer Squash, Crookneck Winter do. Large Winter do. White head Lettuce, Speckled do. Province do. Double Peppergrass, Salmon Radish, Scarlet do. Drumhead Cabbage, Winter do. Green Savoy do. Yellow do. do. Red do. Early Yorkshire do. Flat Turnip, Long do. French Turnip, Sage, Cayenne Pepper, Squash Pepper, Burnett, Solid Celery, Summer Savory, Parsley, Asparagus, Watermellon, Muskmellon, &c.

Norwich, April 18, 1812. 21—6w—

CLOVER & FLAX-SEED.

JOSEPH H. STRONG

HAS for sale at his store, CLOVER and FLAX-SEED, that has been wet, at a reduced price.

ALSO,

RED CLOVER-SEED, of the first quality. He likewise expects to receive this week some Long-Island FLAX-SEED, clean for sowing.

Norwich, April 7, 1812. 22—

GARDEN SEEDS,

JUST received from the first Seedsman in New-York and for sale, viz:

Peas, Cabbage, Lettuce, Beet, Carrot, Celery, Parsley, Cucumber, Mellon, Pepper, Sweet Marjarum, Thyme, Radish, Early Turnip, Early Cauliflower, Red and White Onion, &c

GRASS SEEDS.

Herds Grass, Red Clover, and Red Top.

D. RIPLEY.

Norwich, March 23, 1812. 20—

GARDEN-SEEDS

FROM THE QUAKERS.

EARLY and late Peas, several kinds; white and red Onion; long and short Cucumber; Lettuce; Double Peppergrass; Salmon Radish; several kinds early and late Cabbage; Summer Squash; early Turnip; Asparagus; Red Pepper; Red Beet, &c. &c.

FOR SALE BY

SAMUEL TYLER.

March 17. 19

PUBLIC ACTS

FOR FORMING AND CONDUCTING THE

MILITARY FORCE

OF THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

To which is added,

GENERAL ORDERS,

ESTABLISHING A UNIFORM DRESS.

ALSO,

Per gross doz. or single,

LORD'S MILITARY CATECHISM.

For sale at the Norwich Book Store, by

RUSSELL HUBBARD.

April 20.

COD-FISH.

SIXTY quintals Cod-fish, of the Harriot's Cargo.

30 do. do. English,

Dunn'd and of superior quality for table or exportation

FOR SALE BY

C. EELLS.

Norwich, September, 19. 44

MILLINERY.

Miss Wright

RESPECTFULLY informs the ladies of Norwich and the neighboring towns, that she has removed into main street, between the store of Mr. Samuel Avery & Son, and that of Mr. Joseph H. Strong, where she constantly receives the newest fashions from New-York.

Hats, Caps and Bonnets of every description, made and altered on reasonable terms. Gowns fitted or made, and Umbrellas covered on the shortest notice. All favors will be gratefully acknowledged.

April 13, 1812. 24—3w—

MILITARY.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS JUST RECEIVED A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT

SILVER plated, and Brass mounted Swords, Epaulettes, Cockades, Priming Wires, Brushes, &c. &c.

JUDAH HART.

Chelsea, April 13th, 1812. 23—

FOR SALE

BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

1 Military Coat,
2 Guns and Cartridge Boxes.

JOSEPH KINNEY,

Norwich, April 7. 22—

FRANCIS A. PERKINS,

OFFERS FOR SALE,

Blue Printed, Mulberry, Lined, Blue Brown Lined, Edged and China

DINING SETTS;

China and Fancy

TEA SETTS,

a great variety of patterns—an assortment of China and Fancy

TEA CUPS AND SAUCERS.

An assortment

COFFEE CUPS AND SAUCERS,

TOYS, A VARIETY.

elegant Fancy

PITCHERS, &c.

an assortment of

LOOKING-GLASSES,

Plain and Gilt Frames, of all sizes, from 6 to 30 inches.

SETTS OF TEA TRAYS.

A new supply of FLOWER POTS, from 25 cents, to 3 dollars per pair.

Also, a large assortment of

EARTHEN AND GLASS WARE,

on better terms than it can be bought in New-York or Boston.

ASSORTED CRATES, as imported.

Rum, Sugar, and Molasses, per Hhd. or bbl.

October 15. —44

FOR sale cheap, by the subscriber, for prompt pay,

10 Bbls. Mess Pork,
600 Wt. Lard in firkins,
500 do. Hams,
18 Boxes Mould Candles, 6 & 8,
10 Barrels Muscovado and clayed Sugar,
2 kegs pure Ginger,
4 Bags Green Coffee,
2 do. Pepper and Pimento,
1 Hhd. & 2 Bbls. Country Gin,
130 Pair men's thick Shoes, suitable for a W. I. market,
30 do. do. Boots,
Clover Seed,
Lath and Shingle Nails,
An assortment of Leather,
A good assortment of Groceries, at retail.

JOHN LATHROP.

Who will pay cash for 40 bushels CORN,

800 Wt. New-Milk Cheese,

And the highest price in cash for Green CALF-SKINS.

Mch 17, 1812. 20—

R. HUNTINGTON & CO.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED AND NOW OFFER FOR SALE,

LOW FOR PROMPT PAYMENT:

2 Boxes Brown Havanna Sugar,
11 Barrels Muscovado do.
1 Pipe Cyder Brandy,
1 Chest Hyson Skin Tea,
1 Barrel Elephant Oil, equal to sperm. for Lamps,
3 Boxes Muscatell Raisins,
10,800 American Segars,
2 Casks Real Ginger,
Tar,
Wheat and Rye Flour,
Corn and Rye Meal, etc. etc. etc.

Also,

A consignment of

5 Hhds. sweet flavored Rum,
2 Hhds. Good Molasses.

April 11. 23—

LYMAN BREWER

HAS JUST RECEIVED

3 Hhds. good retailing Molasses,
1 Bbl. Cogniac Brandy,
500 lb. Smyrna Raisins,
1 Box Lump Sugar.

April 14. 23—

FLOUR,

Warranted Genuine,

MANUFACTURED at the Norwich Mills, constantly for sale for the proprietors, (for cash only) by

EF[illegible]US COIT & Co.

Norwich, Ja[illegible]12. 9—

SPOKE TIMBER WANTED.

JAMES F. BROWN will pay a generous price for so let chaise spokes, if delivered soon.

Likewise,

Wanted, ½ inch White wood boards, clear.

Dec. 25. 7—

MOLASSES, &c.

20 Hhds. good retailing Molasses,
1 Chest Souchong Tea,
1 do. Bohea, do.
1 Bag Alspice,

For sale by

WM. PEABODY.

April 14. 23—

Congressional.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 22.

MR. Quincy presented the petition of Joseph Head, of Boston, praying permission for his ship, the Ganges from the East Indies, now on the coast, to enter the harbor of Boston under such restrictions as may be deemed expedient for the security of his property. Referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures.

Mr. Newbold had leave of absence from Monday week next until the end of the Session—Mr. Reed and Mr. Stow from Monday next.

A message from the President of the United States, received on Friday last, was read. It recommends the appointment of two assistants to the Secretary at War. Referred to a select committee of five.

The House in committee of the whole, Mr. Breckenridge in the Chair, on a bill from the Senate, establishing a general Land Office in the Treasury Department.

The bill underwent some amendment and debate, was reported to the House and ordered to a third reading.

THURSDAY, APRIL 23.

Mr. Gold presented the petition of Charles Selden and 95 others, millers and dealers in grain, in the State of New-York, praying a repeal or modification of the Embargo law.

Mr. Livingston a similar one from Ebenezer Jones, and 500 others, inhabitants of Troy, New-York.

Mr. Bleecker a similar one from John P. D. Dore and 104 others of Albany in same state.

Also, from John Scott and others of Waterford.

Mr. Fitch, a similar one from Elijah Jones and 153 others of Lansingburgh, N. Y.

Mr. Gold moved to refer the several petitions to a select committee.

This motion gave rise to a debate of considerable warmth and interest.

Mr. Randolph moved to refer them to a committee of the whole house, which motion superceded Mr. Gold's. Mr. Williams made a motion, which superceded that of Mr. Randolph's that they lie on the table.

The question was then determined in the negative—Yeas 17, Nays 88.

Mr. Rhea moved that the further consideration of the petitions be postponed till the 4th of July next.

The question was taken by ayes and noes and were, Yeas 61, Nays 48.

Mr. Sheffey had leave of absence for four weeks from to-morrow.

An engrossed bill making further provision for the army of the U. S. was read a 3d time.

On the question shall the bill pass? Mr. Wright, Mr. Talimadge, and Mr. Key, spoke at length in opposition to the bill on constitutional grounds.

Much debate took place on the bill making further provision for the army. The question was on agreeing to the 7th section, providing for two additional major and four Brigadier Generals. No decision took place.

The committee have agreed on a *recess*—to adjourn from Wednesday next to 18th May.

FRIDAY, APRIL 24.

Mr. Harper presented the petition of John Goddard and 69 others, merchants of Portsmouth, N. H. and its vicinity, praying for a repeal of the non-importation law. Referred to a committee of the whole House who have that subject under consideration.

Mr. Bacon from the committee of Ways and Means reported a bill making an appropriation for discharging all the outstanding claims, for services performed and materials furnished for the Capitol and President's House. Read twice and referred to a committee of the whole house.

Mr. Harper from the select committee to whom the message of the president was referred, recommending the appointment of two assistant secretaries in the War department, reported a bill for that purpose, which was twice read and referred to a committee of the whole house.

Mr. M'Bride had leave of absence for four weeks from Monday next.

The [illegible] took up the unfinished business of yesterday, the bill making further provision for the army of the U. States.

On motion of Mr. Wright, it was recommitted to a committee of the whole house.

A bill from the senate establishing a general land office in the treasury department, was read a third time and passed.

SATURDAY, APRIL 25.

Mr. Little presented a petition from a merchant from Baltimore, owner of a vessel which was loaded, sailed, and had got without the Capes of Virginia before the embargo law passed; but owing to stress of weather, was obliged to return, and has been seized, and is now detained from going to sea—praying for relief.

The committee of the whole house (on motion) was discharged from the further consideration of the petition and papers of Ezra Winton, whose vessel was burnt at sea by the French; and they were referred to the Secretary of State.

Mr. Roberts introduced a resolution for the purpose of instructing the committee of ways

ORIGINAL STAINED

and means to report by bill, with as little delay as possible, providing for imposing one hundred per cent. in addition to the permanent duties upon imports.

Mr. Bacon observed, in justification of the committee of ways and means for not bringing in such a bill before, that this additional duty, being a part of the war system of taxes, the committee had supposed, it was not expected to do any thing further upon the subject, until war shall be declared—postponed till Monday next.

An engrossed bill for establishing a corps of engineers, was read a third time and passed.

The House went into committee of the whole, on the bill for making a further provision for the army of the U. States. A motion was made to strike out the 7th section of the bill, which empowers the President to appoint two additional Majors and four Brigadier Generals, which was negatived. The bill was reported to the house and it was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, and to be read to-day. The bill was engrossed and read a third time, and on the question, "shall it pass?" it was negatived—ayes 53, noes 56.

A message was received from the Senate, with a resolution, which had passed that body, directing the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, to adjourn their respective houses on the 29th inst. to meet again in this place, on the 29th of June next. There were various amendments proposed and negatived, fixing different days, and much warm debate ensued; and finally, a motion was made for an indefinite postponement, which was carried—ayes 62, noes 55.

House adjourned past 5 o'clock.

MONDAY, APRIL 27.

Mr. Bacon and Mr. Milnor had leave of absence, the former from this day till the end of the session, and the latter for four weeks from Friday next.

Mr. Potter had leave of absence from Monday next.

Mr. Goldsborough had leave of absence for twenty days from the 29th inst.

The House in committee of the whole, Mr. Talmadge in the chair, on a bill making appropriations for the support of government, for the year 1812.

The blanks in the bill were filled up.

1st blank for printing certificates, &c. for loans, &c.	$ 5000
2d do for other purposes	2000
For compensations to marshals for registering domestic manufactures	40,000
For contingent expences of both Houses, for printing, &c.	8,800

The committee rose, reported the bill as amended, and the House concurred in the two first.

The question on agreeing to the third was taken by ayes and noes, and were yeas 65, nays 27. The other amendment was then agreed to, and the bill ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to-morrow.

Adjourned.

Tuesday, April 28.

Mr. Van Cortland and Mr. Grey had leave of absence for the remainder of the session.

Mr. Clay moved the following: Resolved, that the committee on military affairs be and they are hereby instructed to enquire whether any, and what alterations ought to be made in the law passed March 16, 1802, entitled an act fixing the military peace establishment of the United States, and the law of 12th of April 1808, for raising for a limited time an additional military force, and all other subsequent acts on that subject, and that they have leave to report by bill or otherwise.—Adopted.

An engrossed bill making further appropriations for the support of government was read a third time and passed.

Mr. Ridgely had leave of absence for ten days.

IN SENATE.

THURSDAY, APRIL 23.

Mr. Dana, from the committee appointed on the subject, further reported a bill respecting associations for maratime security—and the bill was read and passed to a second reading.

The bill authorising the departure of ships and vessels from the ports and harbors of the U. States in certain cases, and the bill concerning merchant vessels armed for defence, were read a second time.

FRIDAY, APRIL 24.

The bill from the House authorising the departure of ships and vessels from the ports and harbors of the United States, in certain cases, was ordered to a third reading.

MONDAY, APRIL 27.

Mr. Lambert obtained leave of absence after the expiration of this week.

The bill supplementary to the act establishing the Department of War was read a second time.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill concerning merchant vessels armed for defence and on motion the further consideration thereof was postponed till to-morrow.

INTERESTING DEBATE.

On Saturday last, in the Senate of the United States, while the question of a Recess was pending,

Mr. Bradley said he could not see that the proposed recess would be deserting their posts at all. The nation knew that the government could not go to war without soldiers; and sitting here would certainly not restore peace. Congress had adopted many war measures, the execution of which they had put into the hands of the Executive; they had also authorised a loan of eleven millions. And whilst these measures were going on, could Congress, by staying here constantly, add to the number of men or expediate the loan? If an enemy were to invade us, without any government, they would be promptly resisted. But if we are going to war to redress grievances, to revenge injuries received, we should chuse our own time. If we begun war before we have an army, it is bringing the nation to the last state of degradation, not to consider at all the sufferings and losses which would be in such case sustained. It would be a great error to attempt to put this country by a forced vote of Congress into war. You lead the country to war as the butcher leads his flock to the slaughter-house.

This is a government of opinion; the public sentiment will not be driven but must be followed. Congress have certainly done as much for the present as they can. I wish to see the effect of the measures they have taken. The Executive is clothed with all the necessary powers to make preparation for war; and if the nation will not abide by us and support the measures of Congress, it is vain to say we can force the people into a war. I believe the people will be better satisfied with a recess than with our sitting here from day to day, without doing any thing material, and there is nothing material at this moment to do. They are not irrational; they know that Congress have been in session six months; they must also forsee that when we come to war, the council of the nation must be perpetually in session; will therefore not be dissatisfied at a short recess. If war be actually to take place at the expiration of the embargo, this of others is the time for relaxation.

Mr. Bibb said it was painful for him to speak on this question, when he believed a majority of the Senate were determined on an adjournment; but he entreated gentleman to weigh well what they were about. He said he could not but reprobate the mode of arguing a question for adjournment from the motives of comfort or family interest; of personal convenience alone, without reference to public interest. [Mr. Worthington disclaimed any such argument, as appeared to be attributed to him.] If any man should give a vote for adjournment from motives of that kind, he should reprobate such conduct. So far as gentlemen believed the public interest would not suffer from such a course, there would indeed be no impropriety in suffering personal convenience, to have weight. But the question, said Mr. Bibb, whether our affairs are in such a situation as would in common regard to prudence, permit us to depart. What is our situation? We have made preparation for war, by authorising the raising an army. Is that army organised? Are the officers all appointed? No. I put it to gentlemen whether, from the specimen already had of bills and supplemental bills, we may not expect other supplemental bills? Can Congress reconcile it to their consciences, to leave the seat of government when they see that our army is not organised, when a proposition for appointing assistant secretaries to the War Department, and much other detailed business, is before us? The officers of commissary general and quartermaster-general are yet vacant: because the restrictions are such as to render them obstacles to the acceptance of persons qualified to fill those offices. This must be corrected; we must either take off some of the restrictions on these officers, or encrease the salaries. There are many other defects in our present laws, which from past experience, I am confident will require alteration. Now sir, although I freely confess that I would not plunge the nation into war until the executive shall tell us that we are in a sufficiently advanced state of preparation; although I would not remain here with a view of declaring war before the time of the proposed recess would expire, yet I should wish to be on the spot to complete such measures as the public services appears to require. If gentlemen desired relaxation, merely, Mr. B. said he was content to set but twice a-week. But what he desired was, that a quorum of both Houses should be within call of their presiding officers, ready to receive Executive communications, and act whenever it should be necessary. How could they justify to their constituents a recess at this moment, if in three weeks after they should have parted, an attack should be made on any quarter of the U. S? Much was yet to do before the U. S. were ready for war; and if they were now to adjourn, very serious detriment to the public interest would, he had no doubt, be the result.

Mr. Pope said, he had understood that the Executive had been consulted, and had no communications to make requiring immediate attention. If it would be no prejudice to the public interest, he had no objection to afford the longest time. On these grounds he had voted for the longest day, though he had serious doubts as to the propriety of a recess at all.

ANE[illegible]E.

From the Speech of [illegible], in the house of Representatives, of [illegible]ed States, on the Navy bill.

"To illustrate the commercial habits and enterprize of the American people, he would relate an anecdote of a vessel built and cleared out at Pittsburgh for Leghorn. When she arrived at her place of destination, the master presented his papers to the custom house officer at Leghorn, who would not credit them, and who said to the master, "Sir your papers are forged; there is no such place as Pittsburg in the world! your vessel must be confiscated!"—The trembling captain laid before the officer a map of the U. States; directed him to the Gulph of Mexico; pointed out the mouth of the Missisippi; led him a thousand miles up it to the mouth of the Ohio, and thence another thousand up to Pittsburg. "There sir, is the port whence my vessel cleared out." The astonished officer, before he saw the map, would as soon have believed that this ship had been navigated from the moon!

Sentence of the Brig PARK.

☞ The following is the sentence pronounced on the trial of the brig Park, of this port, condemned at Demerary, for a supposed intention of smuggling Goods. It is an article particularly interesting to those concerned in that trade.

"The case of the Brig *Park* and her cargo involves such very serious considerations, as far as respects the American trade of these Colonies, that I approach its investigation with no small degree of diffidence, lest, on the one hand, I should form a decision in contradiction to the true interest of the commerce and navigation of Great-Britain, which it is my peculiar duty here to protect; or, on the other, by promulgating a doctrine till now, I believe, new among us, I take away the indulgence which the American trade has, to this time, been accustomed to receive, and thereby inflict an injury on my fellow-colonists, at a time that the crippled trade and limited intercourse of Great-Britain with the nations consuming our produce in Europe, requires every aid and every opening that can be made for it.

"In another place, I have been as loud and decided an advocate for the encouragement of the introduction of our produce into and through America, as my feeble voice would admit.

"Here, I can only interpret the laws, as far as my humble ability extends, in such sense as they appear to me to be framed. I am not called on to give any opinion upon their propriety; and, whatever consequences such doctrine may produce, I, as an individual, shall neither be one of the last or the least to suffer from them.

"But I am not allowed such considerations as these while in this Chair. Circumstances of conveniency or of interest are by no means to be the guides of my conduct; and I must approach the decision I am called upon to pronounce, without allowing them any weight in this place.

"The situation of the American trade with Great-Britain, after the peace of Paris and the recognition of her independence, called forth the abilities of our greatest statesmen. One of the most enlightened of them had prepared a Bill to form a permanent intercourse; which was but too successfully opposed by another, and a feeble measure, which gave to His Majesty in Council a power to regulate that commerce, from time to time, was adopted, instead of a permanent legislative provision upon the subject. The intercourse with these States was, by the 28 Geo. III. confined to British vessels, navigated by British seamen, and laden with British property only; nor did France, previous to the troubles that preceded her Revolution, allow them more than a very limited intercourse with her colonies. The temporary distress that the germ of that disastrous event produced, occasioned the Governors of her colonies to increase and extend their commerce with America; and as the mania of the Revolution augmented, and all the folly of "perish commerce, but let the constitution live," inflated the wickedness, and increased the fatuity, of that wretched and deluded nation, America possessed herself gradually of almost all their remaining colonial commerce.

"After the war of 1793, the vessels owned in the B Islands, which were accustomed to carry on the trade to America and Newfoundland, becoming for want of sufficient convoys, frequently a prey to French privateers; the inhabitants began to feel the pressure of some privation of articles of necessity, such as fish and lumber; and the planters in various islands petitioned the Governors to admit into their ports the American flag. The Governors, by the advice of their Council, acquiesced: and this was the first great breach in the wall of brass with which the Navigation-Act had surrounded the British colonies, and by which their trade was preserved to the mother-country. At that period, however, no one dreamt of their being allowed to bring in any other articles than such as were admitted from America in British vessels previous thereto; and the various acts of indemnity that passed annually to the Governors for their breach of the law by such admission, were, in truth, nothing more than an indemnity for having sanctioned, by proclamation, another flag than the British, which, by the Navigation-Act, could alone fly in the harbors of the British colonies, the free ports excepted; where Americans were, however, equally excluded, and it could only be met there by the flags of foreign European sovereigns or states.

"Here we trace the germ of that great abuse, which has since expanded so widely and become so difficult to eradicate—Then American vessels did not confine themselves to trade to the British Colonies in such articles only as were before brought from America by British vessels, with the addition of fish—every one brought his proportion of contraband articles, which if he could sell, it was well, if detection was likely to ensue, they were cloaked under a destination for French or other foreign Colonies.

"The frenzy of the French Revolutionists having trampled down the trade of their fine Colonies, degraded and despised them, the Americans availed themselves of their folly to carry it on for them. To aid their system, they neither cleared out for a French or an English port, but generally for the West-Indies, and when met by our cruizers, even during the strictest embargo, such was the vicinity of our Islands, that unless they were absolutely entering the ports, it was difficult to ascertain whether they were bound to St. Vincent or St. Lucia, to Dominica or Martinique, to Antigua or Guadaloupe, to St. Kitt's or St. Eustatius.

"At length the major part of the Islands fell into our power; the supplies they required were great; the Americans were allowed to participate largely in their commerce; and, need I to say, abused their permission. They were, at that period, permitted to carry away almost all sorts of produce, and they brought in not only all sorts of supplies, but made themselves carriers to the Colonies in our possession, not only of various sorts of their East-India goods, but of such European manufactures as they received in trade from foreign nations.

"At this period much of this trade was carried on here, though Governor Beaujon [illegible] did his utmost to check it, and very freque[illegible] inveighed against the dispensing power, then too often assumed by the Custom-House.

"Peace succeeded. To other colonies it brought with it plenty—here, scarcity. The new Batavian Republic at home, jealous of her scarcely elder sister in America, confined the exports of these colonies, in American bottoms, to rum and molasses only; and from thence the hint was probably since taken by Great-Britain. Their trade here was meant to be a job, and confined to a few favored houses only, and as our then mother-country had no Newfoundland or American fishery she was unable to supply us from Europe, and the price of the year of peace exceeded, I believe, on the average, that of any year of war, before or since. From this situation we were relieved by a new war, and by a recapture. The state of privation in which the colony was found, impressed itself on the mind of the new Governor, Colonel Nicholson; and, as he was no jurist, he yielded to his feelings, and to the importunities of others, and sought to remedy it by every indulgence, however inconsistent with law. A great and powerful additional reason occurred to justify this conduct, one that supercedes all law:—a dearth, approaching to a famine, was occasioned by a drought heretofore unknown in the colony, and our poor negroes were in danger of falling victims to it. This was no time to weigh nicely forensic questions—if the American had but flour or meal, it sanctified the rest of his cargo, be it what it might.—All that was petitioned for was introduced, almost indiscriminately—half a dozen signatures to a petition for the introduction of wine, of tea, of nankeen, of German linen, of India chintz, or of any article however violently hostile to the English manufacturer or to the English navigator, were sufficient for its sanction. The abuse reached its acme, and the present Collector, whose unwearied diligence and indefatigable attention to his duty are above any eulogium of mine, found it but a little descending from its zenith.—Deep-rooted abuses, that have gradually gained strength, are with difficulty removed, and he was unaided by a recourse to any Court in case of seizure. The Governors naturally retained the dispensing power they had acquired, though, after the famine ceased, it was more discreetly and less frequently exercised than before. Government at home saw, however, the abuse that had grown out of the annual indemnities, and they enacted the 46th Geo. III. c. III. which is dated the 21st of July, 1806—in order, in the words of the preamble, "That provision "should be made for the meeting such emer-"gencies in future, without the necessity of fre-"quent violations of the law, by His Majesty's "Officers," (Governors) "appointed and sworn "to administer the same."

"I have given this very rapid and imperfect (though perhaps tedious) sketch of the state of the American trade, as perhaps necessary to the elucidation of the principles on which I mean to proceed in this Sentence; and I come now to a new era, in which this fluctuating and vacillating trade, governed till now by partial circumstances, is taken out of the hands of the Governors of the colonies, and is directed, not by their proclamation, but by that of the Sovereign; had the treaty of amity and commerce with America, been ratified some years since by that country, no doubt a permanent legislative provision would have followed it. We must now go by the law of the 46 Geo. III. and by the proclamation of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, of September 6, 1811, consequent thereon; but, before I proceed to pronounce Sentence, I will only remark, that the situation of the trade of the Americans to this colony, and the complaints of the Merchants in London, had excited so much attention, that the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty addressed a letter on the 16th of January, 1807, to the Right Honorable Sir W. Scott, Judge of that High Court, on the subject of the necessity of instituting such a court as this in which I have the honor to preside, here, and to which, feeble as may be my abilities, the care of the British Navigation, and of the commerce of my country in this colony, is, in no inconsiderable degree, confided. I have been led farther than I intended in this discussion—let us now proceed to the Cause.

"Lieutenant Guise, who has been here very active, went, it appears, on board the Park, soon after she anchored in the river, and demanding her papers, found several bills of lading for contraband articles of many descriptions—such as beef, pork, butter, soap, tobacco, axes, paper, nankeens, pepper, candles, shoes, and other articles—and on the very strong and reasonable presumption, that as they were absolutely consigned here, they must be intended to be smuggled, he seized her. Mr. M'Gouty, a passenger or supercargo on board, to whom many of the articles were consigned, told him that he knew the law as well as he did; that he would land his goods here, and if he was refused permission, as they were perishable, he would make somebody pay for them. This, I consider as something more than an idle threat; something more than the absurd language of an intemperate man. For my own part, I fully believe this assertion of his intention, even if the bills of lading threw no light on the subject; and I have no doubt he would have kept his word, as far as landing the goods went, had he not been prevented. With respect to the deposition of Fitch, respecting the box, it appears to me to arise from a mistake in the mark. I shall therefore dismiss it with little notice, as I do not mean to insist on the breaking bulk; though I cannot believe him when he says he did not know Bingley's hand-writing to the order.

"The affidavits of Captains Gray and Williams and Mr. James, confirm my conviction that the vessel was bound here direct, and not to Cayenne; nor is it at all shaken by the plainly subsequent insertion of the words, "or a market," in Elisha Abbe's bill of lading.

"With respect to the dispositions in the defence, I will first dispatch those that relate to the conduct of the Collector.—That gentleman has

ORIGINAL STAINED

by law, the custody of all vessels seized, either by officers of the navy or by officers of the customs; he acts ministerially, and must take care of the vessel and its cargo till adjudication, and afterwards restore or sell, and distribute the proceeds as that adjudication may direct. The depositions therefore that go to impute blame to him for not granting what was contrary to the duty of his office what the parties could surely never expect and what it was equally absurd and idle to demand, may be dismissed without farther notice.—The deposition of John M'Gouty is also but little pertinent to the cause. Amidst the fluctuations I have described, all that he says, and much more, might have happened in his former voyages to this colony. Local circumstances might have induced General Hislop (whom I am proud to call my friend) to issue a proclamation contrary to ours, nay, perhaps even contrary to law; but what was done at that time, either here or at Trinidad can never apply to this cause. What would such application say?—Why, that the very abuses that have called for the act of 46 Geo. III. to remedy, may be quoted as precedents in the face of that act; that the practical evils that it is intended to remedy must be continued, in spite of that law, if it can but be proved that they have been committed at various times, either before or since the law destined to prevent them. Such arguments are entitled to very little consideration.—The affidavit of Park Benjamin, and the conduct of Moses Benjamin, as sworn to in the evidence, are very justly entitled to more regard; but, when sifted, amount to very little more than this: "I am willing to 'venture a cargo of contraband (or, if you will, 'prohibited) goods in my vessel to Demarary: 'if you can avail yourself of any indulgence of the 'Governor, of the absence of His Majesty's 'ships, or of the inattention or other occupation 'of the officers of the customs do so; but, if you 'find them too much on the alert, don't risk my 'vessel—make use of the common screne: enter them outwards for St. Bartholomew's or any 'other foreign port."

"This is my interpretation; but can it, or ought it, to be supposed, that the revenue-laws, strict and guarded as they are with respect to our own commerce, should lay themselves so open to any neutral as to allow them to place themselves, on such a pretence, in a situation where the hundred eyes of Argus might be employed in vain in the prevention of landing their cargo?—Clear them for St. Bartholomew's! But what is St. Bartholomew's now?—The St. Eustatius of the times gone by; the mere stepping stone, where the contraband goods may rest till they can conveniently stride over the brook into one of our islands; the mere smuggler's depot! What is its own consumption? How small a quantity of the nankeens pretended to be destined there would be consumed, if you dressed every inhabitant and every negro on the island in them from head to foot!

The introduction of East India goods into any colony has been, by 7 Geo. I. c. 21, and many other acts, most strictly prohibited, unless laden in Great-Britain—nay, so jealous has the British legislature been of interfering with the chartered commerce of the East India Company, that they have not even allowed prizes of war, to which our laws are peculiarly indulgent, to be sold in the West Indies, if laden with East India goods, but compelled them to be sent to particular ports in Great-Britain. Can it be supposed, therefore, that they would so far relax with respect to Americans as to allow them to bring those articles into their own colonies, under any pretence, by virtue of a proclamation that sanctions the entry of articles of the growth and production of America only, and, under the pretence of re-exportation, to fill our stores with East India goods of American importation, to the great detriment of our own East India Company, of the British commerce, and of the British navigation. Yet that this is the fact, to use the language of the Admiralty, is "*true, public, and notorious.*" To the very strong and luminous reasoning of the learned Advocate for the Crown I must heartily subscribe, and most pointedly do I coincide with him in opinion, that nothing should be allowed to enter this port, under the Prince Regent's proclamation, that is not of the growth of America. The contrary practice has prevailed; but it is high time that this be clearly understood. The evil has been great, and the commerce of our country calls aloud for a remedy.

"The use that may be made of the Hovering-Act, as suggested by the learned advocate, will, no doubt, be properly considered by the gentlemen of the customs. Either by that, or by whatever means may occur to them, it is essential that this smuggling of East-India goods from America be put a stop to—It may be objected, that this new doctrine, after vessels with such goods have been so long admitted to enter for re-exportation into this port, may not merely occasion the refunding of the ill-gotten gains of those who have been long in the habit of inflicting severe wounds on the British commerce, but may involve the property of innocent persons, who never meant (even though opportunity had invited them) to violate the law.—It should be, therefore, a matter of publicity, that the practice of entering goods, not the growth and produce of America, in American vessels, for re-exportation, is discontinued; and, in the mean time, I must call on the moderation, property, and vigilance, of the Officers of His Majesty's Customs, to prevent any ill consequence of such alteration; and, I trust, I shall not call in vain. That we have been wrong, ought not to be an excuse for our continuing in detected and admitted error. Through the whole of this cause I have looked at intention. By overt acts can it alone be proved it is the highest power alone to whom it is given to see the heart of man: but it appears to me, that there is avowed intention on the part of Mr. M'Gouty, and implied intention on the part of the other shippers. If I am rightly informed, and I believe I have it from pretty good authority, a vessel, called the Vixen, was condemned at Barbados, in 1807, simply for bringing East-India goods into Carlisle-Bay, though she came absolutely for the purpose of bringing money to the Contractors, for paying His Majesty's troops, and the charge of any intention to land any other part of her cargo there, was given up by the learned advocates for the crown. Yet if I am rightly informed, she was condemned by Judge Bedford, though Mr. Whitfield was brought up from Grenada to plead in her behalf, and, says my informant, made a speech on the occasion that took up upwards of four hours in the delivery.—From such an extent of eloquence, Heaven shield this Court, though the length of this sentence may, I fear, imply an imitation! On what statute that libel was founded, I have no information; nor can I quote the case as any authority; but here, I do not discard intention: the bills of lading and the whole circumstances of the case imply it. It is the duty of masters of vessels bound here, as well as of the shippers, to know in what articles the law and the proclamation allow them to trade.—They ought not to be permitted to speculate on the chance of getting a permission from the Governor to violate the law, or to place themselves in a situation calculated to elude the vigilance of the Custom-House, or to reckon on the chance of any connivance. If a great emergency should call, on the part of his Excellency the Governor for an indulgence or a vigour beyond the law, no doubt he would fairly meet the responsibility of the occasion; but this can very rarely happen.—The hour of indemnity is past, and in this Court the Governor's permission cannot be pleaded against the law, and I have no fear of its ever becoming a question. Lieut. Guise's seizure may be considered premature, but I am here to decide not on the mode of seizure, but on its causes, and the consequent facts adduced from them.

"It appears to me, that a law, in some degree similar to that in the 30 sect of the 5 Geo. III. as relating to Europe, viz. That no vessel should be allowed, under pain of confiscation, to enter the ports, or hover on the coasts of the English colonies, that had on board any articles, not the growth or produce of America, and not admissible there by law—seems to be wanting; but this want I have no power to supply. On the whole circumstances, therefore, I condemn the brig Park, together with her tackle, apparel, and furniture, and all the articles of her cargo not allowed to be entered under the Prince Regent's proclamation, for a breach of the Acts of the 15 Car. II. c. 7, the 28 Geo. III. c. 6, the 46 Geo III. c. III, and other Acts, as well as the Order in Council of the 6th of September, 1811; to be divided according to the act of Geo. III. c 15, sect. 42—one moiety to be paid to the Collector of His Majesty's Customs, for the use of His Majesty; and the other moiety to be paid to the Officer suing or prosecuting for the same; subject to the distribution of such produce as His Majesty shall think fit to direct, and for such articles as are specified in that proclamation, I acquit them, and order them to be delivered to the Claimants, or the net proceeds of such as have been sold under orders of the Court.

JOSEPH BEETE,
Judge-Surrogate C. V. A."

Foreign Intelligence.

Received at New-York by the Hibernia 23 days from Belfast.

LONDON, MARCH 31.

DESPATCHES have been received from Sir Henry Wellesley, at Cadiz, and letters and papers from that place to the 13th March. The French besieging army has been greatly weakened by a strong detachment having been sent off to co-operate in a fresh attack upon Tarifla. The new Regency has refused to ratify the treaty entered into between Elio and the inhabitants of Buenos Ayres.

A law has been passed making it death for any person to ship any kind of produce whatever, to any port or place in the possession of the enemy.

His majesty's ship Ganymede has arrived at Falmouth from Cadiz, with the Spanish Count de Fernandez on board. He is to succeed the Duke del Infantado, as Ambassador from the new Spanish Regency to the British Cabinet.

Accounts are received from Paris, via Havre, to the 23d instant, by which it appears, that the Emperor had not left the Capital, but it was hourly expected his departure would be announced in form.

An American vessel, called the Congress, Capt. Clark, from Baltimore, bound to London, had been taken and sent into Cherbourg—this vessel sailed from America on the 4th February, and had been expected to arrive here for some time, and a considerable amount has lately been insured upon her in the City. This ship has been called an English ship in the Paris papers; but this trick will not do. This is another convincing proof that the Berlin and Milan decrees are still in force; and the attempt to palm her upon the public as an English vessel, is another instance of the duplicity of the conduct of France towards America. Such attempts ought ever to be exposed in their true shape and complexion. This capture is a valuable one, and therefore they are more anxious to deceive the public. The late westerly gales have not, as yet, brought any later accounts from America. It is now nearly 50 days since the last vessel left America. This week, we expect, will bring something of importance.

The Officer of the Swedish Guards, who was waiting to return with an answer to important despatches from his Court, of which he was the bearer, is proceeding in the Alexandria frigate to the Baltic, in company with Mr. Thornton, who, after some stay at Stockholm will visit Petersburg. The Alexandria sailed from Leith Roads on Thursday last.

A London paper of Saturday last states, that "all the American vessels now at Liverpool have orders to stop sailing 'till further arrivals from America." We are rather at a loss what interpretation to put on these orders, supposing the fact to be so. But they may admit of this—that the merchants in America entertain an expectation of the differences between the two countries being speedily adjusted—in which case the non-importation act would of course be done away, and their vessels now in British ports might carry out cargoes to America. We shall be happy to learn that this conjecture is realized.

Manufactories for the extraction of sugar from chesnuts are to be established at Naples, Florence, and Genoa. It is said to be ascertained by experiments, that 50 kilograms of chesnuts yield 30 kilograms of meal, 20 of syrup, and 5 of pure sugar; that the meal, which is sold as food for cattle, and the syrup at the price of the most ordinary honey, will return a sum exceeding the purchase money of the chesnuts, besides defraying the expences of the fabrication, leaving the pure sugar as a net profit.

THE FRENCH SQUADRON.

It is now said, that the accounts transmitted on Saturday of the L'Orient squadron having got into Cherbourg is incorrect, and that they are still at sea.

One Plymouth letter, however, of this morning says, that the Thracian frigate, on looking into Cherbourg, saw three sail of the line there, which were not there when she looked in three days before.

Another letter from Plymouth says "The Thracian is arrived here, having reconnoitered Cherbourg, in which harbor were five sail of the line, quite ready for sea—they are not the ships that escaped from L'Orient."

Cork Chronicle Office, half past four o'clock, Monday.

The brig Martin, of Dublin, from Teneriffe, arrived in the harbor of Kinsale last night—fell in with the Mary outward-bound West-Indiaman, in lat. 46, 0, N. on the 14th of March, who says that she was in company with three other sail of West-Indiamen when they fell in with the French Fleet, consisting of six sail of the Line and two Frigates, who captured the three other Vessels, she being the only one which escaped

Domestic Intelligence.

MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE, APRIL 24.

CAPT. Adams, from Teneriffe, reports, that of 4600 inhabitants in the port of Oratavo, 3420 had the fever, 379 died, and 2690 recovered, 550 escaped the disorder—630 had left the city.—The fever had ceased, the Cordon was taken off, and the inhabitants were returning. The island of Teneriffe contains 95,000 and the six other islands 110 000 souls. They were in a state of starvation in Teneriffe, and all the Canary islands when he came away, that they were eating horses, dogs and others animals; a number had died of hunger during his stay there (60 days.) The Indian Corn was delivered from his ship in small quantities, by the Mayor in person, one almude, or two quarts, to each person. The peasants came upwards of 12 miles from the country, for that quantity. They pressed so hard at the Granary door, that the Governor ordered out the soldiers to keep them back; but to no effect; the crowd was so great, that a number were considerably hurt; several American seamen were starving in the streets—Capt. A. took them to his lodgings and fed them for twelve days, while the ship was blown out of the roads; when the ship returned, he took them on board, and brought them with him. The *Locusts* were so numerous on the Island, as to darken the sky, devouring every thing before them. For want of rain last season, the crops of wine were very short; the greatest part of which was shipped to England and Portugal; the price had risen from £25 to 35 per pipe—Indian corn had sold at 3 dolls. per bushel, and flour 20 per barrel—none at market. —C. H Books.

APRIL 25.

We have received this morning by the schooner Joseph and Mary, Almeda, from Havana, the Havana Diary extra of the 14th inst. which informs us of the arrival there the day preceding, of the corvette Sebastiana, from Cadiz, having on board Seignor Don Juan Ruiz de Apodaca, who is appointed by the Regency to succeed the Marquis Someruelos and Don Ignacio de Alava in their respective commands, on land and sea, which are now vested in one person. On the 14th Apodaca was sworn in and entered upon his official duties. Someruelos and Alava return to the Peninsula where the former will be employed in some public station, the latter has been appointed captain General of the department of Cadiz. Someruelos was appointed in May 1799, and has governed Cuba, and its dependencies 12 years and 11 months.

NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK, MAY 2.

The Senate of the U. S. on Thursday, passed a Resolution for a Recess of 20 days. It is believed a similar one will pass the House, to commence on the 5th inst.

FEDERAL TRIUMPH.

As was predicated by all parties, the Election in this city, has terminated in favor of Federal Republicans. We have as yet received only the result of the different wards for members of Congress. The majorities for Assemblymen will not vary much from this return. The Federal Senators are also elected by a handsome majority. We here present the votes for the three tickets.

CONGRESS.

	Federal.		*Madis'n.*		*Cintonian.*	
	Jay,	Messier,	Lawrence	Russel,	Mumford,	Miller,
1st. Wd.	595	576	207	198	101	93
2d. do.	483	470	205	199	48	44
3d. do.	468	458	205	198	128	135
4th. do.	538	538	337	336	128	124
5th. do.	611	598	653	653	121	119
6th. do.	511	511	306	306	127	127
7th. do.	519	519	461	462	136	134
8th. do.	426	422	442	441	124	122
9th. do.	127	126	40	39	46	44
10th. do.	510	510	471	469	35	38
	4808	4745	3327	3281	1002	980

Average Federal majority over both the other tickets, about 538.

There is a Federal majority in Queens' County, of about 410.

The federal candidates for Senators of the Southern District, are elected by a handsome majority.

The Democrats have carried the election in Richmond and King's counties, by small majorities. These counties send only two members, and were democratic last year.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, MAY 4.

Arrived packet sloop Huntress, Davis, from Easport, for N. York—sailed last Friday. Left no vessels, all having cleared and gone—The Embargo was received officially the day before—about 100 sail were lying in Snug harbour, other side of the lines—passed about 20 sail for Eastport—saw also, two English frigates and three English merchantmen go into the bay, supposed they were bound to St. Johns. The Collector at Eastport, informed Capt. Davis, that he had cleared since the Embargo from 4 to 500 sail, and that if the Embargo had not been received until the next mail, he should not have been able to have cleared out any more, not having any Registers, having used all that he had.

THE COURIER.

NORWICH, WEDNESDAY, MAY 6.

The Rev. Dr. WELCH, of Mansfield, is appointed by his Excellency the Governor to preach the Sermon at the ensuing Election.

Died,

At Windham, Mrs. *Huldah Fitch*, wife of John Fitch Esq. aged 27.

Marine List.

The following vessels have been recently condemned at Demerary for having provisions on board—Ship White Oak, Stocker, of Portsmouth—vessel & prohibited goods condemned; brig —, Greely, of Portland, do; bark Jane, Cross, of Portsmouth, do; and the brig Park, Bingley, of this port. No vessels are allowed even to enter the port with provisions or other contraband articles. The Park was seized within four hours after entering the port, had not landed an article, nor was permitted to come to an entry.

Schooner John Randall, Jones, from Baltimore, arrived at Havanna the 18th April, with the account of the Embargo, the first and only arrival—There had been no sales of flour in consequence of the news brought. The holders of that article would not sell, and prices had not broke.

NOTICE.

A GREAT number of small balances, and some large ones, have been due to the subscriber a long time.—Necessity requires that they should be immediately paid, or means must be referred to, to enforce a collection.

R. HUBBARD.

May 4. 26—

FOR SALE,
By the subscriber,

100 yds. Bagging,
30 pieces Humhum,
1 Gentleman's Liquor Case,
1 Cask Rice,
1 Bale Cotton,
1 Bag Cocoa,
300 lb. Lump Sugar.

WM. PEABODY.

May 4. 26—

Roger Huntington & Co.

HAVE just received, and offer for sale on good terms

3 Bags Prime Green Coffee,
20 Boxes Mould Candles.

ALSO,
A CONSIGNMENT OF
5 Hhds. excellent Rum.

May 4. 26—

BY order of the Hon. Court of Probate for the District of Norwich, will be sold at Auction, on Friday the 29th instant (if not previously disposed of at private sale) so much of the real estate of Mr. THOMAS BOATH, late of Norwich, deceased, as will raise the sum of two hundred and twenty dollars, consisting of

9 ACRES OF LAND,

wood and orcharding, situated in Preston, about one mile from Shetucket Bridge.

ALSO,

A part of the *Dwelling-House*, late occupied by the deceased.

Sale of the land to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. on the premises; and the sale of the House at 2 o'clock, P. M. likewise on the premises.

Daniel Roath, *Executor.*

May 4. 26—

LIME.

25 casks Providence STONE-LIME,
For sale at the Store of
JESSE & SIMEON BREED.

May 6. 26

FOR SALE
A HANDSOME ONE HORSE WAGGON.
at E. COOLEY.

May 4. 26—

POETRY.

The following Hymn was written for, and sung at the Ordination of the four missionaries at Salem, who have lately sailed for India.

MISSIONARY HYMN.

Is it the voice of God we hear,
  That bids us leave our friends, our homes,
Our brothers, sisters, mothers, dear,
  Our fathers, and their fathers' tombs?

Is it his voice that bids us fly,
  Renounce our country and its name,
Beneath an Indian sun to die,
  To gain a Missionary's fame?

Am I a husband? shall I doom
  My wife, with me, to cross the wave,
To find perhaps an early tomb,
  A distant or a wat'ry grave;

Am I a wife? shall I resign
  My father, mother—all but one,
To parch with fever at the line,
  Or scorch beneath an Indian sun?

Shall we bid all that's dear adieu,
  And leaning on the arm of God,
Tread, o'er those dang'rous scenes which few
  Have ever known, and fewer trod?

Yes; 'tis the voice of God;—we go.
  We leave our own for Ganges' shore;
Whether waves roll, or tempests blow,
  The God of tempests steers us o'er.

That God who rolls through different skies,
  A temperate or a torrid sun,
That God hears all his children's sighs;
  Diff'rent the CLIME, the GOD is ONE.

ELEGANT EXTRACT.

OH PEACE! thou soul and source of social life,
Beneath whose calm inspiring influence,
Science his views enlarges, art refines,
And swelling commerce opens all her ports!
Blest be the man divine who gives us thee!
Who bids the trumpet hush its horrid clang,
Nor blow the giddy nations into rage;
Who sheathes the murderous blade, then
Into the well-pil'd armory returns;
And every vigor from the work of death,
To grateful industry converting makes
The county flourish, and the city smile—
Nor bless'd at home alone, his praise shall fly
Far as the sun rolls the diffusive day.
Far as the breeze can blow the gifts of peace,
Till all the happy nations catch the song.

MISCELLANY.

From the Alexandria Gazette.

Extract from a "Picture of Paris," translated for that paper.

In one day's residence at Paris, a man, without leaving the palais royal, might form a pretty correct opinion of the resources, the conveniencies and inconveniences of that immense capital. The garden, the galleries, the coffee-houses and gambling tables, which are in the bosom of this place, offer every sort of variety to a spectator.—About 9 o'clock in the morning, the quidnuncs assemble about the Rotunda, and for the moderate price of a cent, acquire from the newspapers, subjects for the day's discourse. At ten o'clock the chartres coffee house begins to be visited by clerks who are waiting for the offices to open. From 12 till 3, the Emblin coffee house is resorted to by loungers, who go their to amuse themselves. At four the garden walks are filled with merchants and stockbrokers, who regulate the course of exchange, the price of the public funds and merchandize. At five, the same walks are in part occupied by poor devils who sponge upon some friend or simpleton for a dinner. At seven the lucky gamesters and strangers regale themselves with ice-creams, liquors and punch. The evening walkers consist of disappointed wretches who have been vainly striving all day to get a free ticket to the play, of young provincials astonished at every thing they see, and of pleasure parties from the neighborhood. Finally from twelve till two, the Lyons and Imperial coffee houses are filled with a croud of people, the greater part of whom would be puzzled to give an account how they had conducted themselves during the preceding day.

A porter cask at Messrs. Meux and Co's brewery, London, is 6504 feet diameter, 254 feet high, and has 56 iron hoops from one ton to three tons each; contains 20,000 barrels of porter, at 36s. each barrel; consists of 314 staves English oak, 8½ inches thich, was four years building, and cost 10,000l.

A shark was lately killed at Penrhyn, in Cornwall, 31 feet long, 19 in girt, 8¾ high, 4½ wide, weight 7 tons.

Last month a Coroner's Jury was summoned to sit over the body of a child, which was found in Placket's fields, near Newcastle. After the Jurors names had been engrossed on parchment, the Coroner and Jury proceeded to examine the body, when it was discovered that the supposed child was only a doll!

RUSSIA.—A peasant named John Semzow, has discovered a method for making paper stoppers for bottles so expeditiously, that one man may make 7000 in an hour. In consequence, 1000 corks which sometime since sold for 65 rubles, have fallen to 8, and it is expected that should the competition continue, they will be so low, as half a ruble per thousand, which is the price of the paper substitute.

CURIOUS FACT.

A Lady of the town of Providence, Rhode-Island, about 12 years ago, while rambling on the sand hill, in the land of John Matthewson, Esq. on the west side of the river, lost a silver thimble, on which were marked the initials of her name. A few weeks ago, her servant boy brought some sand from the hill, and while strewing it over some bottled cider, felt something hard between his fingers, which on examination proved to be a thimble. He carried it to his mistress, who found it to be the same she had so long lost. The initials were plain though the silver had corroded, and the steel top become rusty. It is well known, that from this hill, since the period at which the thimble was lost, there have been carried away in almost every direction, and to distant parts, many thousand cart loads of sand.

A Birmingham paper contains the following curious anecdote respecting LUCIEN BONAPARTE for which it does not vouch, but states it to have been received through a respectable channel. Monsieur L.—— B.—— who with his family reside in the neighborhood of W. sent a confidential servant to one of his tradesmen, and informed him that a small parcel would be sent to his house directed for Monsieur B——, which as it would contain jewels, &c. of considerable value, was requested to be left until called for. When the box arrived, the tradesman thought it most prudent to inform Colonel——, who is with the family, of the circumstance; and upon the box being opened, not jewels, but letters, partly in French and partly in cypher, were found to be the contents; the whole of which, we understand, have been forwarded to Government."

Bell's Weekly Messenger.

In giving the following, we would premise that it was handed to us by a gentleman of respectability and character, who assures us, (and we do not doubt him) that every word in the communication is true:—

COMMUNICATION.—There now resides at West Farms, in Westchester County, an Englishman about 46 years of age, who actually pursues the following trades and professions:—Carpenter and Builder, Joiner and Cabinet Maker, Turner and Upholsterer, Mathematical, Philosophical, and Musical Instrument Maker; Attorney and Counsellor at Law; Surgeon and Physician; Surveyor; Undertaker for burying the Dead; Musician; Manufacturer of Oils, Paints and Varnishes; Painter of Walls in Destempor; Millwright; Purchaser and Vender of second-hand furniture; Wheelwright, Distiller; has been a Constable, is one of the Trustees of a School in the neighborhood, and always a *Butler* He is esteemed an honest man, and proficient in all his trades, professions and callings.

New York Gazette.

CASH

WILL be paid for CORN, RYE, FLAXSEED and WHITE OAK HHDS.

Two Shillings cash for good new seasoned Flour Barrels, delivered at the Norwich Mills.

WM. WILLIAMS JR & Co.

Dec 21 8—

PROPOSALS

WILL be received until the 1st day of June next, for building a permanent Butment and Causeway to the middle of Tading Cove Brook, on the Chelsea road. Said Butment and side walls to be built of a suitable thickness, the middle to be filled with earth, gravel on the top. Proposals in writing sealed up will be received by

W. W. HAUGHTON,
DAVID TURNER,
MULFORD RAYMOND.

Who will give any further information required relative to the same.

Montville, April 28, 1812. 25—4w—

THE *subscribers, commissioners on the estate of* GEORGE PENDLETON, *of Norwich an insolvent debtor, hereby give notice, that for receiving and adjusting claims against said estate, they will attend at the store of* EBEN. HUNTINGTON, *in said Norwich, on the third Tuesdays of July, August and September next— after which period, no claims against said estate will be received.*

EBEN. HUNTINGTON } *Com'rs.*
GEORGE PERKINS, }

ROGERS' VEGETABLE PULMONIC DETERGENT.

FOR COMSUMPTIVE, ASTHMATIC AND CATARRHAL COMPLAINTS.

EVER since man emanated from the hands of his *Maker*, he has been a prey to disease and a victim of death, this ultimately is the fate of man, but self-preservation being the first law of nature, intelligent Medical men, since the days of Hippocrates, have been indefatigably engaged not only to *prevent* but cure diseases; and their endeavors to promote this desirable object have been attended with great success in most of the maladies which afflict the human race; still it is a lamentable fact, that the attempts of the *Faculty* to remove Pulmonary affections, have too often proved abortive.— This consideration, with the predisposition of the subscriber to Pulmonary Consumption, has induced him during the experience of twenty years in the field of Medicine, to turn his attention more particularly to Consumptive, Asthmatic and Catarrhal complaints; and he has now the satisfaction to announce to the public, that he has selected and compounded, from the Vegetable Kingdom, a mild, yet efficacious Medicine, denominated

ROGERS's VEGETABLE PULMONIC DETERGENT,

which he confidently asserts, will remove the MOST obstinate cough, the precursor to a consumption, and even the Pulmonary Consumption itself if taken in the incipient stages of the disease; and according to the directions accompanying the Medicine. This declaration he is warranted in making from the asseveration of thousands of respectable persons in the United States, now in the enjoyment of health, who but for this Medicine as a *mean*, in the *hands of the Great Preserver of Men*, (for He works by means) would probably be pining on *beds of sickness*, or reposing in the grave.

GEORGE ROGERS.

Northampton, (Mass.) March 6, 1811. 44—

CERTIFICATE.

Extract of a letter from Nathaniel Barrell, Esq. of York in the district of Maine, to Daniel Humphreys, Esq. of Portsmouth.

I CONFINE myself to the benefit received from your present of Rogers's Ballsam; I call it Balsam because it has infused new life, into your old friend, who had become very feeble from a racking dry cough which had continued for weeks.—The effect of this cough was the loss of all relish for food by day, and of natural rest by night. But it was happily checked by one portion of Vegetable Pulmonic Detergent; insomuch, that after sleeping well, I took my food with relish the next day. The effect of three cakes was that my cough was removed, and I have since enjoyed my usual state of health—equal to that of any part of my life for 20 years past, I can walk six miles with very little fatigue, and ride on horseback double that distance with ease. These circumstances, I think ought to excite something like praise of the Inventor of this excellent medicine, which according to the mind of an old man now in his eightieth year, cannot be too highly spoken of—In this view you are at liberty to make such use of what I have written on this subject as you may think proper, for,

Your friend,

[Signed] NATHANIEL BARRELL.

YORK, Oct. 9, 1811.

The above Medicine for sale by DWIGHT RIPLEY and SAMUEL TYLER, Norwich.

FOR SALE,

THE lot of land, store and wharf, at the point, so called; the Store is the same now occupied by Capt. GURDON BILL, for a tallow-chandlery, and the wharf is one of the best in the place, having a great depth of water, being at the head of the principal channel and is in good repair.

Apply to JOSEPH WILLIAMS.

Attorney to the proprietor,

Norwich, February 17, 1812. 15—tf—

FOR SALE.

A FARM,

IN the town of Otis, county of Berkshire, and commonwealth of Massachusetts, half a mile north of the Meeting-House, containing about one hundred and fifty acres. Said FARM is situated on the Turnpike Road leading from Hartford, in Connecticut, to Albany, by way of Lenox, forty-four miles from Hartford, fourteen from Lenox, and forty-four from Albany. There is a good new two story Dwelling-House on said FARM, a convenient Barn, Stabling, &c. and other out houses. Also, a convenient merchant's Store, which has a good trade; the house is improved as a tavern. it an excellent stand, has as good a run of custom as any on the road. The land is a good strong soil, and about fifty or sixty acres under improvement, well watered by small streams and springs, and is on Farmington River. Said FARM will be sold on very advantageous terms to the purchaser. For further particulars enquire of

WILLIAM S. HART, Esq.

of Norwich, or the subscriber on the premises

JOSEPH T. CUMMINGS.

Otis, Dec. 6, 1811. 5—

To Let,

AND *possession given immediately, the large and convenient*

DWELLING HOUSE,

pleasantly situated on the west side of the river Thames, on the new road leading to New London, one mile from Norwich Landing, with one acre of Land, Barn, and other out houses

For further particulars enquire of

THOMAS BUSHNELL.

near the premises.

Oct. 8. 48—tf—

HOLLAND PURCHASE.

THOSE persons who have contracted with the subscriber or *Charles Griswold*, Esq. of Lyme, to purchase Lands in the southwest part of the *Holland purchase*, are notified that the subscriber will attend at his office, in Norwich, from the 25th of April to the 25th of May, with the Maps, Surveys, and a particular description of said Land.

The subscriber is empowered to offer these Lands on better terms than any Lands of equal goodness, as to soil and location, now in Market.—Warrantee deeds will be given by the proprietors, who will all be on the Land from the 1st of June till 15th of July for the purpose of giving deeds, and locating settlers.

WILLIAM S. HART.

April 14, 1812. 24—

Cash

Given for Rags, at this Office.

DR. FRINK'S

GRAND

RESTORATIVE ELIXER:

BY THE

PRESIDENT'S PATENT.

AFTER eight years experience, in a course of full practice, I have found that many diseases, instead of being diminished, are oftentimes increased, by the use of those drastic medicines, usually recommended, and which different cases seem at the moment to require. To discover something calculated to produce the effect proposed by those medicines, and at the same time attended by none of their inconveniences, has been with me a subject of much study and very careful observation; and after repeated experiments, I have at length ascertained, that the compound, which I have chosen to denominate the GRAND RESTORATIVE ELIXER, is better suited to that end, than any Medicine I have ever met with. It is principally composed of vegetables, and I flatter myself will be found upon trial not to be excelled, as a safe and efficacious family medicine, by any other whatever. When taken according to the directions, accompanying each bottle, its operation is that of a gentle cathartic. It not only throws off the redundancy of acrid and putrid bile, which especially in hot climates, is a cause of putrescency to the whole system, but discharges the various corrupt and vitiated humors, collected in the stomach and bowels. During its operation, which with many persons is very slow, it opens the pores upon the surface of the body, and produces a gentle moisture over the whole system; and thus has the happy effect, not only of removing the remote and exciting causes of the diseases hereafter mentioned, but also, if taken in season, of checking fevers at their commencement.

In the Gout, retrocedent or misplaced; Chronic Rheumatism; Indigestion; Flatulency; Hypocondriacal affections; Billious complaints; Dizziness; Pains in the head, back and limbs; Loss of appetite; puking in the morning; General Costiveness; and as a preventative of those pestilential fevers, which, in the Southern latitudes, prevail, by sea and land, with great virulence and malignity; its use is too obvious and too well known to require much further recommendation. If given to children once in two or three months, just before the full of the moon, it is a sure antidote against worms. All seamen exposed to the sudden vicissitudes of the weather, will find it for their interest to keep it by them; and as it is a medicine, intended to remove the remote causes of the disease, and if taken seasonably will not fail in most instances to prevent the existence of disease itself, it will be adviseable for every person to have it on hand, that resort may be had to it on the first symptoms of indisposition.

It is confessed that a variety of compound medicines intended to remove bilious complaints, are in some measure calculated to operate like this; but while they effectually, perhaps, cleanse the stomach and bowels, the coats of the stomach and intestines are left in an inflamed and irritated state. This Restorative Elixir, on the other hand, while it possesses all the virtues of those medicines, is attended by none of their hazardous, and often, in the case of children, fatal consequences. It gives strength, without occasioning any irritation, to the weakened state of the primæ viæ; repairs the organs of digestion; restores the appetite; and causes a greater portion of the nutritious part of the aliment to be carried into the system;—thus producing, as of course, a fuller flow of animal spirits, and raising to a tone of health the faculties both of body and mind.

The directions for using this Elixir, with numerous certificates of its efficacy from eminent Physicians and other respectable citizens of the United States, will be found to accompany each bottle.

HERVEY FRINK.

Northampton, (Massachusetts,) November, 1811. 17—6m

For sale by *Dwight Ripley*, at his Druggist store in Norwich.

March 3, 1812.

AN APPRENTICE

IS *wanted to learn one or two of the trades of Tanning, Currying and Shoemaking business. An honest active one shall meet with as good encouragement as elsewhere.*

MOROCCO SHOES

Of various colors, for sale and warranted.

JEREMIAH PHILLIPS jun.

Preston (Jewett's City) April 27th, 1812. 25—3w—

THE Hon. Court of Probate for the District of Norwich, hath allowed the term of six months from the 24th day of April 1812, for the creditors to the estate of

Capt. ASA WILLIAMS,

late of Lisbon deceased, to bring in their claims and demands against said estate for settlement to the Administrators or be debarred recovery agreeable to law.

Dimmis Williams, *Adm'rx.*
Nathan Sears, *Adm'r.*

N. B. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE Hartford Fire Insurance Company have appointed JONATHAN G. W. TRUMBULL, Esq. of Norwich, their Surveyor for said town, and its neighborhood—who is also authorized to receive proposals for Insurance against loss by Fire, in behalf of said Company.

WALTER MITCHEL, *Secretary.*

Hartford, Dec. 17, 1810. 7—

THE SUBSCRIBER

IS under the necessity of earnestly soliciting those indebted to him to settle their accounts immediately, as it is impossible for him to carry on business without receiving pay, under his circumstances; he is convinced that any good man will need but a hint, and no matter how soon the slack are compelled to pay.

LEWIS WARREN.

North Stonington, April 18, 1812. —24

NOTICE.

WM. WILLIAMS Jun. & Co. request those who have demands against them or W. W. jr. to present them immediately for payment. Persons indebted to them must attend to a settlement or be sued.

April 18. 24—

A few thousand feet

CHERRY BOARDS, PLANK AND SCANTLING,

Well seasoned, and of a superior quality, for sale by

STEPHEN B. ALLYN.

Norwich, March 17, 1812. 19

NORWICH COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 13, 1812. NORWICH; (CONN.) PRINTED BY RUSSELL HUBBARD—AT HIS OFFICE IN CHELSEA. [VOL. XVI. No 27.

FRANCIS A. PERKINS,
OFFERS FOR SALE,
Blue Printed, Mulberry, Lined, Blue Brown Lined, Edged and China
DINING SETTS:
China and Fancy
TEA SETTS,
a great variety of patterns—an assortment of China and Fancy
TEA CUPS AND SAUCERS.
An assortment
COFFEE CUPS AND SAUCERS,
TOYS, A VARIETY.
elegant Fancy
PITCHERS, &c.
an assortment of
LOOKING-GLASSES,
Plain and Gilt Frames, of all sizes, from 5 to 30 inches.
SETTS OF TEA TRAYS.
A new supply of FLOWER POTS, from 25 cents, to 3 dollars per pair.
Also a large assortment of
EARTHEN AND GLASS WARE,
on better terms than it can be bought in New-York or Boston
ASSORTED CRATES, as imported.
Rum, Sugar, and Molasses, per Hhd. or bbl.
October 15. —44

FOR sale cheap, by the subscriber, for prompt pay,
10 Bbls. Mess Pork,
600 Wt. Lard in firkins,
500 do. Hams,
18 Boxes Mould Candles, 6 & 8,
10 Barrels Muscovado and clayed Sugar,
2 kegs pure Ginger,
4 Bags Green Coffee,
2 do. Pepper and Pimento,
1 Hhd. & 2 Bbls. Country Gin,
130 Pair men's thick Shoes, suitable for a W. I. market,
30 do. do. Boots,
Clover Seed,
Lath and Shingle Nails,
An assortment of Leather,
A good assortment of Groceries, at retail.
JOHN LATHROP.
Who will pay cash for 40 bushels CORN,
800 Wt. New-Milk Cheese,
And the highest price in cash for Green CALF-SKINS.
Mch 17, 1812. 20—

FLOUR,
Warranted Genuine,
MANUFACTURED at the Norwich Mills, constantly for sale for the proprietors, (for cash only) by
ERASTUS COIT & Co
Norwich, Jan. 6, 1812 9—

SPOKE TIMBER WANTED.
JAMES F. BROWN will pay a generous price for 20 fet chaise spokes, if delivered soon.
Likewise,
Wanted, ½ inch White wood boards, clear.
Dec. 25. 7—

MOLASSES, &c.
20 Hhds. good retailing Molasses,
1 Chest Souchong Tea,
1 do. Bohea, do.
1 Bag Alspice,
For sale by
WM. PEABODY.
April 14. 23—

COD-FISH.
SIXTY quintals Cod-fish, of the Harriot's Cargo.
20 do. do. English,
Dunn'd and of superior quality for table or exportation
FOR SALE BY
C. EELLS.
Norwich, September, 19. 44

MILITARY.
THE SUBSCRIBER HAS
JUST RECEIVED A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT
SILVER plated, and Brass mounted Swords, Epaulletts, Cockades, Priming Wires, Brushes, &c. &c.
JUDAH HART.
Chelsea, April 13th, 1812. 23—

TEAS.
10 chests fresh Hyson Skin Tea,
1 do. Hyson do.
1 do. Imperial do.
1 do. Young Hyson do.
1 do. Bohea do.
FOR SALE BY
Lyman Brewer.
April 28. 25

PUBLIC ACTS
FOR FORMING AND CONDUCTING THE
MILITARY FORCE
OF THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT.
To which is added,
GENERAL ORDERS,
ESTABLISHING A UNIFORM DRESS.
ALSO,
Per gross doz. or single,
LORD'S MILITARY CATECHISM.
For sale at the Norwich Book Store, by
RUSSELL HUBBARD.
April 20.

Garden Seeds.
Joseph Huntington
HAS JUST RECEIVED FROM THE QUAKERS, A FRESH SUPPLY OF
GARDEN SEEDS,
among which are,
EARLY Golden Hotspur Peas, Early June do. Early Carlton do. North-Haven do. White Marrowfat do. Large Strawberry Dwarf do. String do. Early six week Dwarf Beans, Early Speckled Dwarf do. Cranberry pole do. Kidney pole do. Blue Cranberry do Red Onion, Yellow do. White do. Blood Beet, Lemon Carrot, English Parsnip. Long Cucumber, Early or Short do. Dutch Summer Squash, Crookneck Winter do. Large Winter do White head Lettuce, Speckled do. Province do. Double Peppergrass, Salmon Radish, Scarlet do. Drumhead Cabbage, Winter do. Green Savoy do. Yellow do. do. Red do Early Yorkshire do. Flat Turnip, Long do. French Turnip, Sage, Cayenne Pepper, Squash Pepper, Burnett, Solid Celery, Summer Savory, Parsley, Asparagus, Watermelon, Muskmellon, &c.
Norwich, April 18, 1812 21—6w—

GARDEN-SEEDS
FROM THE QUAKERS.
EARLY and late Peas, several kinds; white and red Onion; long and short Cucumber; Lettuce; Double Peppergrass; Salmon Radish; several kinds early and late Cabbage; Summer Squash; early Turnip; Asparagus; Red Pepper; Red Beet, &c &c.
FOR SALE BY
SAMUEL TYLER.
MARCH 17. 19

CLOVER & FLAX-SEED.
JOSEPH H. STRONG
HAS for sale at his store, CLOVER and FLAX-SEED, that has been wet, at a reduced price.
ALSO,
RED CLOVER-SEED, of the first quality. He likewise expects to receive this week some Long-Island FLAX-SEED, clean for sowing.
Norwich, April 7, 1812. 22—

GARDEN SEEDS,
JUST received from the first Seedsman in New-York and for sale, viz:
Peas, Cabbage, Lettuce, Beet, Carrot, Celery, Parsley, Cucumber, Mellon, Pepper, Sweet Marjarum, Thyme, Radish, Early Turnip, Early Cauliflower, Red and White Onion, &c
GRASS SEEDS.
Herds Grass, Red Clover, and Red Top.
D. RIPLEY.
Norwich, March 23, 1812. 20—

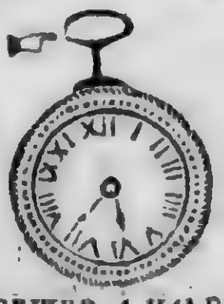
FRESH VIRGINIA FLOUR.
ERASTUS PERKINS & SON
HAVE just received thirty barrels of
VIRGINIA FLOUR,
of an excellent quality, which they will sell cheap for cash at their Bread and Flour Store, where may be had Pilot, Navy Bread and Crackers, &c.
Chelsea, April 28, 1812. 25—

MOLASSES.
5 hhds. good retailing Molasses, for sale by
Lyman Brewer.
April 28. 25

FOR SALE
1 Share in Chelsea Grammar School, kept by Mr. *Hinckley.*
ALSO,
A Military Gun, Cartridge Box and Belt.
Enquire of the PRINTER.
April 28 25—

Wanted at the
NORWICH MILLS,
THREE or four Journeymen Coopers. To those that can come well recommended, steady employ will be given, and generous wages paid.
CASH
and the highest price will be paid at said MILLS, for
4000 hhd. Hoop Poles.
Said Poles must be cut this month, and delivered by the first of April next.
WM. WILLIAMS, Jun. & CO.
March 10. 18

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.



JUST RECEIVED A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF ENGLISH
GENEVA and French WATCHES, of various patterns.
ALSO,
Jewelry, consisting of elegant Cornelian Rings, Mobs and Drops, of the newest patterns; common do.; Cornelian Watch Keys; Mock do. Seals and Chains; Large and Small Pocket-Books, and Purses; Gold and Silver work as usual. A good assortment Pocket and Penknives, Razors, Scissors, Razor cases, Boxes, Strops, Soap, and a few best finished, portable Razors in boxes. Ladies' Hair Combs; Large and Small Clock Dials; Pinions; Brass Balls, for cases; Brass wheel Clocks, &c. Hair work for Bracelets; Neck Chains and Watch Chains, neatly executed plain or elastic. Plated Candlesticks; do. Sugar Tongs, and many articles not enumerated.
JUDAH HART.
N. B. Watch and Clock repairing as usual. Cash given for old Gold and Silver.
Chelsea, April 28, 1812. 25—6w—

BOOTS AND SHOES.
THE SUBSCRIBER
RESPECTFULLY informs the Gentlemen and Ladies of Norwich, and the adjacent towns, that he has commenced the *Boot and Shoe-making business*, at the store lately occupied by CALEB WOODWORTH, opposite to KINNEY'S HOTEL; where he intends to carry on the business in its different branches. Gentlemen's Boots, and Ladies' Morocco Shoes, of various colors and of the newest fashion may be had on the shortest notice.
ABEL MALISON.
Norwich, April 13, 1812. 23—

DR. FRINK'S
GRAND
RESTORATIVE ELIXER.
BY THE
PRESIDENT'S PATENT.
AFTER eight years experience, in a course of full practice, I have found that many diseases, instead of being diminished, are oftentimes increased, by the use of those drastic medicines, usually recommended, and which different cases seem at the moment to require. To discover something calculated to produce the effect proposed by those medicines, and at the same time attended by none of their inconveniences, has been with me a subject of much study and very careful observation; and after repeated experiments, I have at length ascertained, that the compound, which I have chosen to denominate the GRAND RESTORATIVE ELIXER, is better suited to that end, than any Medicine I have ever met with. It is principally composed of vegetables, and I flatter myself will be found upon trial not to be excelled, as a safe and efficacious family medicine, by any other whatever. When taken according to the directions, accompanying each bottle, its operation is that of a gentle cathartic. It not only throws off the redundancy of acrid and putrid bile, which especially in hot climates, is a cause of putrescency to the whole system, but discharges the various corrupt and vitiated humors, collected in the stomach and bowels. During its operation, which with many persons is very slow, it opens the pores upon the surface of the body, and produces a gentle moisture over the whole system; and thus has the happy effect, not only of removing the remote and exciting causes of the disease hereafter mentioned, but also, if taken in season, of checking fevers at their commencement.

In the Gout, retrocedent or misplaced; Chronic Rheumatism; Indigestion; Flatulency; Hypocondriacal affections; Bilious complaints; Dizziness; Pains in the head, back and limbs; Loss of appetite; puking in the morning; General Costiveness; and as a preventative of those pestilential fevers, which, in the Southern latitudes, prevail, by sea and land, with great virulence and malignity; its use is too obvious and too well known to require much further recommendation. If given to children once in two or three months, just before the full of the moon, it is a sure antidote against worms. All farmers exposed to the sudden vicissitudes of the weather, will find it for their interest to keep it by them; and as it is a medicine, intended to remove the remote causes of the disease, and if taken seasonably will not fail in most instances to prevent the existence of disease itself, it will be advisable for every person to have it on hand that recourse may be had to it on the first symptoms of indisposition.

It is confessed that a variety of compound medicines intended to remove bilious complaints, are in some measure calculated to operate like this; but while they effectually, perhaps, cleanse the stomach and bowels, the coats of the stomach and intestines are left in an inflamed and irritated state. This Restorative Elixir, on the other hand, while it possesses all the virtues of those medicines, is attended by none of their hazardous, and often, in the case of children, fatal consequences. It gives strength, without occasioning any irritation, to the weakened state of the primæ viæ; repairs the organs of digestion; restores the appetite; and causes a greater portion of the nutritious part of the aliment to be carried into the system;—thus producing, as of course, a fuller flow of animal spirits, and raising to a tone of health the faculties both of body and mind.

The directions for using this Elixir, with numerous certificates of its efficacy from eminent Physicians and other respectable citizens of the United States, will be found to accompany each bottle.
HERVEY FRINK.
Northampton, (Massachusetts.) November, 1811. 17-6w
For sale by *Dwight Ripley*, at his Druggist store in Norwich.
March 3, 1812. 2

Cash
Given for Rags, at this Office.

Congressional.

IN SENATE.
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 29.
MR. Pope reported the following bill: A bill more effectually to protect the commerce and coasts of the United States.

Whereas British and other armed vessels have harrassed and committed depredations on the commerce of the United States on or near the coasts thereof, in violation of the laws of nations; therefore,

Be it enacted, &c. That it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, and he is hereby authorised to instruct and direct the commanders of the armed vessels belonging to the United States to SEIZE, take and BRING INTO ANY PORT of the United States, to be proceeded against according to the laws and usages of nations, any such British or other armed vessel, which shall have committed, or which shall be found hovering on the coasts of the United States for the purpose of harrassing or committing depredations on the vessels belonging to the citizens thereof.

THURSDAY, APRIL 30.
Mr. Lloyd obtained leave of absence after Wednesday next, and Mr. Giles for the remainder of the session.

The bill more effectually to protect the commerce and seamen of the U. States, was read the second time, and, on motion of Bayard, referred to a select committee. Messrs Pope, Bayard and Smith of Md. compose the committee.

The senate resumed as in committee of the whole the consideration of the bill allowing an annuity to Arthur St. Clair; and it was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, by votes as follows;

For the bill, Messrs. Anderson, Bayard, Bibb, Crawford, German, Gilman, Goodrich, Gregg, Horsey, Howell, Hunter, Lambert, Leib, Smith, of Maryland, Worthington—15.

Against the bill, Messrs. Condit, Cutts, Robinson, Smith of New-York, Tait, Turner, Varnum—7.

Mr. Lloyd presented the petition of 535 merchants in Boston, praying the repeal or such modification of the non-importation act, as may enable them to receive their property in G. Britain and her dependencies; which was read and on motion of Mr. Lloyd, referred to a select committee to report thereon by bill or otherwise. Messrs. Lloyd, Taylor, Gregg, Leib and Smith compose the committee.

On motion by Mr. Smith of New-York,
Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate be authorised to pay out of the contingent fund the expences incurred for the funeral of the late Vice-President of the United States, whenever the same shall have been allowed and certified by the committee of arrangement.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 29.
MR Gold presented a petition of sundry inhabitants of the state of New-York, praying a repeal or suspension of the Embargo Law, which was on motion, postponed to the 4th day of July next.

Mr. Macon offered a resolution which was amended to read as follows, and adopted, 104 to 1.

Resolved. That the committee of commerce and manufactures be instructed to report a bill authorising the President of the United States to cause to be purchased—barrels of provisions, and to have the same exported to some port in Carraccas for the use of the inhabitants who have suffered by the earthquake.

On motion of Mr. Randolph, Resolved, that the committee of commerce and manufactures be instructed to enquire whether any and what relief ought to be extended to the inhabitants of the Canary Islands suffering from famine occasioned by the ravages of the locust.

The resolution from the Senate for a recess which had passed the Senate, yeas 16, nays 12, from the 8th of May to the 25th of the same month, was twice read. On its passage to a third reading, it was negatived—ayes 51, noes 59. Adjourned.

[Mr. M'Kim moved to amend the resolution so as to deprive members of pay during the recess. This question was superceded by a call for the previous question, which call was carried, ayes 71, noes 35.]

THURSDAY, APRIL 30.
Mr. Reed presented a memorial from sundry merchants of Boston, praying for some modification in the non-importation law. After a short debate, it was referred to the committee of the whole on the subject.

The bill from the Senate concerning associations for maritime security, and the bill concerning merchant vessels arming for defence, were read twice and referred to a committee of the whole to morrow

The bill authorising the cutting of a canal on the West-side of Mason's and Alexander's islands to Alexandria, was read a third time and passed.

The house went into committee of the whole, Mr. Nelson in the chair, on the bill for the ap-

ORIGINAL STAINED

pointment of two assistant Secretaries to the war department. After passing through a committee of the whole without debate, on the question for engrossing the bill for a third reading,

Mr. Tallmadge opposed it. He saw no necessity for these officers.

Mr. Davenport moved to substitute the word clerks in place of secretaries. Lost.

Messrs. Milnor and Williams opposed the bill, on the ground that it would be productive of more injury than benefit.

Messrs. Troup and Johnson supported it; insisting that these officers were absolutely necessary for the dispatch of public business.

Not decided.

FRIDAY, MAY 1.

This day in the House of Representatives, Mr. Morrow moved for a resolution to remove a land office in Ohio to Gallipolis in the same state.

Mr. Newton reported a bill for the President to cause to be sent to the citizens of Venezuela barrels of provisions, and to appropriate for the same not exceeding dollars.

Mr. Morrow reported a bill for designating, surveying and granting military bounty lands, two millions of acres in the territory of Michigan, two do. in Illinois, north of Illinois river, two do. in Louisiana, between river St. Francis and Aransas.

The Speaker read an engrossed bill to authorize two assistant Secretaries to the Department of War. Mr. Randolph delivered an able speech against it, as also did Mr. Tallmadge, of which a short and limited detail would only wrong them.—It was passed, ayes 58, noes 43.

The bill for an Ordnance Department was ordered to a third reading on Monday, ayes 52.

On motion of Mr. Stow, a resolution to instruct the Military Committee to enquire if any and what regulations to prevent abuses growing out of persons employed as waiters to officers in the army, was referred.

Mr. Reed offered a resolution to suspend the payment of outstanding debenture bonds during the embargo, and for issuing debentures during the same time. Referred to the committee of ways and means.

The bill to amend "An Act to establish a Quarter Master's Department, and for other purposes," was debated in a committee of the whole till 4 o'clock, when on motion the Speaker resumed the chair, and the House was adjourned to Monday next.

MONDAY, MAY 4.

Mr. Lacock presented the memorial of Wm. Gamble, stating that he has invented a new species of harbor defence, and requesting Congress to take the same into consideration.—Referred to the committee on military affairs.

The Speaker laid before the house a packet which he had received from Detroit, Michigan Territory, inclosing a number of papers, among which is a presentment of a Grand Jury to the Superior Court in Sept. 1811, complaining of the non execution of a law and of alledged misconduct on the part of one of the Judges (A. B. Woodward, Esq.) and sundry papers illustrative of these complaints, together with a letter from the Judge whose conduct is complained of, all addressed to the Speaker of the House. This packet which is very voluminous, and of rather unimportant contents, was ordered to lie on the table.

On motion of Mr. Newton, the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Nelson in the chair, on a bill for the relief of the inhabitants of Venezuela.

The bill authorises the President to cause to be exported such quantity of provision as he may think proper, for the relief of the inhabitants of Venezuela, suffering by the effects of an Earthquake.

The blank was filled with 50,000 dolls. 45 to 39. The committee rose and reported the bill; which was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading this day.

The house took up, in committee, the bill making further provision for the army of the U. S. which merely relates to some details of the army; ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

Adjourned at 3 o'clock.

TUESDAY, MAY 5.

Mr. White presented a petition from Messrs. Curtis, merchants, of Boston, stating that a brig owned by them, bound to Cadiz, had been scuttled and SUNK in March last by two French privateers, which sailed from Nantz in January, and praying relief from Congress. Referred to the Secretary of State.

Mr. Turner presented a petition from the owner of a Portland schooner, which was condemned in Charleston for a breach of the laws prohibiting the importation of slaves, and praying relief. Referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures.

Mr. Wright, from the committee on military affairs, reported a bill relative to the defence of ports and harbors. [This makes an appropriation for making an experiment on Clark's newly invented principle.] Referred to a committee of the whole to-morrow.

The bill to annex a portion of West-Florida to the Mississippi Territory was also passed after some opposition from Mr. Pitkin who contended that it was ridiculous to legislate for a country of which the United States had not possession, and to which they had no title.

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, MARCH 24.

THE late King of Sweden has been divorced from his wife, by the court of Switzerland. She with much grief acceded to his wish. Thus has he separated from a sister of the Emperor of Russia, to marry perhaps a sister of the Emperor of France, to be restored to his throne by Bonaparte's soldiers. He was formerly one of Napoleon's most bitter enemies.

The L'Orient squadron is said to be still at sea and is said to have made some captures.

FRANCE AND RUSSIA.

APRIL 3.

We yesterday stated that the Russians were fully prepared for the commencement of hostilities, and we have now to communicate the important intelligence that an express has arrived in town, from Petersburgh, with letters from that capital of the 4th ult. The Russian army on the frontiers of Poland is stated to consist of 280,000 men, but we may presume that this number is over rated—200,000 is more likely to be the real number. The Emperor Alexander is to take the command of this immense force in person. Generals Barclay de Tolli, Bennigsen and D'Armfeldt, are to serve under him.

In the expectation of large demands on the public treasury, many new taxes have been imposed under the authority of an Imperial Ukase, and others have been augmented: among these are an impost on land, an excise on tea, a stamp on merchants books, and an increase of the capitation tax, to the extent of one third.

The messenger who had passed through Berlin on the 3d of March with the ultimatum of Bonaparte to the Court of St. Petersburgh, it is understood had returned with the ultimatum of the Russian government. Berthier was hourly looked for in that city, and it was supposed that Napoleon and Frederick William were to have an interview at Dresden, where the palace had been prepared for their reception.

A gentleman who has arrived here from Prussia by the late Anholt packets, states, that a corps of French troops was daily expected in Konigsberg.

The following are extracts from some letters which have been communicated to us:

"PILAU, MARCH 11.

"All is confusion here, in consequence of the arrival of accounts, that the French armies are marching against Russia. It is said that not less than 400,000 men are proceeding to that destination, viz. 200,000 French, 150,000 Austrians, and 50,000 of the Confederation. Thank God, none of them are expected to come this way.

"LEIPZIC, MARCH 12.

"All the Prussian troops have received orders to march from this neighborhood, to join the French armies, which are to be commanded by Marshal Ney. It is also said, that the Austrian troops, to the number of from ninety thousand to one hundred thousand men, have received orders to unite with the French. For this last week there have been French troops continually passing through here; the heavy artillery has also passed through. This day, it is said, that Murat is to join the army, and that he will command the French cavalry. It is also said, that the Austrians will be under the command of French Generals. The whole of the French force is estimated at about 300,000 men. In consequence of all these movements, provisions have got very dear."

"RUGENWALD, MARCH 18.

"Sixty thousand French have passed Stettin; the Prussians have joined them: and in Konigsberg there has been quarters ordered for them, as it appears they enter as friends and allies to his Prussian majesty."

A gentleman who is resident in Leeds, and who left that town only on Wednesday last, informs us, that it then wore the appearances of a complete garrisoned town. So great were the apprehensions of the inhabitants that horse and foot guards were continually arriving, both of which were doing regular duty, day and night, patrolling the streets, while the militia were stationed and relieved, in regular form, at the gates of the various manufactories, to prevent the mills being destroyed.

The report of movements in the enemy's fleet in the Scheldt is not without foundation. The ships of war that were at Antwerp have come down to Flushing, but whether for the purpose of coming out is not known. Sir Richard Strachan, in the San Domingo, 74 guns, and Lord A. Beauclerk, sailed from the Downs on Wednesday, for the station off Flushing; and Admiral Young is expected to leave town in a day or two, to assume the chief command.

QUEBEC, APRIL 3.

Extract of a letter from Carleton, Chaleur's Bay, dated Jan. 11, 1812.

On the night between the 20th and 21st November, I believe the same time that so much damage was done by a storm at Quebec, the wind which had also been very strong here, came round suddenly to the north west, and continued to blow, with great violence, till day light. During the whole night, horrid bellowings and howlings were heard, a thing without example in these parts. The darkness of the night and fury of the tempest, the roaring of the sea, and the melancholy noise of the conflicting waves, joined with the extraordinary howlings, had a wonderful effect on many of the good people of Bonaventure. Several ladies took refuge in their cellars; others, whose minds were already agitated by the appearance of the comet, were persuaded that they were now arrived at the period of the final destruction of the world.

Next morning the beach was found strewed with an unknown fish, which were at first thought to be young whales. One hundred and seventy-two of them were found, from the middle of the parish of Bonaventure of New Carlisle. The sight of so rich a prize soon dissipated the remaining fears of the inhabitants, who, each armed with his axe and knife, half clothed half awake, fell to work upon the stranded fish.

In the course of the day, a large one was discerned at about 20 or 30 arpents from the shore, bellowing as if in extreme pain, and to the astonishment of all present, instead of following the course of the tide, making straight for the shore, on which he threw himself high and dry, and was immediately dispatched. Another, which had only its head on the bank of a river, and the rest of its body afloat, let itself be killed without making any attempt to escape.

No one can tell what fish they are; none similar have ever been seen on the coast. They are the cèteceo species; the largest are about twenty feet in length, with a proportionate thickness; the head, which is as large as a tierce, is rounded at the top, and covered with a lump of fat of about ten or twelve inches in diameter; it has a blow-hole like that of a whale; the lower jaw resembles that of the hog. The back and sides are as those of the whale, the belly white. The blubber or fat is between three and four inches thick, and of a firm texture. Excellent oil, of an unusual transparency was made of it. The blood of these fish is uncommonly warm. I could not discover the nature of its food; the stomachs of all those I saw opened being empty.

Where can these fish have come from? None of the kind have ever been known in these seas. I am inclined to believe that they are a species of Sea-Hog, which earthquakes, the tempests, &c. have frightened from their abodes, and that afterwards they have been attacked by some terrible enemy. Several of them appeared off Paspibiac, and were apparently insensible to the shot and nails which were fired at them, and even undismayed; lead and nails were however found in the lump of fat on the head of those which were found on the other side of the Bay. At Nipisicuit 14 large ones were found. This affair, upon a moderate calculation, has been worth upwards of 300l. divided amongst only a few of the inhabitants.

Dreadful effects of Earthquakes.

Official letter from the general commanding the troops of Coro de Domingo Campo Verde, to his excellency the governor and commander in chief of the province of Coro.

By the depositions of several individuals, I am informed of the unfortunate event that has visited the city of Barquisimeto, which was on the 26th of March, buried under its ruins in a most dreadful earthquake, which was general through the province; all the villages belonging to this district and the city of Jouyo, with the greater part of the villages, belonging thereto, have come and offered submission under the banners of Ferdinand the 7th, imploring protection from the vexations of their enemies. Forty men and twenty muskets more have gone this day to Quibor. I am now only waiting for the reinforcement from Coro, to take possession of the ruins of Barquisimeto.

Your excellency will endeavor to send me a reinforcement of 800 or 1000 men, to enable me to attack Valencia. The Merina troops and those of the regiment La Peyna are those that I want most, therefore I hope from your excellency's activity, that they will come soon to join me.

The enthusiasm of my troops, and the cowardice manifested by the enemy, assures me of success to all my undertakings; adding to this, the panic and terror, with which the inhabitants are struck, since the dreadful earthquake which has destroyed the annexed cities, I have no doubt that the army of Coro will eventually conquer the province of Venezuela. I have intimated the condition of Truxillo, and expect it will capitulate before experiencing the fate of Coro.

God preserve your excellency many years—Head-Quarters, Coro, the 29th March, 1812.

[Signed] DOMINGO MONTE VERDE.

Memorandum of the cities known to this day, to have been destroyed by the earthquakes from the 26th to the 28th instant, with the greater part of the inhabitants buried. The city of Barquisimeto, totally destroyed; Arilaqua, sunk; Santa Rosa, do. Caudare, destroyed; Phelipe still worse; St. Charler, do. Caramacate, in a bad situation.

It is presumed that Caraccas and other places have equally suffered. Any other particulars that may hereafter come to my knowledge, shall be immediately communicated to your excellency.

To the preceding cities that have suffered by the earthquakes, we have already announced the following:—Caraccas, Victoria, Valencia, Porto Cavello, Laguira, New Barcelona, Maiquetia, Cumana.

Domestic Intelligence.

NORTH CAROLINA.

WILMINGTON, APRIL 31.

AN unfortunate occurrence took place in our river on the 13th inst. which has in no small degree excited the feelings of every one in this town. Mr. Drew who commanded Gun-Boat, No. 166, which lay at anchor below Brunswick, had received orders to prevent any vessel from violating the embargo act. The brig Mount Vernon, in ballast, under the command of Captain Charles Dexter, had arrived the day before from Barbadoes, and lay at anchor opposite the New-Inlet. In the morning, Capt. Dexter got under weigh to proceed up to town, with the wind North East and flood tide—Capt. Dexter, while unconscious of being subjected to any suspicion, or placed in a situation that required the scrutiny of the Officer of the Gun-Boat, received three musket shots from her—the second lodged a ball in his thigh, and the third shot struck the long-boat on deck. An investigation of this distressing event was made by three gentlemen, at the request of Lieut. Thomas N. Gautier, commandant on this station—the result of which appears to be, that Mr. Drew under the impression, which was also entertained by Messrs. Hammersley and Belt, midshipmen, on board at the time, that the brig intended to go out over the New-Inlet, gave orders to a marine to fire ahead of her at least 80 yards, to bring her to—that three shots were fired before the brig hove to. The marine acknowledged (of which there was abundant other evidence to the same point) that he was strictly ordered not to fire at the hull of the vessel, and said he could not account for the unhappy accident only from the rolling of the Gun-Boat in a heavy sea, the powder hanging-fire, and the agitation of his hands (which he says always tremble whenever he attempts to fire.) There was also evidence that the brig headed easterly, as if intending to go out of the New-Inlet before the first fire, though she was not then under full weigh—after the first fire she headed as if bound up the river—after the second fire, she clewed up her main-top-sail and bore down for the Gun-Boat—after the third fire, she *hove to*, and on the Gun-Boat's coming within hail of her, she dropped anchor. Mr. Drew, when informed of Capt. Dexter's being wounded, expressed his extreme regret at the circumstance, went on board the brig and offered every assistance in his power.

We have the pleasure to state, that Captain Dexter whose sufferings have excited so general a sympathy, is on the recovery.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

CHARLESTON, APRIL 17.

We understand from St. Mary's, that the U. S brig Vixen, Capt. Gadsden, arrived at Amelia last Friday, from a cruise off St. Augustine. During the cruise, the Vixen fell in with the British brig of war, the Colibri, from whose manœuvres, Capt. Gadsden was induced to believe she expected an engagement would take place, as she attempted to obtain the weather-gage of the Vixen; both vessels were prepared for action, with lighted matches, &c. in which situation they manœuvred for about half an hour, when they separated without hailing each other.

We learn, that when Capt. Gadsden left Augustine, the Spaniards were still in possession of the town; and that the revolutionists were encamped a small distance from it; with a detachment of about 160 American troops near the encampment.

There were within the harbor of St. Augustine, two or three small armed vessels at the time above stated.

The embargo law had gone into operation at St. Mary's; and about twenty sail of square rigged vessels, principally loaded with timber, were stopped. [*Times.*

PROCLAMATION.

By the local and constituted authority of the Territory, late Province, of East Florida, now in convention at Head-Quarters, on the Plains before St. Augustine.

Whereas the inhabitants within the late Province aforesaid, from the most interesting considerations to themselves and to their posterity, did, on the 13th day of March last declare themselves a free and independent people and no longer subjects to the tyranny and oppression of the Spanish government—That as a free people they assume the government in their hands, and have the right to make laws and provisions for the defence and security of the lives, liberty and property of the same.—And whereas it is represented that certain evil disposed persons are inciting disaffection to the cause in which the great mass of the people are engaged, and are now holding correspondence with, abetting and exciting to resistance and opposition, many persons residing within the town of St. Augustine, a place now actually invested and summoned to surrender, and, at the same time, stimulating, by vile and infamous devices, certain * * * * * * * * * * * * *. And whereas persons of this discription have, on every principle of political justice and humanity forfeited their claim to that protection which prisoners of war would be entitled to claim, and have subjected themselves to the pains and penalties attached to treason—

Be it therefore known to all whom it doth or may concern, that from and after the twelfth day of April inst. if any person or persons within the said Territory, late Province, of East Florida, shall incite to resistance, abet, or in any manner whatever, correspond with the governor or inhabitants of St. Augustine, encouraging resistance or opposition to the local or constituted authority of said Territory. All and every such person or persons shall be declared guilty of high treason, and shall, on conviction thereof, suffer death; that all person or persons who shall abet, encourage or incite * * * * * * * * * * * *

...ITTS.

BOSTON, MAY 4.

...reported; that Mr. John Kemble, ...British Tragedian, intends making ...he United States, and is daily ex... Philadelphia.

MAY 7.

From Spain.

...Kingsbury from Corunna, which he left ...the 1st of April, informs that the Gallician ...had voted to augment its army to 60,000; ...be officered and clothed by the English—That ...French had evacuated Gijon, and that numerous French deserters were daily arriving in Corunna—A correspondent in Corunna informs, that deserters were coming in there 50 or more at a time; & that in one body there were upwards of 20 musicians, with their instruments, who were immediately embarked for England.

The Spanish Regency have passed a law making it death for any person to ship any kind of produce whatever to any port or place in possession of the French.

MAY 8.

Extract of a letter from Havana, dated April 7, 1812, to a gentleman in this town.

"You have undoubtedly heard of the late alarm, we have had of the rising of the Negroes. It commenced on the sugar estate of St. Cruz, near Jaraco, which was destroyed; but all is quieted—more than 200 are in the dungeons of the Moro and Cavannas—9 are this morning put in Capilla, [a Chapel where convicts meet with the priest who exhort them to repentance, prior to death] and are to be hung the day after to-morrow at the Punta where a new gallows is erecting—more of the ring-leaders will probably swing in a few days.

RHODE-ISLAND.

PROVIDENCE, MAY 9.

On Wednesday last the annual GENERAL ELECTION was held at Newport, when the following gentlemen were elected to the offices annexed to their names respectively, viz.

HIS EXCELLENCY
WILLIAM JONES, Esq;
GOVERNOR.
THE HONORABLE
SIMEON MARTIN, Esq;
LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.
SENATORS.

Nicholas Brown, James Rhodes, William Rhodes, Joshua Peckham, Robert Harris, Edward Manton, William D'Wolf, Nicholas C. Northup, Benjamin Gardner, Rowland Hazard, Esquires.—*Samuel Eddy, Esq.* Secretary. *James Burrill, jun. Esq.*; Attorney-General. *William Ennis, Esq*; General-Treasurer.

[The average majority for the FEDERAL TICKET was 213—which is an increase over last year.]

The Hon. *James B. Mason Esq*; was elected Speaker, and *Thomas Burgess, Esq*; Clerk of the House of Representatives, without opposition.

THE COURIER.

NORWICH, WEDNESDAY, MAY 13.

The Senate of the United States have rejected the bill appointing two additional Secretaries in the War Department.

A letter from New-York, received in this city by the last mail, states that large purchases of flour and wheat were making, grounded on the expectation of an arrangement with Great-Britain.

Col. ALEXANDER MACOMB, of the U. S. Engineers, is, we understand, appointed adjutant-general of the armies of the United States.

AARON BURR, is said to be in London, and endeavors to form an acquaintance with every American, for the purpose of begging them for money. He walks the streets unobserved.

Loan of eleven Millions.—The following is the amount, subscribed in the states north of the Potomack, taken from the last accounts:—

Massachusetts	$330,000
Connecticut	6,500
New-York	824,000
Philadelphia	1,570,800
Baltimore	800,000
Georgetown, (D. C.)	500,000
	4,031,300
The sum required was	11,000,000

MELANCHOLY INDEED.

Letters from Porto Rico of the 17th ult. mention the arrival there of many distressed inhabitants, who have escaped from the late tremendous Earthquake. They confirmed the fate of Carraccas and Laguira; and add, that Cumana, New Barcelona, Porto Cavello, and Valencia, were mostly destroyed; and that the inland town of St. Philip, was entirely swallowed up.

More of the Floridas.

We learn by a gentleman from the southward, that Augustine was likely to surrender on Saturday or Sunday last. All the young soldiers of the garrison had deserted, leaving only about 60 or 70 elderly men, who, it was expected, could not maintain it long, it disposed to resist, having only about six weeks provisions. The above information was obtained by our information from one of the Spanish soldiers who had deserted, whom he met on the road.

Georgia Ledger.

By a letter from Marietta, in Ohio, we are informed, that General Cass left that place on Sunday last, with between 250 and 300 volunteers, the quota called for from his brigade, generally fine spirited young men. They will go by water to Cincinnati, whence they are to commence their march by land to Detroit. Five hundred volunteers might have been obtained from the same division, had they been necessary. The whole quota of the state of Ohio, of the detachment of militia authorised by law, is expected to be raised without restoring to a draught. [*Washington paper.*

From the Charleston Courier of April 27.

Capt. Richards, of the schr. Kitty-Ann, was on shore at Amelia Island on Friday last. He informs us that St. Augustine still held out. A difference of opinion existed between the leaders of the patriots and their men; the latter were anxious to attempt the place by storm; but the officers had hitherto dissuaded them from the attempt, preferring to wait, in the expectation that the place would surrender, as they had cut off all supplies from the land side. M'Intosh, the leader of the patriots, had returned to St. Mary's to obtain supplies for the besieging army.

The embargo law had not been received at St. Mary's when the Kitty-Ann sailed, but the collector has stopped all vessels under Mr. Galatin's circular.

Mr. Elicot has at length made his report to the executive of Georgia, relative to the disputed boundary between that state and North-Carolina. He finds the 35th degree of north latitude to be on the top of Chatooga mountain, about 30 miles south of the place fixed on by Mr. Sturges, late surveyor-general, and about 8 or 9 appointed to mark the dividing line between the two states; consequently, Georgia has no claim in any part of Walton County

From Relf's Philadelphia Gazette.

The house of Representatives of the United States were on Monday last engaged on the following interesting Bill, with a copy of which we have been favored by a member, who arrived in town this morning. He informs us, that it will become a law. From the same gentleman we learn, that a proposition would be made in Senate yesterday, for modifying the embargo, permitting vessels of certain descriptions and under the licence of the President, to clear out for certain foreign ports.

The question of a recess is no longer talked of. It is understood the session will continue to June, when, should no alteration take place in our Foreign Relations, *War will be Declared*, and then *Adjourn!* Such is our information to-day.

A BILL

To admit the entry of vessels of the U. States, on certain conditions.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be lawful to admit to entry any vessel or vessels of the United States, which may have been laden in any of the ports of India, and whose master, supercargo or owner, may have been compelled, to give bond under penalty that their respective cargoes shall be landed in some port of the United States: *Provided*, That the duties on such cargoes be paid agreeably to law, and their cargoes be deposited in public stores under the care of the collector of the port where such vessel or vessels may arrive; there to remain at the risque of the owner or owners thereof, subject to the future disposition of government in relation to the said vessels and cargoes.

INVASION!

BATAVIA, APRIL 18.

We stop the press to announce the intelligence of an armed British and Indian force on the Canada side of the Niagara river, apparently with an intention to make a descent on the American side.

It is stated that the Indians are receiving supplies of arms and provisions from the British military stores at Newark; and that boats are in readiness to transport their men across the river. We learn that intelligence has been transmitted to Messrs. Porter and Barton, from some of their friends in upper Canada, stating, that it is advisable for them to remove their families from the river.

A messenger has been sent express from Lewiston, on Niagara river, to General Hall, of Ontario county, to call out the militia immediately. The companies in this place are embodying to march at a moment's warning.

BUFFALO,

NIAGARA-COUNTY, APRIL 25.

At a meeting of a number of the Inhabitants of this Village, held this afternoon, at the house of Raphael Cook, for the purpose of expressing their sense on certain REPORTS in circulation, highly prejudicial to the settlement and improvement of this part of the country—E. WALDEN, Esq. Chairman, ISAAC DAVIS, Sec'y.

The meeting having taken into consideration the object for which they had convened, adopted the following Recitals and Resolutions:

Whereas reports are in circulation, that *a number of Indians and white People were embodied on the Canada side of Niagara River, near Newark*, for the purpose of making a descent upon the Inhabitants on the American side of said River—

And whereas we have been credibly informed, that SAMUEL WIGTON, THE BEARER OF DESPATCHES TO THE WESTERN PART OF THIS STATE, *on his return to Albany, while passing through some of the Counties to the Eastward, reported that an actual descent had been made by the Indians from Canada, and that a number of the Inhabitants on the American side, had been killed.*

And whereas, pains have been taken, to ascertain the truth of said Reports, and upon inquiry, it has been found, that the aforesaid reports are groundless—that neither the Indians nor the white Inhabitants on the Canada side of the River, have, by assembling, or in any other way, evinced an hostile intention or disposition towards the Inhabitants on the American side—but, on the contrary, the civil authority on the Canada side, have, with a promptitude highly honorable, used means to prevent their subjects, from committing acts, which might be construed into a menace or disrespect, towards the American Citizens—Therefore,

Resolved, That this meeting regard with deep regret, the circulation of the aforesaid groundless reports, as having a tendency to excite great alarm among our citizens, to check the progress of improvements, and to prevent emigration to this part of the country.

Resolved, That it is greatly to be lamented that any person, should, through want of consideration, or through design, originate groundless reports, so highly prejudicial to our prosperity; and it is a circumstance much to be regretted, that men of influence in this County should give a currency to them, whose local situation afforded an opportunity for acquiring correct information.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published.

I. DAVIS, Sec'y. E. WALDEN, Ch'm.

To the enterprize of Major COOPER, are the people of Shenandoah, Rockingham, &c. greatly indebted, for the first attempt to navigate the North Branch of the Shenandoah, at a point higher up than Stoverstown. This gentleman, who has a lease on the Mills, the property of the heirs of F. Heiskell deceased situate on Stony-creek, about half a mile above its confluence with the Shenandoah, and five miles from Woodstock, has laudably engaged in the business of boat building, the idea of which, *at that place*, was ridiculed by the less enterprising, as a visionary and absurd scheme. Major Cooper however not deterred by the opinions of others, finished his first boat, HOPEWELL COMMENCEMENT, a few weeks since and at the freshet on Tuesday last, loaded it heavily with pine boards and flour; and although the river was comparatively very low, he descended without difficulty (amidst the acclamations of numbers who were stationed along the shore to witness the novel spectacle,) about 35 miles to C. Wakeman's mill, where his progress was impeded by the Dam which Mr. W. has thrown across the Shenandoah. The water was not of sufficient depth to hazard crossing the dam, and an arrangement was agreed upon between Messrs. Wakeman and Cooper to purchase the load, and to have a sluice made to enable boats to pass through the dam. Persons well acquainted with the river assert that the boat had encountered by far the most difficult obstacles, and that there would have been little, if any, difficulty to have proceeded to Stoverstown, to which place the Potomack company have extended their labours. A few hundred dollars expended by the company in removing a few of the principal obstacles higher up, would promote their own interests, and add greatly to the agricultural interest of an extensive and valuable district of country.

Winchester Gaz.

There was a report in town yesterday that Fort Madison and Fort Harrison had been attacked by the Indians. It was said that the savages were beat off at both places with considerable loss. We give the report as we heard it, without pretending to vouch for its authenticity.

Lexington Reporter.

A gentleman arrived in this place a few days ago, who lives about 60 miles on this side of Fort Madison. He informs that intelligence had reached there before he set out for this country, that the Indians had stormed and taken the place.

Lexington Statesman.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

A lighthouse having lately been erected at Scituate, 4 leagues S. E. ¼ E. from Boston lighthouse, and as this light may be taken for Boston, a few observations may not be uninteresting. It frequently happens in thick and foggy weather, that you will make a light only long enough to take the bearings of it, and although Scituate Light is a fixed one, and Boston revolving, yet you may not have time to determine which it is. It would therefore be adviseable with the wind at the N. N. E. to steer such a course as to keep it bearing W. instead of running to bring it to bear W. N. W. on an uncertainty. By keeping it to bear W. it will give you some miles to windward, and give an opportunity to weather Cohasset rocks, which are very dangerous if it should be Scituate;—but should it prove to be Boston, you may continue your course until you get within one mile of it, then keep off and bring it to bear W. by N. or W. N. W. you may run so nigh as to hail or stear up channel by the former directions—Should you fall near to Scituate light in thick weather, stear N. N. W. or N. by W. until you get 15 fathoms water, then stear W. N. W. for Boston light.

ROBERT KNOX,
Branch Pilot, Port Boston.

Married,

At Lebanon, Mr. *Joseph Badcock*, of South Kingstown, (R. I.) to Miss *Sarah Potter*, of the former place.

In this city, on Monday evening last, by Dr. Strong, *William Williams, jun. Esq.* to Miss *Harriet Peck*, daughter of Bela Peck, Esq. all of this city.

Died,

At Mansfield, Mr. *Jonathan Hovey*, aged 54.

At Providence, Dr. *Andrew Bendix*, Surgeon Dentist—a native of England.

At New-York, on the 3d inst. after a short illness, Mr. *Elisha Leavenworth*, merchant, aged 45 years; a very respectable gentleman, and a valuable member of society.

In England, *John Horne Tooke*, formerly a divine, an eminent philogist and grammarian, and an energetic political writer and partizan. He was borne to the church by six poor men, who received a guinea each, and from thence to a grave in his own garden.

At Lebanon, Mr. *Joshua Hall*, in the 70th year of his age.

SUBSCRIPTIONS

ARE received by R. Hubbard, for the PANOPLIST, and MISSIONARY MAGAZINE.

The Christian's Pattern; or a Treatise of the imitation of Jesus Christ. To which are added Meditations and Prayers for sick persons.]

Young Minister's Companion; or a collection of valuable Treatises on the Pastoral Office.

25 casks Providence STONE-LIME,
For sale at the Store of
JESSE & SIMEON BREED.
May 6. 26

New-York State Lottery,

NOW DRAWING FIVE DAYS A WEEK.

G. AND R. WAITE,

OF NEW-YORK, ALBANY AND BALTIMORE,

BEING principal contractors for the Tickets, respectfully inform Adventurers, that all

TICKETS

purchased from their offices, which draw prizes, they will pay on demand.—Their name is printed on the back of each Ticket, and for the convenience of those persons who purchase Tickets at *Waite's* Offices, they send a printed List of all the numbers drawn, both blanks and prizes, once a week, in every city and town where their Tickets are sent to. And any adventurer can examine his Ticket of the following persons in Connecticut, viz.

NATHAN BABCOCK,

Norwich;—Messrs. *Walter & Steele*, New-Haven;—Mr. *Reuben Langdon*, New-London;—Mr. *Tim. Hatch* and Mr. *Michael Shepard*, Hartford;—Mr. *Wm. Howard*, Windsor; and the *Post-Master* in Middletown.

May 13. 27—3m—

To Men of Patriotism, Courage and Enterprize!!!

EVERY able bodied Man from the age of 18 to 45 years, who shall be enlisted for the army of the U. States, for the term of five years, or eighteen months, will be paid a bounty of SIXTEEN DOLLARS—and whenever he who shall have enlisted for the term of *five years*, shall have served the term for which he enlisted, or obtained an honorable discharge, stating that he had faithfully performed his duty whilst in service, he shall be allowed and paid in addition to the aforesaid bounty, *three months pay, and ONE HUNDRED and SIXTY ACRES OF LAND.* And in case he should be killed in action, or die in the service, his heirs and representatives will be entitled to the said three months pay, and 160 Acres of Land, to be designated, surveyed and laid off at the public expence.

JOHN B. MURDOCK,
Lieut. U. States' Infantry.

N. B. A good Drummer and Fifer are wanted immediately.

Rendezvous Norwich, May 13, 1812. 27—

To Men of Patriotism, Courage and Enterprise.

RECRUITING SERVICE.

EVERY able bodied Man, from the age of 18 to 45 years, who shall be enlisted for the army of the United States, for the term of *five years*, will be paid a bounty of SIXTEEN DOLLARS, and whenever he shall have served the term for which he enlisted, and obtained an honorable discharge stating that he had faithfully performed his duty whilst in service, he shall be allowed and paid, in addition to the aforesaid bounty, *three months pay, and ONE HUNDRED and SIXTY ACRES OF LAND*; and in case he should be killed in action or die in the service, his heirs and representatives will be entitled to the said three months pay and one hundred and sixty acres of land, to be designated, surveyed and laid off at the public expence.

Any person of the above description, that will enlist in the defence and support of their country's rights will have an opportunity by calling on the subscriber at his place of rendezvous at Norwich Landing.

AMASA HYDE,
Lieut. United States' Infantry.

N. B. A Drummer and Fifer are wanted immediately. 27—

THREE LIKELY SPANISH
JACKS

WILL stand at the stables of the subscribers in Preston, the present season, in the following order, viz One will stand constantly at the stable of Nathan Ayres, one at the stable of Nathan Ayres jun. the other will be at the stable of Nathan Ayres, from Monday 27th instant, one week, then at the stable of Nathan Ayres jun. one week, and so weekly, at each stable through the season.

Terms, two Dollars the season; and four dollars to insure with foal. Or the subscribers will give from ten to fifteen dollars for the mules, at four months old, according as they may be for size and flesh, and service gratis.

NATHAN AYRES,
NATHAN AYRES JUN.
Preston, May 13. 27—

The beautiful Stud Horse

PEACOCK,

WILL stand the ensuing season, at the stable of *Elijah Benjamin.*

Terms, 3 dollars the season. He is of a beautiful chesnut color, 15 1-2 hands high; he was sired by the imported horse, Badger; his dam by Col. Sym's imported horse, Wildare—and was raised by Mr. Dunlap, in Loudon, Virginia.

ELIJAH BENJAMIN.
Preston, May 13. 27—6m—

FLOUR.

10 Bbls. superfine Flour,
For sale by
LYMAN BREWER.
May 12. 27—

LEMONS.

10 Boxes fresh Lisbon LEMONS,
For sale by
LYMAN BREWER.
May 12. 27—

HAY.

20 Bundles HAY for sale
By N. GILBERT & Co.
May. 13. 27—

NEW GOODS.

AN extensive assortment of EUROPEAN and INDIA

GOODS

now opening, and for sale by
JOHN DeWITT.
May 13, 1812. 27—

POETRY.

THE ROBIN RED-BREAST AND THE CAT.

ONE morn, when snows bestrew'd the ground,
And frost each pool in fetters bound,
A Robin pinch'd through hungers power,
Made free t'approach a farmer's door,
Nor bolts, nor bars his entrance stop'd;
The door was open. in he hopp'd ..
He star'd around with vast surprise,
The scene was new to Robin's eyes.
He duck'd his head as who should say,
God bless you, folks! this frosty day;
Now bolder grown, he hopp'd around,
And pick'd the crumbs from off the ground,
His little crop soon fill'd with meat
Kind Jenny crumbled as he eat.
"Blest chance to lead me (Robin said)
To where I'm warm'd, to where I'm fed,
May ne'er mischance this house molest,
And may that kind be doubly blest,
May pains, and sickness cease t'intrude,"
Then chirp'd a song of gratitude.
Grimalkin heard the tempting air,
And sly crept from beneath a chair;
He lick'd his whiskers. fixed his eyes,
And sprung upon his flutt'ring prize.
Ah me...ah me. what woes betide,
Spare. spare my life. poor Robin cry'd,
Shew mercy as thou'dst mercy find,
I ne'er harm'd Cat or Kitten kind.
Let *man's example* be thy guide.
Fool, *so it is*.. the Cat reply'd,
Look round, and thou shalt view each day,
Man making man his eager prey.
The helpless, harmless, rest assur'd,
Ne'er fail, like thee, to be devour'd:
Thus spoke the Cat. with visage grim,
Then tore the trembler limb from limb.

EWAN CLARK

MISCELLANY.

ESSAY ON FRAUD AND DISHONESTY.

By the late Gov. Livingston.

The deliberate defrauding our neighbor of his property is doubtless one of the last stages of human depravity; and yet, alas! how general and widely extended is this depravity! There are, indeed, a number among us, who, though scrupulous (I do not mean a conscientious scrupulosity) about cheating in some particular ways, are truly chargeable with that detestable vice in other respects. They will not cheat in weights and measures; they will not tell a direct lie to cheat the buyer; but they will trepan in a bargain; they will exaggerate the market price—they will conceal the secret defects of their wares and merchandises—they will recommend what they expose to sale, beyond the real merit of its quality—they will, in short, not *do as they would that others should do unto them.* All this is knavery at the bottom, however glossed and paliated to cheat the devil. But they really cheat themselves as well as their neighbor; and Satan will finally cheat them all. When such men deal honestly, as sometimes they do, it is from the very principle of knavery, in order to enable them more successfully to defraud at another time. A truly honest man will be honest at all times, in every thing, and to his own loss. King David has given us an excellent description of such a man's invariable and universal integrity; and he that answers not his description, be his pretensions what they will, or let him invent what excuses he can, to pacify the upbraidings of conscience, is dishonest. It is a man, says that illustrious monarch, that *sweareth to his own hurt, and changeth not;* the meaning is, that he is conscientiously just in his dealings—faithful and fair with all with whom he transacts business—and though he makes a losing bargain, he will punctually perform his contract. But surely this is not the character of the knave, who, having promised his pork, or corn, or beef to his neighbor at a certain price, will sell it along the road (in his way to the previous purchaser) to any man that will give him a higher price for it. This is not the way to that *holy hill*, to which of those that travel thither, the psalmist has given us the above portrait. Will not those self-deluded beings, against whom I am arguing, be convinced, that by their dishonest conduct, they destroy all private faith, and undermine the very foundations of the commonwealth? For how can mankind subsist as members of human society, for the formation of which the principal motive was the security of their property, when they are daily robbed of it, by such insidious and underhanded spoilers? Fraud! of all other sins is one of the most daring defiances of conscience, and most hardened opposition to reason that can be imagined! A crime that admits of no extenuation in the mind of the criminal himself; and into which he can be led by no error of wrong judgment; but must commit it from deliberate premeditation, contrivance to cozen his neighbor; and depend entirely upon the facts remaining undiscovered. A crime for which he cannot plead, a constitutional impulse, as some offenders do for some other crimes, there being no natural propensity to it; and as archbishop Tillotson says, in speaking of profane swearers, that however others may attempt to palliate their sins, by alleging their innate disposition, *no man is born with a swearing constitution;* I presume that no man is born with a *knavish one.*

With respect to any public bodies, that may, through the infirmity of human nature, have accidentally lapsed into the crime in question, I will not be particular; because I remember to have heard a sermon against suicide, occasioned by a man's hanging himself, in which the preacher inferred from that fatal catastrophe, that it was *dangerous to meddle with edge tools.*

I cannot, however, dismiss this subject, without paying my respects to the memory of that venerable man, who, from his inviolable probity, obtained the appellation of *Aristides the just.* The testimony, which the Athenians one day gave of his reputation for virtue, has survived the injury of time; nor can his name perish, while the works of Ausonius exist, who has given him the following beautiful and truly merited eulogy.

Nec sola antiquos ostentat Roma Catones;
Aut unus tantum justi spectator et equi
Pollet Aristides verteresque illustrat Athenas.

From the Port Folio.

Mr. COOKE.

Mr. Cooke is sure to avoid all danger of tediousness, by never dwelling upon unnecessary or unimportant words. He selects such as are most conspicuous; sends *them* forcibly to our ears, and leaves the minor expletions to their fate. In elucidating a passage that is obscure, he is eminently successful; for he will elicit sense out of sound, and give riches to a sentence which, to an ordinary eye, would seem flat and unprofitable. A single instance will exemplify our meaning. When Macbeth is informed that his queen is dead he falls to ruminating thus:

She should have died hereafter,
There would have been a time for such a word—
To morrow, and to-morrow, and to-morrow,
Creep in this petty pace from day to day,
To the last syllable of recorded time, &c.

These lines have usually been spoken without any particular allusion; they have been explained by Johnson to mean, that if lady Macbeth had lived longer, "there would have been a time for the honors due to her as queen; and that respect which her husband owed for her fidelity and love." But Mr. Cooke reads them thus that lady Macbeth now invested with the trappings of royalty, and surrounded with greatness should live, but fearful of the chance awaiting his and her condition, in consequence of the efforts of a besieging army, *the time will come when death would have been welcome to her.* He then seems to ask himself, *when?* and proceeds as if replying to that question, *to-morrow.* This word *to-morrow,* repeats again and again, and on that repetition falls into the rain of sombre reflections, which terminates in an expression of contempt for life. We know not whether Mr. Cooke be original in this idea; he is so here, and it has shed a light upon a passage which, although always abundant in beauties, was, we think, no less abundant in obscurity.

FROM THE BELMONT REPOSITORY.

A MISER.

Believing that some account of *MICHAEL BAIRD,* (or BAIRD) who lately lived near Little York, Pennsylvania, will not be uninteresting to the readers of the Repository, I send you the following statement of facts relative to that singular personage

Mr. B was of German extraction His father left him a valuable farm of five hundred acres in the vicinity of York, with some farming and household articles. He kept a tavern for a number of years—married a wife, and raised four children. He accumulated an immense estate, which he preserved so tenaciously, that he never afforded a dollar for the education of his family.—He was never known to lay out one dollar in cash for any article he might be in want of; he would either do without it, or find some person who would barter with him for something he could not conveniently sell for money—He farmed largely, and kept a large distillery, which he supplied entirely with his own grain—He kept a team for the conveyance of his whiskey and flour to Baltimore, which, when he could not sell for money at a price to suit him, he bartered for necessaries for his family and tavern—In this way he had amassed an estate of *four hundred thousand dollars.*—Such was his attachment to money, that he was never known to lend or credit a single dollar to any man. Upon the best mortgage, or other security that could be given, he would not lend a cent—He never vested one dollar in any of the public funds; neither would he keep the notes of any bank longer than till he could get them changed—He deposited his specie in a large iron chest, until it would hold no more—He then provided a strong iron hooped barrel, which he also filled. After his death, his strong boxes, "from whose bourne *no traveller had ever returned.*" yielded *two hundred and thirty thousand dollars* in gold and silver.

The cause of his death was as remarkable as the course of his life A gentleman from Virginia offered him 12 dollars per bushel for 110 bushels of clover seed; but he would not give it for less than thirteen dollars, and they did not agree. The seed was afterwards sent to Philadelphia, where it was sold for seven dollars per bushel, and brought, in the whole, five hundred and fifty dollars less than the Virginian had offered for it—On receiving an account of this sale, he walked through his farm, went to his distillery, and gave various directions to his people. He then went to his waggon house, and *hanged himself.*

A TRAVELLER.

Without the devotion of the heart, in religious performances, there is no avail: without it all external sanctity, and the most pompous outward solemnities, are altogether void of dignity, and no more to be accounted of than vain and empty amusements

FOR SALE
BY THE SUBSCRIBER,
1 Military Coat,
2 Guns and Cartridge Boxes.
JOSEPH KINNEY.
Norwich, April 7. 22—

FRESH LEMONS.
3 boxes Lisbon Lemons, in prime order, for sale by
Lyman Brewer.
April 28. 25

FOR SALE
A HANDSOME ONE HORSE WAGGON.
BY E. COGLEY.
May 4. 26—

NOTICE.
A GREAT number of small balances, and some large ones, have been due to the subscriber a long time.—Necessity requires that they should be immediately paid, or means must be referred to, to enforce a collection.
R. HUBBARD.
May 4. 26—

FOR SALE,
By the subscriber,
100 yds. Bagging,
30 pieces Humhum,
1 Gentleman's Liquor Case,
1 Cask Rice,
1 Bale Cotton,
1 Bag Cocoa,
300 lb. Lump Sugar.
WM. PEABODY.
May 4. 26—

Roger Huntington & Co.
HAVE just received, and offer for sale on good terms
3 Bags Prime Green Coffee,
20 Boxes Mould Candles.
ALSO,
A CONSIGNMENT OF
5 Hhds. excellent Rum.
May 4. 26—

AN APPRENTICE
IS *wanted to learn one or two of the trades of Tanning, Currying and Shoemaking business. An honest active one shall meet with as good encouragement as elsewhere.*
MOROCCO SHOES
Of various colors, for sale and warranted.
JEREMIAH PHILLIPS jun
Preston, (Jewet's City) April 19th, 1812. 25—3w—

FIRE INSURANCE.
THE Hartford Fire Insurance Company have appointed JONATHAN G. W. TRUMBULL, Esq. of Norwich, their Surveyor for said town, and its neighborhood—who is also authorized to receive proposals for Insurance against loss by Fire, in behalf of said Company.
WALTER MITCHEL, *Secretary.*
Hartford Dec. 17, 1810. 7—

THE SUBSCRIBER
IS under the necessity of earnestly soliciting those indebted to him to settle their accounts immediately, as it is impossible for him to carry on business without receiving pay, under his circumstances; he is convinced that any good man will need but a hint, and no matter how soon the slack are compelled to pay.
LEWIS WARREN.
North Stonington, April 18, 1812. —24

ROGERS'
VEGETABLE PULMONIC
DETERGENT.
FOR COMSUMPTIVE, ASTHMATIC
AND CATARRHAL COMPLAINTS.
EVER since man emanated from the hands of his *Maker,* he has been a prey to disease and a victim of death, this ultimately is the fate of man, but self-preservation being the first law of nature, intelligent Medical men, since the days of Hippocrates, have been indefatigably engaged not only to *prevent,* but cure diseases; and their endeavors to promote this desirable object have been attended with great success in most of the maladies which afflict the human race; still it is a lamentable fact, that the attempts of the *Faculty* to remove Pulmonary affections, have too often proved abortive—This consideration, with the predisposition of the subscriber to Pulmonary Consumption, has induced him during the experience of twenty years in the field of Medicine, to turn his attention more particularly to Consumptive, Asthmatic and Catarrhal complaints; and he has now the satisfaction to announce to the public, that he has selected and compounded, from the Vegetable Kingdom, a mild, yet efficacious Medicine, denominated
ROGERS's VEGETABLE PULMONIC DETERGENT,
which he confidently asserts, will remove the MOST obstinate cough, the precursor to a consumption, and even the Pulmonary Consumption itself if taken in the incipient stages of the disease; and according to the directions accompanying the Medicine. This declaration he is warranted in making from the asseveration of thousands of respectable persons in the United States, now in the enjoyment of health, who but for this Medicine as a *means,* in the *hands of the Great Preserver of Men,* (for He works by means) would probably be pining on *beds of sickness,* or reposing in the grave
GEORGE ROGERS.
Northampton, (Mass.) March 6, 1812. 44—

CERTIFICATE.
Extract of a letter from Nathaniel Barrell, Esq of York in the district of Maine, to Daniel Humphreys, Esq of Portsmouth.
I CONFINE myself to the benefit received from your present of Rogers's Balsam; I call it Balsam because it has infused new life, into your old friend, who had become very feeble from a racking dry cough which had continued for weeks.—The effect of this cough was the loss of all relish for food by day, and of natural rest by night. but it was happily checked by one portion of Vegetable Pulmonic Detergent; insomuch, that after sleeping well, I took my food with relish the next day The effect of three cakes was that my cough was removed, and I have since enjoyed my usual state of health—equal to that of any part of my life for so years past, I can walk six miles with very little fatigue, and ride on horseback double that distance with ease These circumstances, I think ought to excite something like praise of the Inventor of this excellent medicine, which according to the mind of an old man now in his eightieth year, cannot be too highly spoken of—In this view you are at liberty to make such use of what I have written on this subject as you may think proper, for,
Your friend,
[Signed] NATHANIEL BARRELL.
YORK, Oct. 9, 1811.

The above Medicine for sale by DWIGHT RIPLEY and SAMUEL TYLER, Norwich.

BLANKS of most kinds for sale at this Office.

FOR SALE,
A FARM,
IN the town of Otis, county of Berkshire, and commonwealth of Massachusetts, half a mile north of the Meeting-House, containing about hundred and fifty acres Said FARM is situated on Turnpike Road leading from Hartford, in Connecticut to Albany, by way of Lenox, forty-four miles from Hartford, fourteen from Lenox, and forty-four from Albany. There is a good new two story Dwelling-House on said FARM, a convenient Barn, Stabling, &c. and other houses. Also, a convenient merchant's Store, which is a good trade; the house is improved as a tavern, is an excellent stand, has as good a run of custom as any on the road. The land is a good strong soil, and about or sixty acres under improvement, well watered by brooks and springs, and is on Farmington River. The FARM will be sold on very advantageous terms to a purchaser. For further particulars enquire of
WILLIAM S. HART, Esq. of Norwich, or the subscriber on the premises.
JOSEPH T. CUMMINGS
Otis, Dec. 6 1811.

To Let,
AND *possession given immediately, the large and convenient*
DWELLING HOUSE,
pleasantly situated on the west side of the river Thames, on the new road leading to New London one mile from Norwich Landing, with one acre Land, Barn, and other out houses.
For further particulars enquire of
THOMAS BUSHNELL,
near the premises.
Oct 8. 48—

HOLLAND PURCHASE.
THOSE persons who have contracted with the subscriber or *Charles Griswold,* Esq. of Lyme to purchase Lands in the southwest part of the *Holland purchase,* are notified that the subscriber will attend at his office, in Norwich, from the 25th of April to the 25th of May, with the Maps, Surveys, and a particular description of said Land.
The subscriber is empowered to offer these Lands on better terms than any Lands of equal goodness, as to soil and location, now in Market.—Warrantee deeds will be given by the proprietors, who will be on the Land from the 1st of June till 15th of July for the purpose of giving deeds, and locating settlers.
WILLIAM S. HART.
April 14, 1812.

BY order of the Hon. Court of Probate for the District of Norwich, will be sold at Auction, on Friday the 29th instant (if not previously disposed of at private sale) so much of the real estate of Mr. THOMAS ROATH, late of Norwich, deceased, as will raise the sum of two hundred and twenty dollars, consisting of
9 ACRES OF LAND,
wood and orcharding, situated in Preston, about one mile from Shetucket Bridge.
ALSO,
A part of the *Dwelling-House,* late occupied by the deceased.
Sale of the land to commence at 1 o'clock A. M. on the premises; and the sale of the House at 2 o'clock, P. M. likewise on the premises.
Daniel Roath, *Executor.*
May 4. 26—

THE Hon. Court of Probate for the District of Norwich, hath allowed the term of six months from the 24th day of April 1812, for the creditors to the estate of
Capt. ASA WILLIAMS,
late of Lisbon, deceased, to bring in their claims and demands against said estate for settlement to the Administrators or be debarred recovery agreeable to law.
Dimmis Williams, *Adm'rx.*
Nathan Sears, *Adm'r.*
N. B. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

CASH
WILL be paid for CORN, RYE, FLAXSEED and WHITE OAK HHDS.
Two Shillings cash for good new seasoned Flour Barrels, delivered at the Norwich Mills.
WM. WILLIAMS JR & Co.
Dec. 91 8—

PROPOSALS
WILL be received until the 1st day of June next, for building a permanent Butment and Causeway to the middle of Trading Cove Brook, on the Chelsea road. Said Butment and side walls to be built of a suitable thickness, the middle to be filled with earth, gravel on the top. Proposals in writing sealed up will be received by
W. W. HAUGHTON,
DAVID TURNER,
MULFORD RAYMOND.
Who will give any further information required relative to the same.
Montville, April 28, 1812. 25—4w—

THE *subscribers, commissioners on the estate of* GEORGE PENDLETON, *of Norwich, an insolvent debtor, hereby give notice, that for receiving and adjusting claims against said estate, they will attend at the store of* EBEN HUNTINGTON, *in said Norwich, on the third Tuesdays of July, August and September next—after which period, no claims against said estate will be received.*
EBEN HUNTINGTON, } *Com'rs.*
GEORGE PERKINS. }

A few thousand feet
CHERRY BOARDS, PLANK AND SCANTLING,
Well seasoned, and of a superior quality, for sale by
STEPHEN B. ALLYN.
Norwich, March 17, 1812. 19

NORWICH COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 20, 1812. NORWICH; (CONN.) PRINTED BY RUSSELL HUBBARD—AT HIS OFFICE IN CHELSEA. [VOL. XVI. No. 28.

New-York State Lottery,

NOW DRAWING FIVE DAYS A WEEK.

G. AND R. WAITE,

OF NEW-YORK, ALBANY AND BALTIMORE,

BEING principal contractors for the Tickets, respectfully inform Adventurers, that all

TICKETS

purchased from their offices, which draw prizes, they will pay on demand.—Their name is printed on the back of each Ticket, and for the convenience of those persons who purchase Tickets at *Waite's* Offices, they send a printed List of all the numbers drawn, both blanks and prizes, once a week, in every city and town where their Tickets are sent to. And any adventurer can examine his Ticket of the following persons in Connecticut, viz.

NATHAN BABCOCK,

Norwich;—Messrs. *Walter & Steele*, New-Haven;—Mr. *Reuben Langdon*, New-London;—Mr. *Tim. Hatch* and Mr. *Michael Shepard*, Hartford;—Mr. *Wm. Howard*, Windsor; and the *Post-Master* in Middletown.

May 13. 27—3w—

FLOUR.

10 Bbls. superfine Flour,
For sale by
LYMAN BREWER.

May 11. 27—

LEMONS.

10 Boxes fresh Lisbon LEMONS,
For sale by
LYMAN BREWER.

May 11. 27—

HAY.

20 Bundles HAY for sale
By N. GILBERT & Co.

May. 13. 27—

NEW GOODS.

AN extensive assortment of EUROPEAN and INDIA

GOODS

now opening, and for sale by
JOHN DEWITT.

May 13, 1812. 27—

SUBSCRIPTIONS

ARE received by R. Hubbard, for the PANOPLIST, and MISSIONARY MAGAZINE.

The Christian's Pattern; or a Treatise of the imitation of Jesus Christ. To which are added Meditations and Prayers for sick persons.

Young Minister's Companion; or a collection of valuable Treatises on the Pastoral Office.

TEAS.

10 chests fresh Hyson Skin Tea,
1 do. Hyson do.
1 do. Imperial do.
1 do. Young Hyson do.
1 do. Bohea do.

FOR SALE BY
Lyman Brewer.

April 28. 25

MILITARY.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS JUST RECEIVED A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT

SILVER plated, and Brass mounted Swords, Epaulettes, Cockades, Priming Wires, Brushes, &c. &c.

JUDAH HART.

Chelsea, April 13th, 1812. 23—

COD-FISH.

SIXTY quintals Cod-fish, of the Harriot's Cargo.
20 do. do. English.
Dun'd and of superior quality for table or exportation

FOR SALE BY
C. EELLS.

Norwich, September, 10. 44

MOLASSES, &c.

20 Hhds. good retailing Molasses,
1 Chest Souchong Tea,
1 do. Bohea, do.
1 Bag Alspice.
For sale by
WM. PEABODY.

April 14.

SPOKE TIMBER WANTED.

JAMES F. BROWN will pay a generous price for 20 fet chaise spokes, if delivered soon.

Likewise,

Wanted, 1½ inch White wood boards, clear.

Dec. 25. 7—

Garden Seeds,

Joseph Huntington

HAS JUST RECEIVED FROM THE QUAKERS, A FRESH SUPPLY OF

GARDEN SEEDS,

among which are,

EARLY Golden Hotspur Peas, Early June do. Early Carlton do. North-Haven do. White Marrowfat do. Latith Strawberry Dwarf do. String do. Early six week Dwarf Beans, Early speckled Dwarf do. Cranberry pole do. Kidney pole do. Blue Cranberry do Red Onion, Yellow do. White do. Blood Beet, Lemon Carrot, English Parsnip, Long Cucumber, Early or Short do. Dutch Summer Squash, Crookneck Winter do. Large Winter do. White head Lettuce, Speckled do. Province do. Double Peppergrass, Salmon Radish, Scarlet do. Drumhead Cabbage, Winter do. Green Savoy do. Yellow do. do. Red do, Early Yorkshire do. Flat Turnip, Long do. French Turnip, Sage, Cayenne Pepper, Squash Pepper, Burnet, Solid Celery, Summer Savory, Parsley, Asparagus, Watermelon, Muskmellon, &c.

Norwich, April 18. 21—6w—

GARDEN-SEEDS

FROM THE QUAKERS.

EARLY and late Peas, several kinds; white and red Onion; long and short Cucumber; Lettuce; Double Peppergrass; Salmon Radish; several kinds early and late Cabbage; Summer Squash; early Turnip; Asparagus; Red Pepper; Red Beet, &c. &c.

FOR SALE BY
SAMUEL TYLER.

MARCH 17. 19

CLOVER & FLAX-SEED.

JOSEPH H. STRONG

HAS for sale at his store, CLOVER and FLAX-SEED, that has been wet, at a reduced price.

ALSO,

RED CLOVER-SEED, of the first quality. He likewise expects to receive this week some Long-Island FLAX-SEED, clean for sowing.

Norwich, April 7, 1812. 22—

PUBLIC ACTS

FOR FORMING AND CONDUCTING THE

MILITARY FORCE

OF THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

To which is added,

GENERAL ORDERS,

ESTABLISHING A UNIFORM DRESS

ALSO,

Per gross doz. or single,

LORD'S MILITARY CATECHISM.

For sale at the Norwich Book Store, by
RUSSELL HUBBARD.

April 20.

GARDEN SEEDS,

JUST received from the first Seedsman in New-York and for sale, viz:

Peas, Cabbage, Lettuce, Beet, Carrot, Celery, Parsley, Cucumber, Mellon, Pepper, Sweet Marjarum, Thyme, Radish, Early Turnip, Early Cauliflower, Red and White Onion, &c

GRASS SEEDS.

Herds Grass, Red Clover, and Red Top.

D. RIPLEY.

Norwich, March 23, 1812. 20—

FRESH VIRGINIA FLOUR.

ERASTUS PERKINS & SON

HAVE just received thirty barrels of

VIRGINIA FLOUR,

of an excellent quality, which they will sell cheap for cash at their Bread and Flour Store, where may be had Pilot, Navy Bread and Crackers, &c.

Chelsea, April 28, 1812. 25—

MOLASSES.

5 hhds. good retailing Molasses, for sale by
Lyman Brewer.

April 28. 25

Wanted at the

NORWICH MILLS,

THREE or four Journeymen Coopers. To those that can come well recommended, steady employ will be given, and generous wages paid.

CASH

and the highest price will be paid at said MILLS, for

4000 hhd. Hoop Poles.

Said Poles must be cut this month, and delivered by the first of April next.

WM. WILLIAMS, Jun. & CO.

March 10. 18

FLOUR,

Warranted Genuine,

MANUFACTURED at the Norwich Mills, constantly for sale for the proprietors, (for cash only) by
ERASTUS COIT & Co.

Norwich, Jan. 6, 1812. 9—

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

JUST RECEIVED A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF ENGLISH

GENEVA and French WATCHES, of various patterns.

ALSO,

Jewelry, consisting of elegant Cornelian Rings, Nobs and Drops, of the newest patterns; common do.; Cornelian Watch Keys; Mock do. Seals and Chains; Large and Small Pocket-Books, and Purses; Gold and Silver work as usual. A good assortment Pocket and Penknives, Razors, Scissors, Razor cases, Boxes, Strops, Soap, and a few best finished, portable Razors in boxes. Ladies' Hair Combs; Large and Small Clock Dials; Pinions; Brass Balls for cases; Brass wheel Clocks, &c. Hair work for Bracelets; Neck Chains and Watch Chains, neatly executed plain or elastic. Plated Candlesticks; do. Sugar Tongs, and many articles not enumerated,

JUDAH HART.

N. B. Watch and Clock repairing, as usual. Cash given for old Gold and Silver.

Chelsea, April 28, 1812. 25—6w—

FRANCIS A. PERKINS,

OFFERS FOR SALE,

Blue Printed, Mulberry, Lined, Blue Brown Lined, Edged and China

DINING SETTS:

China and Fancy

TEA SETTS,

a great variety of patterns—an assortment of China and Fancy

TEA CUPS AND SAUCERS.

An assortment

COFFEE CUPS AND SAUCERS,

TOYS, A VARIETY.

elegant Fancy

PITCHERS, &c.

an assortment of

LOOKING-GLASSES,

Plain and Gilt Frames, of all sizes, from 6 to 30 inches.

SETTS OF TEA TRAYS.

A new supply of FLOWER POTS, from 25 cents, to 3 dollars per pair.

Also, a large assortment of

EARTHEN AND GLASS WARE,

on better terms than it can be bought in New-York or Boston.

ASSORTED CRATES, as imported.

Rum, Sugar, and Molasses, per Hhd. or bbl.

October 15. —44

CASH

WILL be paid for CORN, RYE, FLAXSEED and WHITE OAK HHDS.

Two Shillings cash for good new seasoned Flour Barrels, delivered at the Norwich Mills.

WM. WILLIAMS JR & Co.

Dec. 31. 8—

Roger Huntington & Co.

HAVE just received, and offer for sale on good terms

3 Bags Prime Green Coffee,
20 Boxes Mould Candles.

ALSO,

A CONSIGNMENT OF

5 Hhds. excellent Rum.

May 4. 26—

FOR SALE,

By the subscriber,

100 yds. Bagging,
30 pieces Humhum,
1 Gentleman's Liquor Case,
1 Cask Rice,
1 Bale Cotton,
1 Bag Cocoa,
300 lb. Lump Sugar.

WM. PEABODY.

May 4. 26—

BOOTS AND SHOES.

THE SUBSCRIBER

RESPECTFULLY informs the Gentlemen and Ladies of Norwich, and the adjacent towns, that he has commenced the *Boot and Shoemaking business*, at the store lately occupied by CALEB WOODWORTH, opposite to KINNEY'S HOTEL; where he intends to carry on the business in its different branches Gentlemen's Boots, and Ladies' Morocco Shoes, of various colors and of the newest fashion may be had on the shortest notice.

ABEL MALISON.

Norwich, April 13, 1812. 23—

LIME.

25 casks Providence STONE-LIME,
For sale at the Store of
JESSE & SIMEON BREED.

May 6. 26

Congressional.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 6.

MR. Bleecker presented a memorial signed by 7 or 800 citizens of Albany N. York.

Mr. Rhea said the embargo was no doubt afflicting to a great portion of our citizens. But it was equally as burdensome to the citizens of the western and southern country, as it was to these memorialists; and yet no petitions were from them. Hence he inferred that the great mass of the nation were in favor of the measure. He therefore moved that the further consideration of the memorial be postponed until the 4th of July.

Mr. Gholson moved that the memorial lie on the table. Lost, yeas 39, nays 42.

Mr. Bleecker said that although the embargo was a pretended precursor of war, the people would never believe that the government could go to war in our present unprepared state—He hoped the motion to postpone would not prevail. It would be like telling the people we would ruin them first, and listen to their complaints afterwards.

Mr. Boyd said if this and similar petitions should be referred to a select committee, who should report in detail the sufferings could not be remedied, it would have a tendency to conciliate the people.

Mr. Rhea thought it would be improper to tantalize the people with a delusive hope that the embargo would be repealed.

Mr. Randolph said it was strange that the first discussion of the embargo law should take place on the reference of a petition for its repeal. Yet such was the fact. He took a general view of the policy of that measure as well as the proposed war. With regard to the latter, he said, although there were no preparations, he had little doubt but either that or some other dreadful visitation, some awful calamity awaited us. There was no reason for us to expect an exemption from the desolation with which it had pleased providence to afflict all those nations who had ventured to mingle in the present contest. As to the embargo, it was a sort of nether end to Mr. Jefferson's old restrictive system (Non-Importation) had itself kept flour two dollars a barrel lower than it would have been; because the merchants by experiencing a dead loss of 20 per cent on bills of exchange, which they were compelled to receive in payment, were unable to pay as much for the flour as they otherwise could have done. He dwelt for some time on this subject; after which he alluded to the unfairness of the embargo as to its limitation. In Alexandria and Baltimore, indeed it was an embargo for ninety days; but he begged gentlemen to consider how long it would continue in N. Orleans? Little more than sixty days. He wished to know, if it really was intended as a precursor of war, how it added one man to the army, one ship to the navy, or one shilling to the revenue? If the contrary was the fact, this night-mare ought to be spoken off. We talk of going to war and yet have not courage to lay war-taxes. He had said on a former occasion, that it would not be possible to raise a *Loan* to the amount proposed. *Experience had borne him out*: the *first* loan had failed! and so far had brought disgrace upon the nation. How could it be expected to raise other loans? Whether we had war or not, he could not say, because it was apparent that we had no system—no ships, no men, no money. G. Britain, he observed, could not object to having all our vessels and seamen driven into her grasp by the operation of our laws; nor could she object, he should suppose, if she was so jealous of the commercial spirit of this nation, to seeing that spirit laid asleep, not in the Red-Sea, but in the fresh waters of the embargo. He contended that the course hitherto pursued was altogether absurd; so much so that if the news should arrive from the Westward of the renewal of hostilities, he should not be surprised to see a proposition brought forward building a fleet. He expressed his conviction that if this course were persisted in, it would overthrow the administration.

Mr. Johnson spoke with great animation in reply. As to the loan, he said, that taking into consideration the torified opposition to it throughout the U. States, it had fully answered the expectation of its friends. The time might come, and he *hoped* to Heaven it *would come*, when those, who had opposed that loan would have to be more *silent*. He made a short defence of the policy of the Embargo, assuring those who doubted whether war was really intended, that he should be ready to vote for it before the expiration of 60 days, if an opportunity presented itself.

Mr. Calhoun also supported the embargo policy, and expressed his firm belief that war would shortly be declared. He contended that there was a very trifling difference between the proposed war and that of the revolution.

Mr. Randolph again opposed the embargo which he declared to be the most compendious system of ruin ever devised, and that the very name of it was more ominous than the croaking of a raven.

Mr. Bleecker said the people would not support a war commenced under such auspices—without money, army or navy. If it should be

undertaken, he would venture to predict that the reign of the present administration would be short, and that the people would be soon again restored to peace and happiness, to commerce and prosperity.

Mr. Grundy observed, that it had been said of old that false prophets would arise in the latter day: but he hoped the majority of the nation would not be deterred from their duty by such predictions. He insisted that the majority of the nation were in favor of war; and that those who talked most of our unprepared state, had uniformly opposed every thing like preparation.

After a few observations from Mr. Wright, on the same side, the question was taken on Mr. Rhea's motion to postpone the further consideration of the memorial till the 4th of July, and carried—ayes 58, noes 30.

THURSDAY, MAY 7.

Mr. Randolph obtained leave to alter his name from the affirmative to the negative, on the vote yesterday relative to the New-York memorial—It had been incorrectly set down by mistake.

Mr. Lewis presented a petition from Thomas Janney, William Robinson, and Henry Nicholson, of Alexandria, stating that they had dispatched the ship William and John, with a cargo of provisions for Lisbon on the 28th of March last, six days before the Embargo was laid, which ship had been compelled to put into New-York in distress, where she was detained under the Embargo law. They pray that the vessel and cargo may be allowed to proceed on the original destination. The petition was referred to the same committee of the whole to whom was the relief of Peter Hoffman and others of Baltimore.

Mr. Lewis, from the committee on the district of Columbia, to whom was referred the bill from the Senate for improving the navigation of the Potomac, reported the same with amendments. Referred to a committee of the whole.

The Speaker read a letter from ——, of Philadelphia, presenting the house with a map of Amelia-Island, &c. Ordered to be placed in the library.

He also laid before the house a letter from the Secretary at war, relative to invalid pensioners. —Referred to the committee of claims.

The house again took up the bill establishing a quarter-master's department, and after some time spent thereon,

Adjourned till Monday.

MONDAY, MAY 11.

Mr. Rodman presented five memorials signed by about 440 of the Citizens of Northampton County, Penn. praying a repeal or modification of the Embargo law. It was moved to refer them to a select committee.

Mr. Lacock moved to postpone the further consideration of them to the 4th of July.

Mr. Lacock, Mr. Smilie and Mr. Alston advocated a postponement on the ground that other petitions of the same nature had taken that course and therefore it would be improper to give those now presented a different direction. It was impossible to grant the request of the memorialists without abandoning all the war like measures heretofore adopted and retracing the steps already taken, and a large portion of the house were averse to that.

Mr. Tallmadge said, he was sorry to find that the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Lacock) had moved a different direction to the petitions from the course which was common and which the original mover (Mr. Rodman) had proposed. A postponement to the 4th of July, was an indefinite postponement, and of course a rejection of the petitions—It has been urged as a reason why these petitions should be thus indefinitely postponed that others of a similar nature had shared a similar fate. However much the author of this motion may value his consistency on the present occasion, he hoped if the House should be convinced that this course had been wrong, they would not further persist in it. The right to petition was secured by the constitution, and the present petitions being respectful in their style, and important in their nature, had a strong claim upon the attention of the House.

The gentleman from N. C. (Mr. Alston) has given a novel definition of the object in view by referring petitions. He says the only object is to get a statement of facts, and in the present case they were fully before the House. Mr. T. by no means acceded to this doctrine. He supposed an additional reason for commitment always was, to obtain the reasonings and opinions of committees, to whom petitions were referred. In the present case the petitioners ask a *repeal* of the embargo law, or its *modification* so far that its duration may be shortened. Is this House so confident of the policy of this severe measure, and so determined in their course, that they will hear no reasonings from our fellow citizens on the subject? At any rate, will it be inconsistent with sound policy to decide on the merits of these petitions, coming from so numerous a class of our agricultural brethren, (about 440 subscribers) without sending them to a committee to examine into their merits?

A gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Smilie) has told us that the object of the present embargo, is to get home property from foreign countries preparatory to war. Can this be the fact? If so how can we account for it that the numerous petitions which have been heaped upon our table, have been treated with so cold a reception?

Why has this house so uniformly refused to permit our citizens to bring home their property from G. Britain, the very country against which we are told we must soon be arrayed in arms? The citizens of this country have millions upon millions of their property lying in G. Britain, and if the government really wished to enable our citizens to bring home their property, as has been asserted, then would they have given a favorable attention to this class of petitioners, and thereby relieved their citizens from distress, and strengthened the arm of the government.

Another gentleman (Mr. Lacock) objects against sending these petitions to a committee because it would have the appearance of relinquishing the war system.

On this subject, Mr. T. said he had heard so much within these walls, that it had become in a degree familiar to him. He considered War as an evil of the greatest magnitude, and should be avoided if possible; but rather than see the commerce of this country restricted in its lawful objects, and nearly ruined, he would submit to be scourged by war. This, he said, was an alternative, not called for, in his judgment, and of course he could not vote for it; but he was so sickened with the subject, that he cared not how soon a declaration of War, was laid on our Tables. It was continually held up as a bugbear to frighten men of weak nerves in this House, as well as throughout our country.

In this way every measure proposed to relieve our citizens from the pressure of our restrictive system, is kept down through fear of War—Mr. T. said he should endeavor to brace up his weak nerves to meet this continually threatened proposition; but did hope that every reasonable petition for relief would not be rejected, for fear that the favorite war measure would thereby be supplanted.

Mr. M'Kim advocated the postponement.

Mr. Rodman said a few words in opposition.

The question was taken by ayes and noes, and the petitions postponed till the 4th of July—Yeas 53, Nays 32.

TUESDAY, MAY 16.

Mr. Little presented the memorial of Thomas Sheppard and others of the city of Baltimore. They state that they were owners of a vessel which cleared out from Baltimore for St. Sebastians in Spain in the year 1809, laden with Tobacco, that on her passage she encountered gales of wind and was obliged to put into Bordeaux in France where she was seized and together with her cargo sequestered—that in consequence of acts of kindness which had been extended to subjects of that government by the master and part owner of this vessel, she was given up to the owners and was loaded and again sailed for Baltimore, and after being out a few days was captured by an English ship of war, carried into England and there condemned, and praying relief. He moved to refer it with the accompanying documents to the Secretary of State.

Mr. Rhea moved to postpone the further consideration till the 4th of July. Negatived.

Mr. Wright moved to refer them to a select committee, for the avowed purpose of making a report in favor of *issuing Letters of Marque and Reprisal!*

Mr. Little moved that they lie on the table. Carried—38 to 36.

A bill from the Senate to admit the entry of vessels into the United States on certain conditions, was read twice and referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures.

IN SENATE.

FRIDAY, MAY 8.

The bill to amend the act to establish a Quarter Master's department was read and ordered to a second reading.

The bill for the better regulation of the Ordnance; the bill to annex a part of West Florida to the Mississippi Territory; and the bill making further provision for the army of the United States, were considered as in committee of the whole, and severally ordered to a third reading.

The bill for the relief of Ninian Pinckney was read a third time and passed.

Mr. Pope submitted the following motion for consideration:

Whereas, the conduct of the French government in failing to make compensation for the property of the citizens of the United States seized and confiscated under the Rambouillet decree in the year 1810, in excluding from France, by enormous discriminating duties, our tobacco and cotton, the principal articles of export in the southern and south-western parts of the U. States contrary to our just expectations, authorised by the assurances of her minister; besides granting licences to carry on a trade from certain ports of the United States so disrespectful to the feelings, so derogatory to the sovereignty of an independent nation; and the recent and repeated aggressions of her public and private armed vessels, on the lawful commerce of the United States demand, from the impartiality, honor and dignity of this government, a disavowal of the arrangement made with her, which took effect on the 2d day of Nov. 1810, a measure calculated to inspire general confidence and respect, & to convince every true American, that the object of his government is to unite the people in a manly American effort to resist foreign aggression. And whereas, many of our citizens, under an expectation or at least a hope of a change in our relations with Great Britain, have, in the course of trade, acquired property abroad not admissible by existing laws into the United States, the importation of which it is reasonable and expedient to permit; expedient, because it will not only prevent injuries and losses to many of our citizens, but aid our finances, cheapen the public supplies, until a sufficiency can be procured of home manufacture, and lessen the necessity of internal taxes to carry on the war in which we may be engaged in with Great-Britain:

Therefore, Resolved, That the act, entitled "An act concerning the commercial intercourse between the United States and Great-Britain and France and their dependencies, and for other purposes," passed on the first of May, 1810 except the—section thereof, all the force and effect of the President's proclamation, issued in virtue thereof, on the—day of—in the same year; and the act, entitled "An act supplementary to the act, entitled "An act concerning commercial intercourse between the United States and Great-Britain and France and their dependencies, and for other purposes," passed on the second day of March, 1811, ought to be repealed, annulled and set aside, and that a committee be appointed to bring in a bill for that purpose.

Foreign Intelligence.

NEW-YORK, MAY 12.

FRESH NEWS.

THE PACIFIC, *Stanton.*—This ship, as usual furnishes the latest news. She sailed from Liverpool on the 13th ult. The editors of the New-York Gazette have received London and Liverpool Papers to the 12th of April, ten days later than former advices. Their interesting contents follow. Mr. Sims, a passenger, is bearer of despatches from Mr. Russell, our charge des affaires at London.

The proceedings of Congress, as late as the first of March, appear in the London papers of the 7th of April, copied from New-York papers of the 4th of March.

The London Courier of the 7th ult. in remarking on Mr. Porter's project of taking Canada, observes, "this reminds us of Tom Bowling's ladder of promotion in Roderick Random."

In speaking of the report of a commercial treaty between France and America, the Courier asks, "How can they carry on commerce without our permission."

The editor of the Courier, in speaking of the United States, asks, "What madness is it not for the most free, most happy, most undisturbed nation of the earth, to forget her own good, and risk perhaps her existence, by dragging the public vessel from her safe moorings, to launch her on the tempestuous sea of European conflicts?"

He adds, "Mad as America may be, she is not quite mad enough to cut her own throat."

A new Armistice for 45 days has been concluded between the Turks and Russians, and peace was expected.

No alteration in the King of England's health had taken place—None of his Physicians think he will recover—none of them despair.

The news in England from Spain and Portugal was not so late as our advices. A general battle was expected.

It was understood in England, that the Hornet was on the eve of sailing for America.

It will be seen below, that Mr. RUFF, the Messenger, left London on the evening of the 10th ult. for Plymouth, where he was to embark with Despatches for Mr. Foster, the British Minister at Washington. [We hope he will be the Messenger of Peace.] A Cabinet Council was held two days previous to the departure of Mr. Ruff.

There was a discussion in the House of Commons on the 10th ult. relative to the scarcity of Grain, when Mr. Curwen gave notice, that, on the next Monday, he should bring forward a motion on the subject.

A Cartel with a Messenger and Despatches from Mr. Russell to Mr. Barlow, sailed from England on the 6th ult. for Morlaix.

Upwards of 20 000 of the Inhabitants of Birmingham, had petitioned for the repeal of the Orders in Council—They state that if they continue three months longer, 70,000 Mechanics will be thrown out of employ.

LONDON, APRIL 7.

Joseph Bonaparte was at Madrid as late as the 18th of March. He received a deputation that day, and talks to them of his constant labors for the happiness of the Spanish People, HIS subjects!

BREST, MARCH 29.

Vice-Admiral Allemano, who, on the 9th inst. left L'Orient with 4 sail of the line and 2 corvettes, after taking several prizes, anchored in our roads this day.

APRIL 9.

A Letter from the French coast dated on the 2d mentions a rumor of great importance—that the Russians entered Memel on the 23d ult. and made themselves masters of the immense magazines collected in that place for the use of the French and Prussian armies. Undoubtedly, if the Emperor Alexander be convinced that it is the determination of Prussia, no matter whether willingly or unwillingly, to join Bonaparte, a blow against Memel would be a most vigorous and judicious measure. But we have doubts of the truth of the report, Memel being, we believe, too strong to be taken by a coup de main.

APRIL 10.

Paris Papers have arrived to the 6th inst—Bonaparte is still at Paris, where, as we said yesterday, he will remain till about the end of this month. In the mean time the movement of troops marching from different parts of France to the North of Germany, continues without intermission. There is an article in these Papers which speaks of the unexpected arrival at Paris of four regiments of the Imperial Guard from Spain, and of the astonishment of their relations at seeing them.—Well they might be—Spain to the French armies is like the den of the monster—the impression of many steps is seen leading into it, but none going from it.

There is a most mischievous paragraph, in the Morning Chronicle of to-day, which it is of consequence to notice; especially after what passed in the House of Commons last night. It asserts that "there has been great negligence, and even now there appears to be most blameable inattention to the actual want of the country; for not only have the enemy's troops in the Peninsula been supplied by the importations from the United Kingdom, as well as from America, which were destined for our own people and our allies; but at this very moment cargoes of rice are suffered to be exported direct from England to France, under Licences from our Board of Privy Council!"

Some alteration took place again yesterday in the Licences to France, in accomodation to the terms of those obtained from the opposite coast. The exportation must begin from thence but under very favorable circumstances. It is to be to the amount of 5l per ton for wine, reckoned on the admeasurement of the ship; and for brandy 10l per ton. After the wine and brandy have been returned in the vessel carrying out this proportional value on her tonnage, they are to be put under the King's lock, until the quantity of sugar and coffee shall have been exported, according to the scale already published; this being done, the brandy and wine are at the disposal of the Importer, the former for exportation, the latter either for exportation or home consumption.

APRIL 11.

We have received further letters from Manchester this morning, and we rejoice to hear that no fresh disturbance had broken out. Every thing remained tranquil, and was likely to remain so at the departure of the post on Thursday night. Our readers will see that the disturbance was not of long continuance nor of serious import. Some furniture was destroyed, some chandeliers broke, and a few maps destroyed at the Exchange-room, while in another part of the town the Common Hall Resolutions were voted by acclamation.

But though no very serious mischief was done, still it is impossible not to feel the deepest indignation against those who would stir up and risk the lives of the lower classes.

To the disturbance at Manchester, produced by inflammatory misrepresentations, we have to add disturbances of another kind at Carlisle—Statements seemed to have been made that the practice of forestalling had produced a great rise in the price of provisions. Statements we have, no doubt, greatly exaggerated. However they inflamed the minds of the populace, and acts of outrage were committed, which terminated in calling out the military, when the riot act was read and some shots fired. The letters received this morninig from Carlisle, state, that no further disturbance had taken place.

Last night Mr. Ruff, the Messenger, left town for Plymouth, where he will embark for America, with despatches for Mr. Foster.

COURIER OFFICE, TWO O'CLOCK.

We have just received the following letter from Carlsham, March 22:—

"We have the Russian Declaration of Hostilities of the 19th ult. and a letter of the 13th, dated Koningsburg, which says, that France brings into the field 135,000 Frenchmen.

"There are besides 300,000 Austrians, Prussians and Saxons. Bonaparte and the King of Prussia are expected at Koningsburg, at the head of the left wing of the army, 100,000 strong. Massena commands the Prussian army. The Prussian Court is gone to Breslau.

"Silesia is declared neutral. The French occupy Colberg, Pillau, and Memel.

Royal Exchange, London, Saturday Night April 11, 1812.

RUSSIAN DECLARATION OF WAR.

This afternoon a gentleman has reached this City from Libau, which place he left as late as the 2[illegible]th of last month. He states positively that at that period a Declaration of War by the Emperor of Russia against France had arrived at that place, and that it was expected that hostilities would be immediately commenced; as Bonaparte had marched 145,000 Frenchmen to the frontiers.

By two additional Anholt Mails, we have advices this evening of a very important character, from various situations of the Baltic and its neighborhood—and two of the communications confirmed the interesting fact above stated. In a letter from Konigsburg, and another from Carlsham in our possession, it is asserted, that Napoleon had actually arrived at Dresden. We should observe that the Moniteur of the 1d inst. mentions his presiding at a Council at St. Cloud on the preceding day—but this insertion may be merely an expedient to conceal his departure to the North. The following are extracts from our letters which will be found to contain valuable information.

"KONIGSBURG, MARCH 12.

"According to a treaty entered into between Prussia and France, the latter is to deliver up the fortresses she possesses on the Oder, and on the other hand, is to take possession of Colberg, Pillau, Memel, and Rugenwalde.

"Marshals Bessieres and D'Avoust are to have the command of the army. Silesia is to remain in a state of neutrality.

"The Prussian Court has retired to Breslau in order not to witness the march of French troops through Konigsburg.

"Napoleon's arrival is announced at Dresden.

"In the Berlin paper of the 5th of this month is the following official paragraph:—"According to a convention entered into with France, the contributions due from Prussia, which were in arrears and were to be paid in the current coin of the realm, have been remitted. On the other hand, it is agreed that Prussia is to furnish 25,000 men to go against Russia, and is besides to undertake to provide for the maintainance of the French troops during their march through the country.

"CARLSHAM, MARCH 20.

"The spirit of commercial enterprize is entirely sunken, in consequence of official intelligence of the Declaration of War by Russia against France. The Russians, we are assured, have 200,000 men on their frontiers, and Field-Marshal the Baron de Tolli has already reached the head-quarters of the army.

"In Memel they were under great apprehension of the intrusion of the Russians, who were in movement at the distance only 3 German miles. Equal fears were felt at Insterburg on account of the approach of the Russians upon Gottenburg. The inhabitants of the former sent to the Commander General Yorck, at Kingsburg for Prussian troops to protect them. He accordingly detached three squadrons of Cuirassiers to their assistance. This officer, however, in his feeling is against the French, and he has yet received no instructions from the Russian Government

"The inhabitants of the country are flying in all directions towards Konigsburg in order to protect themselves against the ravages resulting from such a disastrous state of things.

"The quantity of grain in Prussia in consequence of the late fire at Konigsburg, when 20,000 lasts were consumed, is so insignificant that there will inevitably be a famine the moment the armies arrive there. There is no stock either of wine or brandy in the country, although French licences to procure them may be easily obtained.

"The fortress of Pilau is very deficiently supplied while Colberg is furnished with every necessary for six months, and I believe that this fortress will not be given up to the French, although the King himself should command it, the citizens and the government having come to such a determination.

Domestic Intelligence.

HARTFORD, MAY 18.

On Thursday last, the annual State Election was held in this town. His Excellency Gov. GRISWOLD, not being able to attend in consequence of ill health, his friends were prevented from shewing him those marks of respect, on his journey from Lyme to Hartford, on the preceding day, for which they had made great preparation. The public attention, was, of course, turned to His Honor, Lieut. Gov. SMITH, who was escorted by the sheriff, and his suit, from Farmington to West-Hartford where he was met by the Governor's first Company of Horse-Guards, commanded by Maj. Burnham. An escort was then formed, consisting of the Horse-Guards, Major-Gen. Cowles and the Field and Staff-Officers of the First Division of the Militia, in full uniform, and a large number of Citizens, and proceeded to this city. Gov. Smith alighted from his carriage at Ripley's tavern, amidst a vast concourse of people, and was saluted in a very handsome style by the Guards, whose appearance, in every respect, did them great credit.

On Thursday, the House of Representatives met, and were organized by choosing SYLVANUS BACKUS, Esq. Speaker, and CHARLES DENISON, and BARZILLAI SLOSSON, Esq'rs Clerks. The Council having convened, the procession formed in the usual manner, consisting of both Houses of the Legislature, and the Clergy, and under the escort of the Governor's Foot-Guards, commanded by Major Terry, and the Horse-Guards, moved to the Brick Meeting-House, and attended divine service, and heard an able sermon by the Rev. Dr. Welch, of Mansfield. At the close of the religious exercises, the procession returned to the State-House, where the votes were counted, and the following persons declared chosen to their respective offices, viz.

HIS EXCELLENCY
ROGER GRISWOLD,
Governor.

HIS HONOR
JOHN COTTON SMITH,
Lieutenant-Governor.

HONORABLE
ASHER MILLER,
AARON AUSTIN,
DAVID DAGGETT,
JONATHAN BRACE,
ELIZUR GOODRICH,
MATTHEW GRISWOLD,
STEPHEN T. HOSMER,
HENRY CHAMPION,
CALVIN GODDARD,
JUDSON CANFIELD,
THEODORE DWIGHT, and
FREDERICK WOLCOTT,
} *Assistants.*

ANDREW KINGSBURY, Esq. *Treasurer.*
THOMAS DAY, Esq. *Secretary.*

The votes for Governor stood as follows—

For Gov. Griswold,		11,721
Elijah Boardman,	1,487	
Scattering,	487	
		1,974
Majority for Mr. Griswold,		9,747

Lieutenant-Governor.

For Lt. Gov. John C. Smith,		8,509
Elijah Boardman,	1,238	
Scattering,	222	
		1,460
Majority for Mr. Smith,		7,049

On Friday, His Honor Lieut. Gov. SMITH, delivered the following

SPEECH.

Gentlemen of the Council,
Mr. Speaker, and
Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

IT is with deep concern I inform you that his Excellency the Governor is prevented by a serious illness from meeting you at the commencement of the session. This occurrence I lament not less from the feelings of private friendship, than from a sense of the public misfortune; and I unite with you in fervent supplications to the ALMIGHTY for the speedy restoration of health to the Chief Magistrate, and for the preservation of a life so precious to his family and friends and so valuable to his country.

Notwithstanding we are denied the satisfaction of receiving on this day, the customary address from the Executive, still the expectation may be confidently indulged that his Excellency will soon be able to make a communication, either in person or by message, of such matters as in his opinion deserve the particular consideration of the legislature. In the mean time I trust you will deem it expedient to enter upon the ordinary business of the session. This, it is presumed will subject you to little difficulty or embarrassment. The degree of perfection to which our political system has arrived, the equal and salutary operation of the laws, the prompt and enlightened administration of justice, the flourishing state of the treasury, and the moral and industrious habits of our citizens I should hope could leave but few objects of general importance to claim your attention. The necessity indeed of occasional reforms, and of local and temporary regulations must, in the progress of human affairs, inevitably and frequently arise. These objects, together with the usual appointments to office, will readily suggest themselves to your notice, and will receive, I am persuaded, that calm deliberation and prudent decision for which the public councils of this State have been long and eminently distinguished.

Until the arrival of his Excellency, rest assured, Gentlemen, of my zealous endeavors to aid you in the discharge of your duties—And may the Divine blessing attend your exertions to promote the public welfare.

JOHN COTTON SMITH.

General Assembly,
May Session, 1812.

ROLL OF REPRESENTATIVES.

HARTFORD, John Caldwell, Natl. Terry.
Berlin, Aaron Hart, Daniel Dunbar.
Bristol, Bryan Hooker.
Burlington, Bliss Hart.
Canton, Frederick Humphrey.
East-Hartford, S. Griswold, Wm. Olmsted.
East-Windsor, Asahel Stiles, Roswell Grant.
Enfield, Eliphalet Terry, Elam O. Potter.
Farmington, John Mix, Thomas S. Day.
Glastenbury, Samuel Welles, Gideon Hale, jr.
Granby, Sudoce Wilcox, Whitfield Cowles.
Hartland, Phinehas Coe, Abiather Newton.
Marlborough, Theodore Lord.
Simsbury, Campbell Humphrey, Geo. Cornish.
Southington, Roswell Moor, Giles Lankton.
Suffield, Martin Sheldon, Oliver Granger.
Wethersfield, Timothy Stillman, Levi Lusk.
Windsor, Eben. F. Bissell, jr. Oliver Thrall.

NEW-HAVEN, Charles Denison, Thos. Painter.
Branford, James Barker, Josiah J. Linsly.
Cheshire, Rufus Hitchcock, Andrew Hull.
Derby, Reuben Lum.
East-Haven, Moses A. Streett.
Guilford, Augustus Collins, Natl. Griffin.
Hamden, Elam Bradley.
Meriden, Samuel Paddack.
Middlebury, Eli Bronson.
Milford, Benjamin Bull. Elias Clark.
North-Haven, Joseph Doolittle.
Oxford, Abel Wheeler.
Southbury, John Moseley.
Wallingford, Aaron Hall, James Humiston.
Waterbury, John Kingsbury, Truman Porter.
Wolcott, Isaac Bronson.
Woodbridge, Hez. Baldwin, Elihu Sanford.

NEW-LONDON, Geo. Hallam, Jacob B. Gurley.
Norwich, Benj. Snow, Nathaniel Shipman.
Bozrah, Dyer M'Call.
Colchester, John R. Watrous, John Isham, jr.
Franklin, Joshua Hyde.
Groton, Roswell Fish, Amos A. Niles.
Lisbon, Levi Perkins.
Lyme, Richard M'Curdy, William Sterling.
Montville, William W. Haughton.
North-Stonington, David Coats, Sands Cole.
Preston, Robert S. Avery, Alex. Stewart, jr.
Stonington, Jesse Dean, William Randall.
Waterford, Isaac Rogers.

FAIRFIELD, David Burr, Gershom Burr.
Danbury, Friend Starr, Elias Starr.
Brookfield, Daniel Tomlinson.
Greenwich, Isaac How, Elkanah Mead.
Huntington, Elisha T. Mills, Stephen Babbett.
New-Canaan, Samuel St. John.
New-Fairfield, Abel Gregory.
Newton, Joseph Nichols, Timothy Shepard.
Norwalk, Jabez Gregory, Thomas Reed.
Redding, Andrew L. Hill, Lemuel Sanford.
Ridgefield, Joshua King, Benjamin Lynes.
Sherman, Gamaliel B. Giddings.
Stamford, John Weed, jr. Henry Hoyt, jr.
Stratford, Daniel Judson, jr. Daniel Sterling.
Trumbull, Jabez Beach.
Weston, Joseph Bennet, Stephen Jennings.
Wilton, Samuel Olmsted.

WINDHAM, Elisha Abbe, Roger Huntington.
Ashford, Joseph Palmer, Benjamin Bosworth.
Brooklyn, Daniel Putnam.
Canterbury, Rufus Adams, Hez. Kingsley.
Columbia, Samuel Bliss.
Hampton, Solomon Taintor.
Killingly, Luther Warren, Alex. Gaston.
Lebanon, Daniel Tilden, Elisha Hutchinson.
Mansfield, Skiff Freeman, Roger Waldo.
Plainfield, Joseph Eaton, Anthony Bradford.
Pomfret, Sylvanus Backus, Lemuel Ingals.
Sterling, Richard Burlingame.
Thompson, David H. Phipps, James Bates.
Voluntown, Amos Treat.
Woodstock, Natl. M'Clellan, Charles Smith.

LITCHFIELD, Aaron Smith, Moses Seymour.
Barkhamsted, John Merrill, Moses Hayden.
Bethlem, Nehemiah Lambert.
Canaan, John Hurlburt, Calvin Pease.
Colebrook, Reuben Rockwell, Seth Marshall.
Cornwall, Oliver Burnham, John Sedgwick.
Goshen, Adino Hale, Moses Lyman, jr.
Harwington, Timothy Clark, Benj. Griswold.
Kent, Barzillai Slosson.
New-Hartford, Asa Goodwin, Chaun. Seymour.
New-Milford, Bebee Hine, Jared Lane.
Norfolk, Aug. Pettibone, Natl. Stevens.
Plymouth, Lake Potter.
Roxbury, Asahel Bacon.
Salisbury, Timo. Chittenden, jr. Peter Farnam.
Sharon, Oliver Kellog, Samuel E. Everett.
Torrington, Elisha Smith, Thaddeus Griswold.
Warren, John Tallmadge.
Washington, D. N. Brinsmade, John N. Gunn.
Watertown, Samuel W. Southmayd.
Winchester, Benj. Benedict, Amos Toles.
Woodbury, John Strong, Natl. Bacon.

MIDDLETOWN, E. Hubbard, Saml. Wetmore.
Chatham, Hez. Goodrich, Benj. Hurd.
Durham, W. G. Chauncy, Isaac Newton.
East-Haddam, Josiah Griffin, Syl. Chapman.
Haddam, Jona. Huntington, Reub. R. Chapman.
Killingworth, Wm. Morgan, David Griswold.
Saybrook, Joseph Hill, Samuel Hart.

TOLLAND, Ashbel Chapman, Calvin Willey.
Bolton, Daniel Lord.
Coventry, Elisha Edgerton, Natl. Kingsbury.
Ellington, Wyllys Russell.
Hebron, John S. Peters, Sylvester Gilbert.
Somers, Vashni Hall, jr. Joseph Abbott.
Stafford, Nathaniel Hyde, Daniel Davis, 2d.
Union, Samuel Paul, Thomas Lawson, jr.
Vernon, Phineas Talcott.
Willington, Zebulon Crocker, Elisha Johnson.

MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE, MAY 7.

PAUL CUFFEE, captain and owner of the brig Traveller is now in town. This is the colored man of whom some account was lately published from an English paper. His vessel and cargo were seized at Newport R. I. on his return from Sierra Leone, in Africa.—Captain C. had been 18 months absent, and was unacquainted with the grabbing and restrictive practices of his native country. He went to Washington—and having stated his case to government was very politely treated, and his vessel and cargo immediately restored.

This pious and humane citizen has already been of considerable service to many of the Africans, to whom he has carried several teachers, and for whose further benefit he appears willing to employ many of his days and much of his large pecuniary resources.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, MAY 11.

On Saturday last, the Steam-Boat Camden, built for and meant to be occupied as a Ferry-boat from this city to the opposite shore in New-Jersey, began to run between the two places—the novelty of the project induced many to take a trip to New-Jersey.

MAY 12.

By Capt. Bunce, 7 days from Charleston, we learn that the 11 million loan failed there as much as elsewhere, the amount subscribed being only 80 000 dollars, viz.—

By an Insurance Company, which was refused a Charter.	$30,000
Union Bank	30,000
Individuals	20,000
	$80,000

NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK, MAY 14.

The Old City-Hall in Wall-street, was yesterday sold at auction for $425. At the same time one of the lots of ground on which the Hall stands, corner of Wall and Nassau-streets, was sold for $9500. The three adjoining lots were also up, but the sale of them was postponed.

Soon after the peace, the City-Hall was repaired, and partly rebuilt under the direction of Major L'Enfant, at an expence of about $100,000.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, MAY 18.

Latest from Lisbon.

Yesterday arrived here, ship Columbia, Jennison, 30 days from Lisbon. Mr. S. A. Wells, passenger in the above vessel, reports that Badajoz, after an investment of 21 days, 18 of which was employed in close firing, capitulated to the English on 6th April; he adds, that the assault on the city was most horrid; that the breaches were repeatedly stormed, and the walls scaled; and that the castle was the first point carried. The killed and wounded on the part of the French was not ascertained; the prisoners were from 8 to 9000; the loss of the English was great, said to be 1500 in killed and wounded, among whom were 5 or 6 generals, 6 or 7 colonels, and a considerable number of other officers; during the seige the garrison had blown up two mines. Our next accounts from Lisbon, will probably furnish the official particulars of this important event. Mr Wells also reports, that just before he sailed, a report was in circulation, that Gen. Ballesteros had on the 7th April, surprised and taken the city of Seville.

THE COURIER.

NORWICH, WEDNESDAY, MAY 20.

A gentleman who passed through this place in the last southern stage, stated that Mr. Ruffi, the English messenger had arrived.

From the Philadelphia Gazette.

It is reported, that a letter is in town, said to be written by Mr. Madison and addressed to a gentleman in this city, formerly a Senator of the United States, in which he says, that he had hitherto firmly believed that the voice of the people was decidedly in favor of war with England; that he had acted under that impression, although individually, he deprecated such an event; but that now, finding that the *people* were not desirous of war, he should act in conformity to their will. We do not vouch for the accuracy of the above; although we certainly believe that a letter, much of the tenor, is in town.

Mr. Grundy, in his speech relative to the Albany petition, observed,

"To grant the prayer of this petition, and thereby enable the petitioners to hazard their property on the ocean, would be to inflict on them a signal injury. I cannot believe if these petitioners *seriously thought* that war was to commence in less than 60 days, between G. B. and the U. S. that they *would venture* their property abroad in the manner which seems to be wished for. They have been induced by a total perversion of the real intention of the majority of Congress, to think that such an event was not in *contemplation*. It is time they should be undeceived."

On Tuesday last the senate were engaged in discussing the resolution offered by Mr. Pope on Friday last. Mr. Pope and Mr. Campbell were the speakers. On the question for its passage there were 8 for, against it 15.

10 Hhds. retailing Molasses,
4 do. Rum,
3 Bbls. Peach-Brandy,
5 Kegs Tobacco,
3 Bales Cotton,
10 M. merchantable Pine Boards,
5 M. refuse, do. do.
5 M. Pine Plank,
50 Bags Bottle Corks,
Turks Island and Lisbon Salt per 100 Bushels, or less quantity.
Salt, suitable for Hay or Cattle,
50 Quintals best retailing Codfish,
100 Bbls. Tar,

For sale by
C. EELLS.

May 19, 1812. 28—

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, for

TICKETS

in *Groton Lottery*, are informed that payment must be made immediately to prevent suit.

RUSSELL HUBBARD.

May 18.

May 14, 1812.

NEW GOODS,

JUST RECEIVED FROM NEW-YORK AND ELSEWHERE,

A NEW SUPPLY, WHICH WITH THOSE BEFORE ON HAND,

FORM AN ASSORTMENT, CONSISTING OF

DRY GOODS.

BLACK, blue, mixt, brown, drab, green, buff and scarlet Cloths, black, white, scarlet, blue, buff, drab, and mixt Cassimeres, Flannels, Plains and Coatings, Stockinetts, imperial, patent, and fancy Cords, black and olive velvet, black, brown, and drab tabby velvets, superfine, common and low prized Calicoes, furniture and India Calicoes, striped, plaid, corded pink, buff, lilac, blue, black and green silk and cotton Ginghams, from six cts. to 4/3. black Cambricks, from 6/ to 7/6, brown, purple, buff, slate and pink Cambricks, real black Lutestring, first and second quality black Sattins, black Sinchews and Sarlnetts, silver grey, brown, green, white, striped and plaid Lutestrings, figured Silks, black, white and blue Italian Crape, Canton Crapes, black, white, blue, drab and brown Rattinetts, black, blue, and scarlet Duvants, black, blue, and brown Moreens, Calimancoes and Ruffells, black, green, crimson, red, mulberry, blue, brown and drab Bombazetts, Bombazeens, Vest patterns, silk, cotton and worsted Hosiery, Cambrick and common Dimities, white and brown Irish and German Linens, suitable for shirting and Lining, cotton shirting, superfine, middling and low prized Humhums, blue Humhums, 4-4 and 6-4 Cambrick Muslins, black, white and spotted Jaconet Muslins, book Muslins, black, white and figured Lenoes, Seeded Muslins, Muslin Shawls and Handkerchiefs, Bandanas, Barcelons, Romall, flag, Madrass, and blue gills Handkerchiefs, white and colored Pocket-Handkerchiefs, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 quarter Shawls, comprising an assortment of silk and cotton Camel's hair, imitation, twilled, light and dark, plain and white Shawls, Long Shawls, black and white Laces, long and short, black and white silk Gloves, long and habit Kid, beaver and cotton Gloves, Men's Gloves, black, white, drab and mixt cotton Cassimeres, white, yellow, blue, drab, and patent Naskeens, English and India Checks, Lutestrings, Sattin, Chinese and velvet Ribbons, Galloons, Ferret and Taste, Fans, assorted, silk and cotton Umbrellas, Parasols, silk and cotton Sleeves, black and red Persian, Russia Sheeting, Tapes, Pins, Black and colored Morocco Shoes, Suspenders, Silk and Twist, Buttons, Thread, Moulds, Stocking Yarn, Hats, Oil-Cloth, cotton factory Yarn, white and colored, suitable for weaving, in quantities to suit purchasers, do. Bed Ticks, Shirting, Stripes, Sheetings and Ginghams.

HARDWARE.

Mill, cross-cut and hand Saws, table and desert Knives, table and tea Spoons, brass Andirons, and Shovels and Tongs, Tea Trays, Gilt and Mahogany framed Looking-Glasses, Iron Wire, English ground and American cart, waggon and chaise Boxes, Window-Glass, white Rope, cod, chalk, and fish Lines, Whips, whip Thongs and Lashes, Brushes, japanned and brass Ink-stands, Scissors, Shears, Penknives, Thimbles, Combs, Spectacles, Sleeve Buttons, Warming Pans, Bellows, Stock Chest, cupboard, draw, desk and Pad-Locks, patent chest Locks, japanned and thumb Latches, Butts, Hinges, Screws, plated, brass, and iron Candlesticks, Flat-Irons, Commode Handles, Escutcheons, Slates and Pencils, Cotton and Wool Cards, japanned Trunk Handles, brass Butts, brass Nails, Tacks, an assortment cut and wrought Nails, Brads, shoe Hammers, Pincers Knippers, Knives, Awls, Tacks, and Halts, 1 and 8 Shovels, Spades, Brass-Cocks, Sickles, Sieves, Ink-Powder, hand-saw, flat, 1-2 round and rattail Files, Spurs, Augers, Hammers, Snuffers, Gimblets, Mouse-Traps, Axes, Pails, Baskets, pewter Plates, Basons, Porringers, pint and quart Pots, and communion Cups, Ruffia, old Sable, Archangel, Swedes and American Iron, flat, from 1 1-4 to 3 inches, square from 1 1-2 to 2 1-2 inches and round Iron suitable for carr, waggon and chaise Tire, Axletrees, Harrow-Teeth and country work, Nail Rods, Crow-Bars and Share-Moulds, London, Swedes and American Steel, Steel-Traps.

HOLLOW WARE.

Large and small size Pots, Kettles, Bake-Pans & Fire-Dogs, Spiders, Basons, Mortars Skillets Tea-Kettles, &c. A general assortment Crockery, China, Glass and Stone Ware, Bibles, Psalms, Hymns and School Books.

GROCERIES.

Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong and Bohea Teas, of Superior quality, excellent Rum, of different kinds, Molasses by the bbl. or gallon, Brandy, Gin, Teneriffe, Port and Lisbon Wines, Lump Sugar, per cwt. White and Brown Sugar, Salt, Cotton, Cod-Fish, Indigo, Caffia, Nutmegs, Cloves, Pepper, Allspice, real and common Ginger, Raisins, Rice, Coffee, Chocolate, Shaving Soap, Copperas, Allum, Dye-Woods, Pearlash, York Biscuit and Crackers, Rosin Papers, Pigtail and Head Tobacco, Starch, Pipes and Snuff, Salt Petre, Corks, Powder, Shot, Flints, Sulphur and Brimstone.

MILITARY.

Plated, cut and thrust Swords and Hangers, brass, artillery and cavalry Swords, Epaulettes, Shoulder Knots, gold and silver Cords and Taffels, Sword Knots, Priming Wires and Brushes, Screw-Drivers, & Worms. The above with many other articles not enumerated will be sold at fair prices, and on easy accommodating terms, for cash, approved credit, or in exchange for almost any articles of the produce and manufacture of the country which are usually brought to this market, the embargo notwithstanding.

SAMUEL AVERY & SON.

LIKEWISE, *for sale,*

40 Bbls. Prime Pork,
35 Bbls. and half bbls. Mess Pork,
18 Bbls. Prime No. 2 Beef,
11 Bbls. and Half Bbls. Mess Beef,
500 Bushels Oats,
195 Bushels Beans,
50 Bushels Corn,
3 Hhds. Rum,
3 Chests Tea,
5 Bbls. Sugar,
1 Bag Cotton,
1000 Feet Chestnut Plank,

And warranted superfine Flour, constantly on hand in quantities to suit purchasers. 28—

FOUR Hhds. 2d. Proof RUM, just received and

FOR SALE BY
R. HUNTINGTON & Co.

May 14. 28—

Andrew & Joseph Perkins

HAVE for sale Rum, Molasses and Sugar, by Hhd. or Bbl.

They will purchase a few barrels of Pork and Beef. One hundred bushels of Oats, and two M. Red Oak Hhd. Staves.

Norwich, May 15, 1812. 28—3w.

INDIGO.

150 lb. Spanish Indigo, of an excellent quality, for sale by

JOHN DeWITT.

May 19. 28—

BLANKS of most kinds for sale at this Office.

POETRY.

THE TEMPLE OF LIBERTY.

"Where Liberty dwells there is my Country."

Though sacred the flame which our country enkindles
In every fond heart that for liberty glows;
Yet cold is that breast where uncherished it dwindles,
And sad the effect that from apathy flows:

O thou that wert born in the cot of the peasant,
But dieat of langour in luxury's dome,
Whose magick can make e'en the wilderness pleasant,
Where thou art, O Liberty! there is my home.

How blest is the land that can boast independence,
The race who the charter of Freedom have gained!
Whose fathers bequeathed it, and bid their decendants,
Inherit the legacy pure and unstained!

That land is Columbia's supremely blest region,
Where Freedom's bright eagle o'ershadows her dome,
To watch o'er her rights, and protect her religion,
Hail, Temple of Liberty! thou art my home.

THE FIGURE OF LIBERTY.

Her zone unbound, her tresses unconfin'd,
Spoke undesigning negligence of mind—
True Rapture's negligence;—as on she came,
Her cheek was glory, and her eye was flame—
Her floating robes light amorous gales receive—
Her modest breast ten thousand virtues heave:
Shield had she none; but Honor; and her sword
Was Truth—and Angels, as she smil'd, adored.

Miscellany.

FROM THE CONNECTICUT COURANT.

"While yet we live (scarce one short hour perhaps,)
Between us two let there be peace."

Milton's Eve.

It would be worth no one's time and pains to try to convince mankind, of what all pretty well know that health and ease are more agreeable than sickness and pain. How to secure and preserve the former and avoid the latter, that's the question. So, again, there needs no logic to prove that domestic peace is preferable to domestic contention; that conjugal love is the balm and discord the bane of the married life. And the world, men and women, married and unmarried, gentle and simple: all the world are agreed on this particular. But the point is, where to find the right sort of pickle for preserving conjugal love, so that it may last and hold sound and good, not merely through the honey-moon, but during life.

Now, Ladies, the author, who is really your friend, and from his soul cares your good will, verily thinks he knows at least one ingredient in the composition of this blessed Elixer—and for your benefit will he advertise it without fee or reward—It is this—Be as attentive, as courteous, as obliging, as solicitous, to please all along after marriage, as in the days of courtship.—Then (extraordinaries excepted) you will hold fast the hearts you once had won.—Little obliging attentions, without name or number, constantly repeated day by day, is the precious oil that feeds the flame of love; which pines and dies under neglect, like a flower that is denied its proper nourishment.

Nor can he in conscience fail to add that the receipt he offers is every whit as necessary and useful for husbands as for wives.

FRANKLIN.

The late Dr. Franklin concludes a letter to his friend, G. Whaley, Esq. (written at Philadelphia, May 11, 1787) in the following words:—You are now 78 and I am 82—you tread fast upon my heels: But though I have more strength and spirit, you cannot come up to me till I stop; which must now be soon, for I am grown so old as to have buried most of the friends of my youth; and I now often hear persons whom I knew when children, called old Mr. such a one to distinguish them from their sons, now men grown and in buisness; so that by living twelve years beyond David's period, I seem to have intruded myself into the company of posterity, when I ought to be abed and asleep. Yet had I gone at 70, it would have cut off 12 of the most active years of my life, employed too in matters of the greatest importance; but whether I have been doing good or mischief, it is for time to discover. I only know that I intend well, and I hope that all will end well.

From the Portland Gazette.

CULTURE OF CUCUMBERS.

Mr. Shirley,

The Cucumber, though not highly nutritious, is, in its season, very grateful and salutary. I have made many experiments to find the best way of producing them, and give the following as the result.—Take a barren piece of ground, fairly exposed to the sun and sufficiently moist—dig holes about as large as a bushel basket and fill them within four inches of the surface, with manure from hog-sties, intermixed with lime or ashes, two parts of the former and one of the latter—plant the seeds and cover them an inch deep with earth taken from a place where the enemies of this plant have never deposited their eggs—This practice I am confident will produce a crop beyond the expectation of those who may try it. H. W.

Review.—If you can lay down in your bed each night, and review the transactions of the day, and find that your heart has been honest and pure, where is the man under the canopy of the sky, with whom you would change situation?—There is none.

FOR sale cheap, by the subscriber, for prompt pay,
10 Bbls. Mess Pork,
600 Wt. Lard in firkins,
500 do. Hams,
18 Boxes Mould Candles, 6 & 8,
10 Barrels Muscovado and clayed Sugar,
2 kegs pure Ginger,
4 Bags Green Coffee,
2 do. Pepper and Pimento,
1 Hhd. & 2 Bbls. Country Gin,
130 Pair men's thick Shoes, suitable for a W. I. market,
30 do. do. Boots,
Clover Seed,
Lath and Shingle Nails,
An assortment of Leather,
A good assortment of Groceries, at retail.

JOHN LATHROP.

Who will pay cash for 400 bushels CORN,
800 Wt. New-Milk Cheese,
And the highest price in cash for Green CALF-SKINS.

Mch 17, 1812. 20—

A few thousand feet
CHERRY BOARDS, PLANK AND SCANTLING,
Well seasoned, and of a superior quality, for sale by

STEPHEN B. ALLYN.

Norwich, March 17, 1812. 19

To Men of Patriotism, Courage and Enterprize!!!

EVERY able bodied Man from the age of 18 to 45 years, who shall be enlisted for the army of the U. States, for the term of five years, or eighteen months, will be paid a bounty of SIXTEEN DOLLARS—and whenever he who shall have enlisted for the term of *five years*, shall have served the term for which he enlisted, or obtained an honorable discharge, satisfying that he had faithfully performed his duty whilst in service, he shall be allowed and paid in addition to the aforesaid bounty, *three months pay, and ONE HUNDRED and SIXTY ACRES OF LAND.* And in case he should be killed in action, or die in the service, his heirs and representatives will be entitled to the said three months pay, and 160 Acres of Land, to be designated, surveyed and laid off at the public expence.

JOHN B. MURDOCK,
Lieut. U. States' Infantry.

N. B. A good Drummer and Fifer are wanted immediately.

Rendezvous Norwich, May 13, 1812. 27—

The beautiful Stud Horse
PEACOCK,

WILL stand the ensuing season, at the stable of *Elijah Benjamin*, Terms, 3 dollars the season. He is of a beautiful chesnut color, 15 1-2 hands high; he was fired by the imported horse, Badger; his dam by Col. Sym's imported horse, Wildare—and was raised by Mr. Dunlap, in Loudon, Virginia.

ELIJAH BENJAMIN.

Preston, May 13. 27—6w—

To Men of Patriotism, Courage and Enterprise.

RECRUITING SERVICE.

EVERY able bodied Man, from the age of 18 to 45 years, who shall be enlisted for the army of the United States, for the term of five years, will be paid a bounty of SIXTEEN DOLLARS, and whenever he shall have served the term for which he enlisted, and obtained an honorable discharge stating that he had faithfully performed his duty whilst in service, he shall be allowed and paid, in addition to the aforesaid bounty, *three months pay, and ONE HUNDRED and SIXTY ACRES OF LAND*; and in case he should be killed in action or die in the service, his heirs and representatives will be entitled to the said three months pay and one hundred and sixty acres of land, to be designated, surveyed and laid off at the public expence.

Any person of the above description, that will enlist in the defence and support of their country's rights will have an opportunity by calling on the subscriber at his place of rendezvous at Norwich Landing.

AMASA HYDE,
Lieut. United States' Infantry.

N. B. A Drummer and Fifer are wanted immediately 27—

THREE LIKELY SPANISH
JACKS

WILL stand at the stables of the subscribers in Preston, the present season, in the following order, viz. One will stand constantly at the stable of Nathan Ayres, one at the stable of Nathan Ayres jun. the other will be at the stable of Nathan Ayres, from Monday 27th instant, one week, then at the stable of Nathan Ayres jun. one week, and so weekly, at each stable through the season.

Terms, two Dollars the season; and four dollars to insure with foal. Or the subscribers will give from ten to fifteen dollars for the mules, at four months old, according as they may be for size and flesh, and service gratis.

NATHAN AYRES,
NATHAN AYRES JUN.

Preston, May 13. 27—

PROPOSALS

WILL be received until the 1st day of June next, for building a permanent Butment and Causeway to the middle of Trading Cove Brook, on the Chelsea road. Said Butment and side walls to be built of a suitable thickness, the middle to be filled with earth, gravel on the top. Proposals in writing sealed up will be received by

W. W. HAUGHTON,
DAVID TURNER,
MULFORD RAYMOND.

Who will give any further information required relative to the same.

Montville, April 28, 1812. 25—4w—

DR. FRINK'S
GRAND
RESTORATIVE ELIXER.
BY THE
PRESIDENT'S PATENT.

AFTER eight years experience, in a course of full practice, I have found that many diseases, instead of being diminished, are oftentimes increased, by the use of those drastic medicines, usually recommended, and which different cases seem at the moment to require. To discover something calculated to produce the effect proposed by those medicines, and at the same time attended by none of their inconveniences, has been with me a subject of much study and very careful observation; and after repeated experiments, I have at length ascertained, that the compound, which I have chosen to denominate the GRAND RESTORATIVE ELIXER, is better suited to that end, than any Medicine I have ever met with. It is principally composed of vegetables, and I flatter myself will be found upon trial not to be excelled, as a safe and efficacious family medicine, by any other whatever. When taken according to the directions, accompanying each bottle, its operation is that of a gentle cathartic. It not only throws off the redundancy of acrid and putrid bile, which especially in hot climates, is a cause of putrescency to the whole system, but discharges the various corrupt and vitiated humors, collected in the stomach and bowels. During its operation, which with many persons is very slow, it opens the pores upon the surface of the body, and produces a gentle moisture over the whole system; and thus has the happy effect, not only of removing the remote and exciting causes of the diseases hereafter mentioned, but also, if taken in season, of checking fevers at their commencement.

In the Gout, retrocedent or misplaced; Chronic Rheumatism; Indigestion; Flatulency; Hypocondriacal affections; Billious complaints; Dizziness; Pains in the head, back and limbs; Loss of appetite; puking in the morning; General Costiveness; and as a preventative of those pestilential fevers, which, in the Southern latitudes, prevail, by sea and land, with great virulence and malignity; its use is too obvious and too well known to require much further recommendation. If given to children once in two or three months, just before the full of the moon, it is a sure antidote against worms. All seamen exposed to the sudden vicissitudes of the weather, will find it for their interest to keep it by them; and as it is a medicine, intended to remove the remote causes of the disease, and if taken seasonably will not fail in most instances to prevent the existence of disease itself, it will be advisable for every person to have it on hand that resort may be had to it on the first symptoms of indisposition.

It is confessed that a variety of compound medicines intended to remove bilious complaints, are in some measure calculated to operate like this; but while they effectually, perhaps, cleanse the stomach and bowels, the coats of the stomach and intestines are left in an inflamed and irritated state. This Restorative Elixir, on the other hand, while it possesses all the virtues of those medicines, is attended by none of their hazardous, and often, in the case of children, fatal consequences. It gives strength, without occasioning any irritation, to the weakened state of the primæ viæ; repairs the organs of digestion; restores the appetite; and causes a greater portion of the nutritious part of the aliment to be carried into the system;—thus producing, as of course, a fuller flow of animal spirits, and raising to a tone of health the faculties both of body and mind.

The directions for using this Elixir, with numerous certificates of its efficacy from eminent Physicians and other respectable citizens of the United States, will be found to accompany each bottle.

HERVEY FRINK.

Northampton, (Massachusetts,) November, 1811. 27—6m

For sale by *Dwight Ripley*, at his Druggist store in Norwich.

March 3, 1812.

ROGERS'
VEGETABLE PULMONIC
DETERGENT.
FOR COMSUMPTIVE, ASTHMATIC
AND CATARRHAL COMPLAINTS.

EVER since man emanated from the hands of his *Maker*, he has been a prey to disease and a victim of death, this ultimately is the fate of man, but self-preservation being the first law of nature, intelligent Medical men, since the days of Hippocrates, have been indefatigably engaged not only to *prevent* but cure diseases; and their endeavors to promote this desirable object have been attended with great success in most of the maladies which afflict the human race; still it is a lamentable fact, that the attempts of the *Faculty* to remove Pulmonary affections, have too often proved abortive.—This consideration, with the predisposition of the subscriber to Pulmonary Consumption, has induced him during the experience of twenty years in the field of Medicine, to turn his attention more particularly to Consumptive, Asthmatic and Catarrhal complaints; and he has now the satisfaction to announce to the public, that he has selected and compounded, from the Vegetable Kingdom, a mild, yet efficacious Medicine, denominated

ROGERS's VEGETABLE PULMONIC
DETERGENT,

which he confidently asserts, will remove the MOST obstinate cough, the precursor to a consumption, and even the Pulmonary Consumption itself if taken in the incipient stages of the disease; and according to the directions accompanying the Medicine. This declaration he is warranted in making from the asseveration of thousands of respectable persons in the United States, now in the enjoyment of health, who but for this Medicine as a *means*, in the *hands of the Great Preserver of Men*, (for He works by means) would probably be pining on *beds of sickness*, or reposing in the grave

GEORGE ROGERS.

Northampton, (Mass.) March 6, 1811. 44—

CERTIFICATE.

Extract of a letter from Nathaniel Barrell, Esq of York, in the district of Maine, to Daniel Humphreys, Esq. of Portsmouth.

I CONFINE myself to the benefit received from your present of Rogers's Balsam; I call it Balsam because it has infused new life, into your old friend, who had become very feeble from a racking dry cough which had continued for weeks.—The effect of this cough was the loss of all relish for food by day, and of natural rest by night. But it was happily checked by one portion of Vegetable Pulmonic Detergent; insomuch, that after sleeping well, I took my food with relish the next day The effect of three cakes was that my cough was removed, and I have since enjoyed my usual state of health—equal to that of any part of my life for so years past, I can walk six miles with very little fatigue, and ride on horseback double that distance with ease. These circumstances, I think ought to excite something like praise of the Inventor of this excellent medicine, which according to the mind of an old man now in his eightieth year, cannot be too highly spoken of—In this view you are at liberty to make such use of what I have written on this subject as you may think proper, for,

Your friend,
NATHANIEL BARRELL.

[Signed]
York, Oct. 9, 1811.

The above Medicine for sale by DWIGHT RIPLEY and SAMUEL TYLER, Norwich.

FOR SALE,
A FARM,

IN the town of Otis, county of Berkshire, and commonwealth of Massachusetts, half a mile north of the Meeting-House, containing about one hundred and fifty acres Said FARM is situated on the Turnpike Road leading from Hartford, in Connecticut, to Albany, by way of Lenox, forty-four miles from Hartford, fourteen from Lenox, and forty-four from Albany. There is a good new two story Dwelling-House on said FARM, a convenient Barn, Stabling, &c. and other outhouses. Also, a convenient merchant's Store, which has a good trade; the house is improved as a tavern, by an excellent fiend, has as good a run of custom as any on the road. The land is a good strong soil, and about fifty or sixty acres under improvement, well watered by small streams and springs, and is on Farmington River. Said FARM will be sold on very advantageous terms to the purchaser. For further particulars enquire of

WILLIAM S. HART, Esq.

of Norwich, or the subscriber on the premises.

JOSEPH T. CUMMINGS.

Otis, Dec. 6, 1811. 5—

To Let,

AND *possession given immediately, the large and convenient*

DWELLING HOUSE,

pleasantly situated on the west side of the river Thames, on the new road leading to New London, one mile from Norwich Landing, with one acre of Land, Barn, and other out houses.

For further particulars enquire of
THOMAS BUSHNELL,
near the premises.

Oct. 8. 48—tf—

HOLLAND PURCHASE.

THOSE persons who have contracted with the subscriber or *Charles Griswold*, Esq. of Lyme, to purchase Lands in the southwest part of the *Holland purchase*, are notified that the subscriber will attend at his office, in Norwich, from the 25th of April to the 25th of May, with the Maps, Surveys, and a particular description of said Land.

The subscriber is empowered to offer these Lands on better terms than any Lands of equal goodness, as to soil and location, now in Market.—Warrantee deeds will be given by the proprietors, who will all be on the Land from the 1st of June till 15th of July for the purpose of giving deeds, and locating settlers.

WILLIAM S. HART.

April 14, 1812. 14—

FOR SALE,

THE lot of land, store and wharf, at the point, so called; the Store is the same now occupied by Capt. GURDON BILL, for a tallow-chandlery, and the wharf is one of the best in the place, having a great depth of water, being at the head of the principal channel and is in good repair.

Apply to JOSEPH WILLIAMS.
Attorney to the proprietor.

Norwich, February 17, 1812. 15—tf—

BY order of the Hon. Court of Probate for the District of Norwich, will be sold at Auction, on Friday the 29th instant (if not previously disposed of at private sale) so much of the real estate of Mr. THOMAS ROATH, late of Norwich, deceased, as will raise the sum of two hundred and twenty dollars, consisting of

9 ACRES OF LAND,

wood and orcharding, situated in Preston, about one mile from Shetucket Bridge.

ALSO,

A part of the *Dwelling-House*, late occupied by the deceased.

Sale of the land to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. on the premises; and the sale of the House at 2 o'clock, P. M. likewise on the premises.

Daniel Roath, *Executor.*

May 4. 26—

THE Hon. Court of Probate for the District of Norwich, hath allowed the term of six months from the 24th day of April 1812, for the creditors to the estate of

Capt. ASA WILLIAMS,

late of Lisbon, deceased, to bring in their claims and demands against said estate for settlement to the Administrators or be debarred recovery agreeable to law.

Dimmis Williams, *Adm'rx.*
Nathan Sears, *Adm'r.*

N. B. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

THE SUBSCRIBER

IS under the necessity of earnestly soliciting those indebted to him to settle their accounts immediately, as it is impossible for him to carry on business without receiving pay, under his circumstances; he is convinced that any good man will need but a hint, and no matter how soon the slack are compelled to pay.

LEWIS WARREN.

North Stonington, April 18, 1812. —24

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE Hartford Fire Insurance Company have appointed JONATHAN G. W. TRUMBULL, Esq. of Norwich, their Surveyor for said town, and its neighborhood—who is also authorized to receive proposals for Insurance against loss by Fire, in behalf of said Company.

WALTER MITCHEL, *Secretary.*

Hartford, Dec. 17, 1810. 7—

AN APPRENTICE

IS *wanted to learn one or two of the trades of Tanning, Currying and Shoemaking business. An honest active one shall meet with as good encouragement as elsewhere.*

MOROCCO SHOES

Of various colors, for sale and warranted.

JEREMIAH PHILLIPS jun.

Preston, (Jewett's City.) April 25th, 1812. 25—3w—

FOR SALE

A HANDSOME ONE HORSE WAGGON.
BY E. COOLEY.

May 4. 26—

NORWICH COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 27, 1812. NORWICH, (CONN.) PRINTED BY RUSSELL HUBBARD—AT HIS OFFICE IN CHELSEA. [VOL. XVI. No. 29.

May 14, 1812.

NEW GOODS,

JUST RECEIVED FROM NEW-YORK AND ELSEWHERE,

A NEW SUPPLY, WHICH WITH THOSE BEFORE ON HAND,

FORM AN ASSORTMENT, CONSISTING OF

DRY GOODS.

BLACK, blue, mixt, brown, drab, green, buff and scarlet Cloths, black, white, scarlet, blue, buff, drab, and mixt Cassimeres, Flannels, Plains and Coatings. Stockinetts, imperial, patent, and fancy Cords, black and olive velvet, black, brown, and drab tabby velvets, superfine, common and low priced Calicoes, furniture and india Calicoes, striped, plaid, corded pink, buff, lilac, blue, black and green silk and cotton Ginghams, from six cts. to 4/3. black Cambricks, from 2/6 to 5/6, brown, purple, buff, slate and pink Cambricks, real black Lutestring, first and second quality black Satins, black Sinchews and Sarsnetts, silver grey, brown, green, white, striped and plaid Lutestrings, figured Silk, black, white and blue Italian Crape, Canton Crapes, black, white, blue, drab and brown Rattinets, black, blue, and scarlet Duroants, black, blue, and brown Morecos, Calimancoes and Ruffells, black, green, crimson, red mulberry, blue, brown and drab Bombazetts, Bombazeen, Vest patterns, silk, cotton and worsted Hosiery, Cambrick and common Dimities, white and brown Irish and German Linens, suitable for shirting and Lining, cotton shirting, superfine, middling and low priced Humhums, blue Humhums, 4-4 and 6-4 Cambrick Muslins, black, white and spotted Jaconet Muslins, book Muslins, black, white and figured Lenoes, Seeded Muslins, Muslin Shawls and Handkerchiefs, Bandanna, Barcelona, Romall, flag, Madrals, and blue gilts Handkerchiefs, white and colored Pocket-Handkerchiefs, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 quarter Shawls, comprising an assortment of silk and cotton Camel's hair, imitation, twilled, light and dark, plain and white shawls. Long Shawls, Black and white Laces, long and short, black and white silk Gloves, long and habit Kid, beaver and cotton Gloves, Men's Gloves, black, white, drab and mixt cotton Cassimeres, white, yellow, blue, drab, and patent Nankeens, English and India Checks, Lutestring, Satin, Chinese and velvet Ribbons, Galloons, Ferret and Tape, Fans, assorted, Silk and cotton Umbrellas, Parasols, Silk and cotton Sleeves, black and red Persian, Russia Sheeting, Tapes, Pins, Black and colored Morocco Shoes, Suspenders, Silk and Twist, Buttons, Thread, Moulds, Stocking Yarn, Hats, Oil-Cloth, cotton factory Yarn, white and colored, suitable for weaving, in quantities to suit purchasers, do. Bed Ticks, Shirting, Stripes, Sheetings and Gingbams.

HARDWARE.

Mill, cross-cut and hand Saws, table and desert Knives, table and tea Spoons, brass Andirons, and Shovels and Tongs, Tea Trays, Gilt and Mahogany framed Looking-Glasses, Iron Wire, English ground and American cart, waggon and chaise Boxes, Window-Glass, white Rope, cod, chalk, and fish Lines, Whips, whip Thongs and Lashes, Brushes, japanned and brass Ink-stands, Scissors, Shears, Penknives, Thimbles, Combs, Spectacles, Sleeve Buttons, Warming Pans, Bellows, Stock Chest, cupboard, draw, desk and Pad-Locks, patent chest Locks, japanned and thumb Latches, Butts, Hinges, Screws, plated, brass, and iron Candlesticks, Flat-Irons, Commode Handles, Escutcheons, Slates and Pencils, Cotton and Wool Cards, japanned Trunk Handles, brass Butts, brass Nails, Tacks, an assortment cut and wrought Nails, Brads, shoe Hammers, Pincers Knippers, Knives, Awls, Tacks, and Hafts, 1 and 2 Shovels, Spades, Brass-Cocks, Sickles, Sieves, Ink-Powder, hand-saw, flat, 1-2 round and rattail Files, Spurs, Augers, Hammers, Snuffers, Gimblets, Mouse-Traps, Axes, Pails, Baskets, pewter Plates, Basons, Porringers, pint and quart Pots, and communion Cups, Russia, old Sable, Archangel, Swedes and American Iron, flat, from 1 1-4 to 3 inches, square from 1 1-2 to 2 1-2 inches and round Iron suitable for cart, waggon and chaise Tire, Axletrees, Harrow-Teeth and country work, Nail Rods, Crow-Bars and Share-Moulds, London, Swedes and American Steel,

HOLLOW WARE.

Large and small size Pots, Kettles, Bake-Pans & Fire Dogs, Spiders, Basons, Mortars Skillets Tea-Kettles, &c A general assortment Crockery, China, Glass and Stone Ware.—Bibles, Psalms, Hymns & School Books.

GROCERIES.

Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong and Bohea Teas, of Superior quality, excellent Rum, of different kinds, Molasses by the bbl. or gallon, Brandy, Gin, Teneriffe, Port and Lisbon Wines, Lump Sugar, per cwt. White and Brown Sugar, Salt, Cotton, Cod-Fish, Indigo, Coffee, Nutmegs, Cloves, Pepper, Allspice, real and common Ginger, Raisins, Rice, Coffee, Chocolate, Shaving Soap, Copperas, Allum, Dye-Woods, Pearlash, York Biscuit and Crackers, Rosin Papers, Pigtail and Head Tobacco, Starch, Pipes and Snuff, Sal-Petre, Corks, Powder, Shot, Flints, Sulphur and Brimstone, Lamp-Oil.

MILITARY.

Plated, cut and thrust Swords and Hangers, brass, artillery and cavalry Swords, Epaulets, Shoulder Knots, gold and silver Cords and Taffels, Sword Knots, Priming-Wires and Brushes, Screw-Drivers, & Worms. The above with many other articles not enumerated will be sold at fair prices, and on easy accommodating terms, for cash, approved credit, or in exchange for almost any articles of the produce and manufacture of the country which are usually brought to this market the embargo notwithstanding.

SAMUEL AVERY & SON.

LIKEWISE, *for sale,*

40 Bbls. Prime Pork,
35 Bbls. and half bbls. Mess Pork,
12 Bbls. Prime No. 2 Beef,
21 Bbls. and Half Bbls. Mess Beef,
600 Bushels Oats,
125 Bushels Beans,
50 Bushels Corn,
3 Hhds. Rum,
3 Chests Tea,
5 Bbls. Sugar,
1 Bag Cotton,
1000 Feet Chestnut Plank,

And warranted superfine Flour, constantly on hand in quantities to suit purchasers. 28—

Andrew & Joseph Perkins

HAVE for sale Rum, Molasses and Sugar, by Hhd. or Bbl.

They will purchase a few barrels of Pork and Beef. One hundred bushels of Oats, and two M. Red Oak Hhd. Staves.

Norwich, May 15, 1812. 28—3w.

FOUR Hhds. 2d. Proof RUM, just received and

FOR SALE BY

R. HUNTINGTON & Co.

May 14. 28—

---

10 Hhds. retailing Molasses,
4 do. Rum,
3 Bbls. Peach-Brandy,
5 Kegs Tobacco,
3 Bales Cotton,
10 M. merchantable Pine Boards,
5 M. refuse, do. do.
5 M. Pine Plank,
50 Bags Bottle Corks,
Turks Island and Lisbon Salt per 100 Bushels, or less quantity.
Salt, suitable for Hay or Cattle,
50 Quintals best retailing Codfish,
100 Bbls. Tar,

For sale by

C. ELLS.

May 19, 1812. 29—

CASH

WILL be paid for CORN, RYE, FLAXSEED and WHITE OAK HHDS.

Two Shillings cash for good new seasoned Flour Barrels, delivered at the Norwich Mills.

WM. WILLIAMS JR & Co.

Dec. 91. 8—

Roger Huntington & Co.

HAVE just received, and offer for sale on good terms

3 Bags Prime Green Coffee,
20 Boxes Mould Candles.

ALSO,

A CONSIGNMENT OF

5 Hhds. excellent Rum.

May 4. 26—

FOR SALE,

By the subscriber,

100 yds. Bagging,
30 pieces Humhum,
1 Gentleman's Liquor Case,
1 Cask Rice,
1 Bale Cotton,
1 Bag Cocoa,
300 lb. Lump Sugar.

WM. PEABODY.

May 4. 26—

GARDEN-SEEDS

FROM THE QUAKERS.

EARLY and late Peas, several kinds; white and red Onion; long and short Cucumber; Lettuce; Double Peppergrass; Salmon Radish; several kinds early and late Cabbage; Summer Squash; early Turnip; Asparagus; Red Pepper; Red Beet, &c. &c.

FOR SALE BY

SAMUEL TYLER.

MARCH 17. 19

CLOVER & FLAX-SEED.

JOSEPH H. STRONG

HAS for sale at his store, CLOVER and FLAX-SEED, that has been wet, at a reduced price.

ALSO,

RED CLOVER-SEED, of the first quality. He likewise expects to receive this week some Long-Island FLAX-SEED, clean for sowing.

Norwich, April 7. 1812. 22—

GARDEN SEEDS,

JUST received from the first Seedsman in New-York and for sale, viz:

Peas, Cabbage, Lettuce, Beet, Carrot, Celery, Parsley, Cucumber, Mellon, Pepper, Sweet Marjarum, Thyme, Radish, Early Turnip, Early Cauliflower, Red and White Onion, &c

GRASS SEEDS.

Herds Grass, Red Clover, and Red Top.

D. RIPLEY.

Norwich, March 23, 1812. 20—

Wanted at the

NORWICH MILLS,

THREE or four Journeymen Coopers. To those that can come well recommended, steady employ will be given, and generous wages paid.

CASH

and the highest price will be paid at said MILLS, for

4000 hhd. Hoop Poles.

Said Poles must be cut this month, and delivered by the first of April next.

WM. WILLIAMS, Jun. & CO.

March 10. 18

MOLASSES.

5 hhds. good retailing Molasses, for sale by

Lyman Brewer.

April 28. 25

INDIGO.

150 lb. Spanish Indigo, of an excellent quality, for sale by

JOHN DEWITT,

May 19. 28—

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

JUST RECEIVED A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF ENGLISH

GENEVA and French WATCHES, of various patterns.

ALSO,

Jewelry, consisting of elegant Cornelian Rings, Nobs and Drops, of the newest patterns; common do.; Cornelian Watch Keys; Mock do. Seals and Chains; Large and Small Pocket-Books, and Purses; Gold and Silver work as usual. A good assortment Pocket and Penknives, Razors, Scissors, Razor cases, Boxes, Strops, Soap, and a few best finished, portable Razors in boxes. Ladies' Hair Combs; Large and Small Clock Glasses; Pistons; Brass Balls for cases; Brass wheel Clocks, &c. Hair work for Bracelets; Neck Chains and Watch Chains, neatly executed plain or elastic. Plated Candlesticks; do. Sugar Tongs, and many articles not enumerated.

JUDAH HART.

N. B. Watch and Clock repairing, as usual. Cash given for old Gold and Silver.

Chelsea, April 28, 1812. 25—6w—

FRANCIS A. PERKINS,

OFFERS FOR SALE,

Blue Printed, Mulberry, Lined, Blue Brown Lined, Edged and China

DINING SETTS:

China and Fancy

TEA SETTS,

a great variety of patterns—an assortment of China and Fancy

TEA CUPS AND SAUCERS.

An assortment

COFFEE CUPS AND SAUCERS,

TOYS, A VARIETY.

elegant Fancy

PITCHERS, &c.

an assortment of

LOOKING-GLASSES,

Plain and Gilt Frames, of all sizes, from 6 to 30 inches.

SETTS OF TEA TRAYS.

A new supply of FLOWER POTS, from 25 cents, to 3 dollars per pair.

Also, a large assortment of

EARTHEN AND GLASS WARE,

on better terms than it can be bought in New-York or Boston.

ASSORTED CRATES, as imported.

Rum, Sugar, and Molasses, per Hhd. or bbl.

October 15. —44

New-York State Lottery,

NOW DRAWING FIVE DAYS A WEEK.

G. AND R. WAITE,

OF NEW-YORK, ALBANY AND BALTIMORE,

BEING principal contractors for the Tickets, respectfully inform Adventurers, that all

TICKETS

purchased from their offices, which draw prizes, they will pay on demand.—Their name is printed on the back of each Ticket, and for the convenience of those persons who purchase Tickets at *Waite's* Offices, they send a printed List of all the numbers drawn, both blanks and prizes, once a week, in every city and town where their Tickets are sent to. And any adventurer can examine his Ticket of the following persons in Connecticut, viz.

NATHAN BABCOCK,

Norwich;—Messrs. *Walter & Steele*, New-Haven;—Mr. *Reuben Langdon*, New-London;—Mr. *Tim. Hatch* and Mr. *Michael Shepard*, Hartford;—Mr. *Wm. Howard*, Windsor; and the *Post-Master* in Middletown.

May 13. 27—3w—

FOR sale cheap, by the subscriber, for prompt pay,

10 Bbls. Mess Pork,
600 Wt. Lard in firkins,
500 do. Hams,
18 Boxes Mould Candles, 6 & 8,
10 Barrels Muscovado and clayed Sugar,
2 kegs pure Ginger,
4 Bags Green Coffee,
2 do. Pepper and Pimento,
1 Hhd. & 2 Bbls. Country Gin,
130 Pair men's thick Shoes, suitable for a W. I. market,
30 do. do. Boots,
Clover Seed,
Lath and Shingle Nails,
An assortment of Leather,
A good assortment of Groceries, at retail.

JOHN LATHROP.

Who will pay cash for 40 bushels CORN,
800 Wt. New-Milk Cheese,
And the highest price in cash for Green CALF-SKINS.

Mch 17, 1812. 20—

Congressional.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 13.

Mr. Seybert presented the petition of the masters of four Portuguese vessels now in the port of Philadelphia, stating that they had come to this country for the purpose of procuring provisions for the Portuguese government and had brought funds with them for effecting that object, that they had arrived here after the Embargo was laid, and praying permission to take in a cargo and return to their own country. He moved that it lie on the table. Negatived.

Mr. Lacock had no notion of granting to these foreigners any benefit which he would deny to our own citizens—he thought it ought to take the same direction that other petitions relative to the embargo had taken, and therefore moved that it be postponed till the 4th of July.

Mr. Pitkin said, that he was a little surprised that the gentleman (Mr. Seybert) who introduced this petition, did not move, that it be referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures, instead of moving that it lie on the table. The petitioners state, that they are subjects of the crown of Portugal, that they arrived in our ports without any previous knowledge of the Embargo, that they brought funds, exclusively Portuguese, to be laid out in flour, meal and provisions, to be carried back to their own country. If this statement is true, Mr. Pitkin said, he could see no objection to granting them permission to depart with cargoes of our produce. But it is said by gentlemen, that this petition ought to share the same fate, with those of our own citizens, and be postponed till the 4th of July next. They ask, will you grant favors to foreigners which you deny to your own citizens! The advocates for the embargo, Mr. Pitkin said, have uniformly stated, that it was laid as a precursor of war, that its sole object was to keep the property of our citizens at home, and not to have it exposed on the ocean or in foreign ports, to the depredations of a nation against whom we were about to declare war. If this then is the real object of the embargo, as has been so often stated in this House, the reason does not at all apply to the petitioners. By restraining our citizens from going abroad with their property, we consider ourselves as favoring them: when we postponed the petitions of citizens from New-York until the 4th of July, we told them, that a denial of the petitions (for this postponement amounted to a denial,) was done as a favor towards them; that it was done in order to preserve their property for themselves and their country.—But, sir, we have no such interest in preserving the property of the petitioners; they have come into our ports, without any previous knowledge of the embargo, with funds, as they state, belonging to them, and they desire to vest those funds in the produce of the country and to return with it to Portugal.

In granting this permission it is difficult to perceive in what way the avowed principles of the embargo will be contravened. No property belonging to our citizens will be put at hazard; and if the whole should be taken or lost the country would receive no injury whatever, or be less able to carry on the contemplated war. Nay, sir, if, without any hazard at all, we can exchange some of our surplus produce, so much of which we have now on hand, for Portuguese coin, or for foreign articles which we want, will not the country, in fact, be benefitted?

By laying the petition on the table, the subject is to be put at rest, without further enquiry. I cannot but hope it will not take this course, but that it will be referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures to make the necessary enquiries into the subject.

Mr. Key followed on the same side.

It was then determined to postpone it—40 to 36.

Mr. Williams after a few prefatory observations, offered the following: Resolved, that the Speaker be directed to address a letter to each member of the House now absent, requesting his attendance prior to the 1st of June next.

Mr. Grundy after expressing his approbation of the principle of the resolution, moved to amend it so as to request the attendance of the absentees "so soon as practicable," and thereby not fix a definite day when the great question should be decided, and consequently excite the feelings of the nation to a particular time. Motion negatived.

Mr. Nelson rose and opposed the adoption of the resolution—he was content to go on without the assistance of those who had turned their backs upon us—he was willing to pursue the track marked out by the proceedings of the House at the commencement of the session even with the small band left.

Mr. Williams advocated its adoption.

Mr. Rhea opposed it.

Mr. Roberts moved to amend the resolution so as to request the attendance of the absentees forthwith. Carried.

The resolution as amended was then adopted. Adjourned.

THURSDAY, MAY 13.

Mr. Turner presented an address of a meeting of the citizens of the county of Plymoth, Mass.

praying the repeal of the non-importation law and removal of the Embargo. Ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Findly presented the petition of Arthur St. Clair, praying that congress will order the printing of a statement submitted to the grand committee of Congress appointed to enquire into his conduct in relation to the campaign under his direction in 1791.

A desultory debate took place on their disposition of this petition, and various unsuccessful attempts to defeat its object were made.

Mr. Reed offered the following; Resolved, that the petition of Arthur St. Clair be referred to a select committee with instructions to report by bill or otherwise, such relief as the petitioner may be entitled to receive from the government. Adopted and a committee of five ordered.

Mr. Lewis presented the petition of Joseph Smith of Alexandria—stating that in the year 1809 he shipped to Tonningen a quantity of Tobacco, the proceeds of which by an arrangement with the Secretary of the Treasury, were to have been placed to the credit of the government of the U. S. which in consequence of the French tariff, was obliged to be removed from Tonningen to Hamburg, and there sold and brought him in debt upwards of 1400 dollars and praying relief. Referred to the Secretary of State.

The house were engaged the remaining part of the day principally on private business.

The proceedings of Friday and Saturday are uninteresting.

Monday, May 18.

Mr. Rodman presented six petitions signed by upwards of 300 inhabitants of the counties of Northampton and Lehigh, state of Pennsylvania, praying a repeal or modification of the embargo law.

Also a similar petition signed by 76 inhabitants of Berks county, Pennsylvania. Laid on the table.

Mr. Cheves from the committee of ways and means laid before the house a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, containing a statement of the result of the loan of the eleven million of dollars, by which it appears that 6,118,900 dollars have been subscribed—upwards of 4,000,000 of which was taken by the banks, and the remainder by individuals, and stating that the books will again be opened for the residue; and recommending that authority be given for issuing treasury warrants, for such amount as may not be taken. Read and together with the accompanying documents ordered to be printed.

The bill for the relief of Anna Young representative and heiress of Col. Durkee, was read a third time and passed—Yeas 50 Nays 37.

IN SENATE.

Tuesday, May 12.

The Senate resumed the consideration of Mr. Pope's motion, respecting a repeal of the non-importation act; which, after debate, was rejected by yeas and nays as follows:

For the resolution, Messrs. Bayard, Dana, German, Gilman, Goodrich, Horsey, Pope, Worthington—8.

Against it, Messrs. Anderson, Bibb, Campbell, of Ten. Condit, Crawford, Cutts, Gaillard, Gregg, Howell, Robinson, Smith of N. Y. Tait, Taylor, Turner, and Varnum—15.

Wednesday, May 13.

A quorum not appearing at the usual hour of meeting, a motion was made to adjourn, and carried, 8 to 5.

Foreign Intelligence.

Received at New-York by the Trident, Capt. Forman, in 23 days from Greenock.

LONDON, APRIL 15.

Occupation of Berlin by the French.

By a mail to day from Heligoland we have received the subjoined communication from the most respectable authority, and it is corroborated by advices of a very late date which reached us this morning from the French coast.

HELIGOLAND, APRIL 9.

"A gentleman arrived here the day before yesterday from Hamburgh, on whom the greatest reliance can be placed. He informs me that a war between Russia and France may be depended upon as certain, and he does not doubt that the next arrivals in England from the North will bring accounts that hostilities have commenced. He further adds, that official accounts were received at Hamburgh, of a French division having actually entered Berlin on the 28th of March, and being immediately quartered on the inhabitants, who received them with the greatest friendship. The letters from Vienna received here say that there is no appearance of a peace between Russia and the Turks."

The London papers speak very feelingly on the subject of the continuance of the riots in different parts of England—some originating from the scarcity of provisions, and others on account of the orders in council Many petitions against the orders in council were presented to the house of commons on the 14th of April, by different members.

In the house of commons, on the 14th ult. a warm discussion took place on the subject of Col. M'Mahon's appointment as private Secretary to the Prince Regent. On a division, the ministerial majority was 76.

On the morning of the 13th ult. the Highgate tunnel, London, fell in with a most tremendous crash—thus this Herculean task is reduced to a heap of ruins, in an instant.

Sir William Plomer, Alderman of the city of London, died of the gout in his stomach on the 13th ultimo.

STETTIN, MARCH 12.

The following piece has been published here in the two languages:

"GRAND ARMY—FIRST CORPS.

"Head Quarters, Stettin, March 12, 1813.

"*ORDER OF THE DAY.*

"The marshal has already informed the generals under his command, that immediately as we entered Prussia we found ourselves in a friendly country. His excellency reminds the troops of his army of this. He is satisfied with their conduct during the march, and will consider it as his duty to give an account of it to our beloved monarch, who wishes that his troops should endeavor to distinguish themselves by their good discipline.

"The marshal doubts not that they will continue to conduct themselves in the same manner, as well during their stay in the Prussian states as in the marches which they may yet have to make. In all respects the troops ought to observe the most strict discipline, to fail in that is to forgot their duty. The smallest offence in a friendly country is a crime. We ought to exert all our efforts to maintain a good understanding with the inhabitants as well as with the military—The marshal relies on the spirit which animates the army.

"By order of the marshal Prince of Eckmuhl,
General in Chief of the Staff.
(Signed) "ROMENT."

BERLIN, MARCH 31.

On the 26th inst. the following notice was published:—

"As the near passage of the French troops under the orders of the marshal of the empire, the Duke of Reggio, is in consequence of the perfect understanding which reigns between Prussia and France, these troops belong to a friendly power must be received and treated with care and consideration. The competent public authority will publish as soon as possible, in what manner they are to be lodged and fed

The marshal has given the assurance, that he will maintain the most severe discipline.

"On the 28th, his excellency marshal duke of Reggio made his entry into this town at the head of his troops. In the morning the marshal had placed them in a line between Charlottenburg and Spandau. His majesty accompanied by the Prince Royal, Princes William and Frederick, marshal Kalkuth, and a numerous suit of superior officers arrived at noon.

"Yesterday, the king gave a grand dinner at Potsdam. The duke of Reggio, and several French generals of division, had the honor of dining with his majesty.

VIENNA, MARCH 29.

His excellency the French ambassador, received on the 21st, a Courier from Constantinople, with despatches, dated the 16th of February, which state that the Porte has rejected all the propositions of Russia, and that she is resolved to recommence and prosecute the war with the utmost vigor.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

London, April 16, half past 7 o'clock.

POPULAR TUMULT.

In addition to the particulars in the evening papers of the alarming riots at Sheffield, very affecting reports have been in circulation respecting others at Stockport and Macclesfield, but we are happy to say, from the best authority, that the accounts are much exaggerated. Messrs. Marsland and Co's manufactory, which was said to have been burnt to the ground, was attacked, but no very material damage was done to it. From thence a lawless multitude proceeded to Mr. Goodier's also of Stockport, where some considerable damage was done, and Mrs. G. had a narrow escape with her life. From thence the insurgents hastened to the establishment of Mr. Sykes, and what further mischief was accomplished, is not ascertained, as the post took its departure before the result could be made known. The mob attempted to set fire to the house of Mr. Charles Wood, but did not succeed. We believe only one manufactory has been destroyed at Macclesfield.

A report has been received from the continent, that a British frigate in the Adriatic, singly and alone, has after a most gallant action captured the Rivoli, a new 80 gun ship, on her way from Venice to Corfu, with a convoy, which was completely dispersed, and ran for shelter in the different ports.

French papers have arrived to the 11th inst. their contents shew, that a perfect understanding subsists between France and Prussia. *Davoust* entered Berlin, at the head of the French troops, on the 28th. A notification has been addressed to the inhabitants of Berlin, that they must treat the troops with the greatest friendship and lodge and board them at their own expence. In the same manner throughout the whole of the Prussian States, every thing is done to facilitate the march of the enemy towards the frontiers of Russia. It is asserted in the French papers, that the Porte has rejected every overture for peace made by Russia, and has resolved to renew the war with increased vigor.

The French papers do not contain any information respecting the affairs of the Peninsula.

The following is from a Lisbon paper of the 28th of March:—

"By accounts from Cuidad Rodrigo to the 21st March, we know that Marmont had arrived at Bejar; by others from Estremadura, that Victor, Belliard and Girard, with many other officers, on the 2d inst. set out from Madrid for France, and that the French at the bridge of Arcebispo had demanded 2000 rations in Truxillo: we further know, by advices from the North of Spain, that Mina's decree has been attended with the best consequences at Navarre and that the French in Pamlona are quite in a state of seige, and been obliged to burn the doors of their houses for want of fuel.—Mendizabal intended to attack Runoza, at his disposal 50,000 infantry and 200 horse."

America—Report says, that Mr. Ruffe, who is the bearer of dispatches from Ministers to Mr. Foster, at Washington, carries out proposals of a very conciliatory nature, which it is expected, will remove many of the differences at present subsisting between our government and that of the U. S. It is said, an arrangement has been suggested, for opening to the Americans, under certain regulations, a trade to the West India Islands.

Embargo—Some advices say, that an embargo has been laid on all the ports along the coast of France, others that it was about to take place It was supposed that the measure was ordered in consequence of the expected departure of Bonaparte for the armies, though it is not easy to see what connexion there might be between an embargo and his journey.

The Lord Mayor has appointed a court of common council on Friday next, in conformity to a requisition numerously signed to consider "An address and petition to the Prince Regent, on the present unprecedented and embarrassed situation of the country, praying for a redress of the numerous grievances under which we labor."

Stocks were maintained in their prices to-day by the notice taken in the morning Chronicle of the actual arrival of an Austrian Messenger, which had been so industriously contradicted; and the contradiction is now attributed, not to the falsehood of representation, but to the desire of ministers to conceal the fact. The prices of the funds closed this evening as follows:—

Red. Ann. 59—Consols 60—Do. for Opening 60 1-8—Omnium 4 1-2 dis.

The Levee.—Carlton house was this day very fully attended by ministers of both parties. We understand that the Catholic petition, to the Prince Regent, was presented by the noblemen and gentlemen to whom it is already known this important duty was entrusted—and we are told that they were very graciously received, and, we believe, with unusual kindness and condescension.

It is said that his Royal Highness is very far from being on a friendly footing with his present Ministers, whatever exterior decency he may preserve in request to them. We are informed, that an interview, within these few days, with a Noble Earl, who has been considered unfit of late to hold the first place in the regard of the Prince, the Regent desired, that Nobleman to signify the Royal Displeasure at the conduct of his political servants, in a manner that delicacy to him and to them would not allow us to mention. One circumstance we believe is distinctly ascertained that his Royal Highness is sincerely desirous of the success of the Catholic Petition this day presented, and that there is a warm opposition between the Minsister and his Minister, with respect to it. It is known among the Prince's personal friends, that he expects of them, that they should support it. We hear that Sir F. Burdett was at the Levee.

SHEFFIELD, APRIL 14.

I am in the midst of rioters and soldiers, and not without apprehension of the windows being destroyed, where I am writing. The rioters have taken and destroyed the arms of the magazine. The price of provisions is the alledged cause. I will open this late to give you further particulars.

"*Eight o'clock*—Cannon planted, loaded with grape, in front of the window. Soldiers coming from all parts. A dreadful night expected, but a more dreadful Saturday. This house is so busy I cannot get any ink, and I write this with pencil."

Since receiving the above, we have the pain of hearing, that there has been a commotion not less serious at Stockport, where houses have been even set on fire by the populace.

Such is the news which the London papers must carry to Bonaparte, to add to the many consolations they have lately afforded him for the gallant efforts and the important success of the British arms in Spain.

How can we hope for Peace, while the enemy may not only read in so many speeches, the most exaggerated statements of the injuries they do us by the war, but they learn by such dreadful mis-conduct as this, that the English populace are contributing to the destruction of manufactories and of the very means, by which the country has been hitherto prosperous and powerful?

Thus are the abuses of a free Constitution destroying its blessings.

In the British House of Commons, on the 13th ult. there was an interesting and warm debate on the propriety of appropriating money for defraying the expences of the Barrack Department.

Mr. Freemantle said there could not be a more profligate or wasteful expenditure of public money.

Mr Whitbread said the practice of separating the citizen and the soldier was unconstitutional and dangerous to the country—the measure is rash and preposterous—Distress is now spreading over every part of the country, the loom is rendered useless, and the CRIES of HUNGER are stifled by the point of the bayonet.—

We shall finally be compelled to purchase a Peace by submission, unless there is a change in our policy. There is no good reason for the extension of barracks.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, said Mr. W. had worked himself into a heat, which induced him to say what he would not in cooler moments, particularly in asserting that the measures of government had produced the present scarcity. As to the Orders in Council, the Chancellor said, that in consequence of them, our trade had very much increased for the last two years. The Doctrine of Mr. W. said he, would lay us prostrate at the feet of Bonaparte, who conquering us, would triumph over the rest of the world.

Mr. Whitbread was replying warmly, but was called to order.

Mr. Yorke got up, said Mr. W. had just made one of the most outrageous personal attacks—and here was called to order.

The discussion now became general, and cries chair, chair, resounded through the House.

The Chairman then decided that Mr. Whitbread was out of order.

Mr. Whitbread then confessed his heat, and explained.

The Chancellor was satisfied: and observed, that in populous towns, the soldiery ought to be kept apart from the people. He also said, the scarcity was as severely felt in France at present as in England. That the Orders in Council was not the cause of the scarcity.

Mr. Stephen said, those who opposed the Orders in Council could not argue them when they came to be discussed. He congratulated the country on the Chancellor of the Exchequer retaining his situation, as it would be advantageous to the country.

Mr. Ponsonby supported Mr. Whitbread. Was not, said he, the state of our relations with America affected most materially by the Orders in Council? Was the authority of [illegible] good authority, when she demanded [illegible] of restoration to a good understanding [illegible] of these Orders?

Mr. Baring, and Mr. Rose, and others, denied that the Orders in Council had occasioned scarcity.

On the question, the majority was 48.

A London paper of the 13th ult. mentions that one of their vessels had peeped into Cherbourg on the 8th, where the U. S. sloops of war Hornet and Wasp were lying—so that Henry the Spy is safe in France.

JEREMIE, APRIL 21.

That part of the fleet of Christophe which was employed on the blockade of Port au Prince, consisting of one corvette and two heavy brigs was attacked by the fleet of President Petion consisting of two corvettes and two brigs, besides about twenty armed barges—The result of the engagement was the sinking of one of the brigs when the admiral and all on board perished, and the capture of the other, which was towed into Port au Prince by the barges—the corvette escaped and got under cover of a small battery in the possession of Christophe's army, where she continues to be blockaded. Christophe himself started next day for Cape Francois; and there is no doubt that his army harrassed on its wings by a force about 5000 light troops and straightened for provisions since the affair with the fleet of Petion, will before many days be obliged to follow him, it was by means of her superior fleet that Christophe succeeded in transporting his besieging artillery before Port au Prince, and the same superiority enabled him to draw from the North through the same channel, all the supplies necessary for his army. The comparative force of the contending parties, stands as follows, viz. Petion's army in Port au Prince 9000 Men—division of light troops 5000—of which about 2000 are cavalry—Garrisons of the different towns and ports in the South and West coupled at 2000, and employed in the reduction of the insurrection of the Grande Ause or Jeremie 1500. Christophe's besieging army before Port au Prince above 8000; Garrisons of the North 3000, Petion's maritime force at Port au Prince, 2 corvettes of 20 guns each, 4 heavy brigs of 10 guns each, and about 30 armed barges having 15 men each, armed with muskets. Christophe's maritime force, 1 corvette of 20 guns near Port au Prince, 1 brigs of 16 guns near St. Marcs, 1 schr. of 6 guns, 1 faluche of 4 guns, and 18 armed barges at the Capes."

Domestic Intelligence.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

CHARLESTON, DEC. 11.

The Legislature of this State have adopted the Amendment to the Constitution, recommended by Congress to the several states, expatriating any citizen of the United States who shall receive or retain any title of nobility or honor, and accept or retain any present, pension, office or emolument of any kind whatever, from any Emperor, King, prince or foreign power, without the consent of Congress.

NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK, MAY 20.

MOMENTOUS ARRIVAL.

The United States' sloop of War Hornet, captain Lawrence, so long expected, arrived at this port last evening, in a short passage of 22 days from Cherbourg. She sailed on the morning of the 27th of April; on the same evening, off the Isle of Wight, put Mr. Jones, of this city, on board an English pilot-boat, who was bearer of Despatches from Mr. Barlow our Minister in France, to Mr. Russel, our Charge des'Affaires in England. Lieut. Biddle, of our navy, has come home in the Hornet, with Despatches from Mr. Barlow for government, and proceeds to Washington immediately. Mr. B. informs us, that there was no doubt of an immediate war between France and Russia; that Bonaparte was still in Paris, but was on the eve of his departure for the armies, as he was to command in person; that the scarcity of provisions, particularly in Britanny, had occasioned alarming tumults amongst the people; and that the cargo of the ship Congress, recently captured by the French on her passage from Baltimore to England, had been taken out, by order of the Government, and carted into the interior, and distributed amongst the starving and riotous inhabitatants.

On the subject of our relations with France, we could gather nothing from Mr. Biddle; but we have no reason to believe, that any settlement has taken place. We did learn, that there had been no recent restoration of American property. The immediate disposition of the cargo of the ship Congress, is a proof, that nothing favorable has been done. We must however, wait a few days for the *Expose* of our government.

The United States sloop of war *Wasp*, with Mr. Henry on board, arrived at Cherbourg on the 5th of April; which was 21 days previous to the sailing of the Hornet—so that there was sufficient time for Mr. Barlow to answer any communications from our government, which may have gone out in her.

Mr. Biddle left Paris on the 23d of April, and we have files of French papers to that date, but they are barren of news, being silent on the distresses of the French people from the scarcity of provisions, but copious in their details of the riotous proceedings of the manufacturers of England.

Since the above was prepared for press, we have seen a gentleman who came out in the Hornet, who assures us, that Mr. Barlow has done nothing towards a settlement of our differences with France.

Passenger in the Hornet, Sir James Jay, of this city.

MAY 23.

FAVORABLE SYMPTOMS.

We learn, from undoubted authority, that some of our contractors for furnishing articles for the war establishment, and mechanics employed in the manufactory of implements of war, have received orders to stop their operations. This

must gratify every *real* friend to the peace and prosperity of the United States.

We learn, from the Porto Rico Gazette of the 20th of April that the expedition of Cumana entered the river of Oronoko the 18th of Feb. On the 6th of March, they were attacked by the naval force of Guayana and after three hours battle, the latter were obliged to retire for want of ammunition. On the 25th, after having obtained a supply of ammunition, &c. they made a second attack; and after nine hours battle, they took 20 launches, burnt 6, and sunk 3. They also took a schooner with about 15,000 wt. of powder, balls, &c. four 24, and two 36 pounders. The battle was very bloody, and the loss on the part of the Cumana expedition was very great. During the battle, an embarkation of 2500 men took place, about one day's distance from Augustura; but the Guayaneans succeeded in burning their launches, and cutting off their retreat. It is expected they must have surrendered a few days after, or have crossed the river, by swimming, which it is believed is impracticable, on account of the width of the river, and the numerous alligators. No earthquake was felt at Guayana as late as the 28th of March.

THE COURIER.

NORWICH, WEDNESDAY, MAY 27.

On Tuesday the 19th inst. His Honor Lt. Gov. Smith laid before both houses of the Legislature, the following MESSAGE from His Excellency Gov. GRISWOLD.

Gentlemen of the Council,

Mr Speaker, and

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives.

A serious indisposition, with which it has pleased Heaven to afflict me, has prevented my meeting the General Assembly at the commencement of the present session, and making a communication, as usual on such occasions; but as my health is now improving, I have every reason to hope, that it will still be in my power to take a part in the public councils, before the close of the session.

In the mean time, I have thought it my duty to inform his honor, the lieutenant governor, of my acceptance of the office conferred upon me, and to take the qualification required by law.—It is however with satisfaction I reflect, that my absence can make no important change in the business of the session.—The wisdom of the Legislature, and the talents of his honor the lieutenant governor, will direct your deliberations to their proper objects, and I have no doubt, that the public business will be accurately dispatched. Under such circumstances, it will not be expected that I should make you a detailed communication on our public affairs; but feeling in common with our fellow citizens, a deep interest in the novel and critical situation of our country, you must allow me to observe—

That the last six months do not appear to have produced any important change in the hostile aggressions of foreign nations, on the commerce of the United States. Nor can the conduct of the two great belligerent powers of Europe, towards us be distinguished *in principle*; unless, indeed, the proceeding of the one, in destroying the property of our merchants on the ocean, without even the semblance of judicial proceeding, has given a deeper shade to the profligacy of their depredations. Such, however, has been the character of both, that no circumstance can be discovered, which will justify a preference in favor of either.

Still, amidst the conflicts which agitate the world, the true interest of the United States remains the same. That interest is not promoted by any project of foreign conquest, but must arise from pursuing just views towards foreign nations—by organizing the national force, and particularly, by directing our great national efforts to the increase of that which is alone adapted to the defence of our maritime rights—and, by cultivating a spirit of justice and decision, which foreign nations must honor and respect. Such a system of policy, it is confidently believed, will, under the smiles of Heaven, ultimately restore the United States to their rank among the nations; give stability to our government; and real security to every fair pursuit, in which we may be engaged.

It is also with regret I have to observe, that the plan of *commercial restrictions*, which was formerly adopted by our government, has not been abandoned; but its rigor has been increased by a new embargo. Few events could have more effectually injured our interests. The productions of our country, which for a considerable time had composed the great bulk of our trade, although of the first necessity, in consequence of their redundancy, were useless to ourselves, but of great value in foreign markets, and had produced a commerce of great importance to all parties. But this profitable trade has been abandoned; and even if the measure was to be viewed as the precursor of war, yet it ought to have been considered, that such a precursor can only be necessary for a short period; and where no other notice of the danger can be given; and that in this case, every person concerned in foreign trade, had been long apprized of the danger, if any existed; and that the interests of our country demanded a continuance of every branch of the export trade, down to the last moment of peace.

But amidst every embarrassment, which has attended the system of our government, we have the consolation to observe, that it is attended with new proof of the attachment of our fellow citizens to the Union, and to the Constitution of the United States—an attachment which no embarrassments or privations can shake—and that the only redress which has been sought for the serious evils which we have experienced, has been by pursuing measures warranted by the Constitution.

Under such circumstances, it is still to be presumed that government will at last perceive the pernicious tendency of the restrictive system, and abandon every project connected with it.

The business, which it became particularly my duty to perform, has been executed, according to the best of my judgment.—The Resolve of Assembly, authorising an additional supply of field-ordnance, has been attended to by the Quarter-Master-General, and my consent been given to a contract for that purpose, in the manner pointed out by the Legislature. The authority given to the Captain-General, to prescribe an uniform dress for the militia, has also been executed with every attention to economy, of which the subject was susceptible. It is, therefore, to be hoped, that the militia will soon obtain an uniform dress, which shall fully answer the object proposed, and which shall at the same time be *durable*, and attended with *little expence*.

It will however be observed, that the general order has been confined strictly to *dress*, as no authority was given, to prescribe any badges of office, which are so necessary to mark the rank of officers.—It may therefore, be an object of sufficient importance at this session, to authorise a general order for this purpose, and at the same time to define the description of infantry officers, who may do duty on horseback.

Although I have nothing new to recommend regarding the militia, yet the great importance of this body of men, and the necessity of devolving on them so much of the defence and security of the country, may render it proper that the subject should be examined by a respectable committee, at every session of the Assembly, and such improvements be made in our laws, as experience shall point out.

The order of the President of the United States, grounded on an act of Congress, for detaching one hundred thousand militia, has been promptly executed in this State; and it is presumed that it will be found on this, as on other occasions, that every attention has been paid to the laws of the Union.

The fiscal and other important concerns of the State have been conducted with their usual success; and although the Legislature may find some thing to amend, it is presumed that no radical change can be necessary.

Without entering into detail, the business of the session is confided with perfect confidence to the Legislature—together with an assurance, that they will receive every co-operation which may be necessary; and also the prayer of every good man, that their efforts for the public good, may be crowned with success.

ROGER GRISWOLD.

May Session, 1812.

The following persons are chosen by the Freemen of this State to stand in Nomination for Representatives in the 13th Congress of the United States, viz.

	Votes.
John Davenport, Jun.	5,856
Benjamin Tallmadge,	5,713
Timothy Pitkin, Jun.	5,367
Jonathan O. Moseley,	5,721
Lewis B. Sturges,	5,745
Epaphroditus Champion,	5,741
Lyman Law,	5,879
Nathan Smith,	5,719
Samuel B. Sherwood,	5,630
Sylvanus Backus,	5,504
Ebenezer Huntington,	5,400
Nathaniel Terry,	5,296
John Caldwell,	5,036
James Gould,	4,910
Uriel Holmes,	4,853
Noah Webster, Jun.	4,836
Sylvester Gilbert,	4,733
Asa Bacon, Jun.	4,620

The votes of several Towns were not counted by reason of the informality of the returns. 232 votes were lost to Mr. Davenport, 474 to Mr. Pitkin, 91 to Mr. Webster, and 152 to Mr. Bacon, by leaving out the Jun. The whole vote, it will be observed, is much smaller than has been usual. This undoubtedly is owing to the fact, that the democratic party set up no candidates. It is much to be regretted, that the federalists should relax in their attention to this important subject, on this or any other ground.

Con. Mirror.

From the National Intelligencer.

CITY OF WASHINGTON, MAY 18.

In pursuance of a notice given to the Republican members of Congress generally, eighty-two members of Congress convened in the Senate Chamber at the Capitol, viz:

SENATORS.

Messrs. Anderson, Brent, G W. Campbell, Condit, Crawford, Cutts, Gregg, Howell, Leib, Pope, Robinson, Smith, of N. York, Tait, Taylor, Turner, Varnum, Worthington—17.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Messrs. Bartlett, O. Hall, Harper, Green, Seaver, Turner, Fisk, Shaw, Mitchell, Sage, Sammons, Boyd, Condit, Morgan, Richardson, Hyneman, Anderson, Bard, Brown, Crawford, Davis, Findley, Lacock, Lyle, Piper, Smilie, G. Smith, Ringgold, Wright, Bassett, Burwell, M. Clay, Dawson, Gholson, Goodwyn, Hawes, Taliaferro, M'Coy, Nelson, Newton, Pleasants, Alston, Cochran, King, Pickins, Butler, Calhoun, Earle, Moore, Winn, Bibb, B. Hall, Troup, H. Clay, Desha, Johnson, M'Kee, Ormsby, New, Grundy, Rhea, Morrow, Poindexter, Jennings, Sevier—65 Total 82.

The meeting was opened at seven o'clock.

On motion of Mr. Smilie, the Hon J. B Varnum was appointed Chairman, and R. M. Johnson, Secretary of the meeting.

Mr. Findley having briefly explained the object of the meeting—

On motion of Mr. Anderson of Tennessee, it was

Resolved, That the meeting do now proceed to recommend proper persons as candidates to fill the offices of President and Vice-President of the United States, for the term of four years from the third of March next.

The meeting first proceeded, on motion of Mr Anderson, to ballot for the candidate for the Presidency; and Messrs, Mitchel and Tate being appointed Tellers, it appeared, on counting the ballots, that the votes were as follow:—

For JAMES MADISON, 82.

No other person being voted for.

The meeting then proceeded in like manner, to ballot for a suitable person to be supported for the office of Vice-President for a like term. On counting the ballots, it appeared that there were

For JOHN LANGDON,	64
ELBRIDGE GERRY,	16
Scattering	2

On motion of Mr. Campbell of Ten. it was then

Resolved, As the sense of this Meeting that JAMES MADISON, of the state of Virginia, be recommended to the people of the U. S. as a proper person to fill the office of PRESIDENT, for four years, from the 3d day of March next: And that JOHN LANGDON, of the state of New-Hampshire, be recommended as a proper person to fill the office of VICE-PRESIDENT for the same term.

Resolved, that in making the foregoing recommendation the members of this meeting have acted only in their individual characters, as citizens; and that they have been induced to adopt the measure from a deep conviction of the importance of union to the republicans, throughout all parts of the U. States in the present crisis of our public affairs.

On motion of Mr. Findley, the following gentlemen were appointed a committee of correspondence and arrangement, viz:

Mr. Cutts of N. Hampshire, Mr. Varnum of Massachusetts, Mr. Howell of R. Island, Mr. Robinson of Vermont, Mr. Sage of N. York, Mr. Condit of N. Jersey, Mr. Smilie of Penn. Mr. Ringgold of Maryland, Mr. Burwell of Virginia, Mr. Pickins of N. Carolina, Mr. Taylor, of S Carolina, Mr. Crawford of Georgia, Mr. Anderson of Tennessee, Mr. Pope of Kentucky, Mr. Morrow of Ohio, Mr. Fromentin of Louisiana, Mr. Poindexter of Mississippi, Mr. Jennings of Indiana.

And the meeting adjourned.

J B. VARNUM, Chairman.

R. M. JOHNSON, Secretary.

[A letter was received from Mr. Blackledge, of the house of representatives, expressive of his regret of his being confined by indisposition, and asking to be permitted to vote by proxy for James Madison. The vote by proxy was not deemed admissible.]

From the Norfolk Ledger, of the 11th inst.

Yesterday the frigate United States got under way from the Navy-Yard, and proceeded to Hampton Roads, and will go to sea with the first wind, in order; as we understand, to join Commodore Rogers, who has already under his command the President, Congress, and Essex. We find a very prevalent opinion, that the commanders of these Frigates, have received such instructions, as should they fall in with a British force, a battle will ensue. For our own part we have no information or reasons to induce us to draw any such conclusion. We presume that no British frigate will enter our limits contrary to our laws—if any should, her commander must abide the consequence.

We presume on the other hand, that our commanders are not instructed to make war upon any British ship they may meet. But we hear it repeated that our commanders are instructed to submit to no insult. We do not know that they have any such instructions, and we venture to say, none such were necessary, for certain we are, that not one of the commanders of those ships would have submitted to any indignity whatever.

The following occurrence happened at Kimbolton, Eng. on the 29th of March, (Easter Sunday;) as the Rev. Mr. Codling the *resident* Curate, was preaching, from 17th, 18th and 19th verses of the 118th Psalm, ("I shall not die, but live, and declare the works of the Lord. The Lord hath chastened me sore—but he hath not given me over unto death. Open to me the gates of righteousness; I will go in to them, and I will praise the Lord;") he suddenly stopped short, and exclaimed, "I can't!"—"I can't!"—and immediately sunk down in the pulpit, and almost instantly expired. He was only 22 years of age.

From the Aurora of Monday.

It is said that a message of an important nature is to be communicated by the President of the United States to Congress, to-morrow, (Tuesday) or Wednesday; the subject is said to have reference to the posture of affairs with Great-Britain; and some are so sanguine as to say—

That Mr. Foster has tendered a declaration in the name of his government openly abandoning all claims to the impressment of seamen on board vessels carrying the American flag.

That the proclamation of this — of —, concerning seamen, is to be recalled.

That the American seamen now on board British ships shall, upon their request, be liberated.

That the principles of blockade by proclamation, will be declared null.

That a commission of five persons shall be appointed to decide upon the character of vessels captured under the orders in council, and all property not contraband of war to be restored.

That the orders in council of November 1807, and January and February, 1808, and May and June of the same year, will be annulled.

Connecticut Bible Society.

At the Annual Meeting of the Connecticut Bible Society *on the 14th inst. the following persons were chosen to the offices set to their names, viz:—*

His Hon. *John C Smith*, President.

Gen. *Jedidiah Huntington*, } *Vice-Presidents.*
Rev. *Samuel Nott*,
Rev. *Azel Backus*, D. D.
Rev. *Samuel Merwin*,

Mr *Henry Hudson*, Secretary.

Mr. *Joseph Rogers*, Treasurer.

Directing Committee.
Hon. *Chauncey Goodrich*,
Samuel Pitkin, Esq.
Rev. *Amos Bassett*,
Hon. *Theodore Dwight*,
Rev. *Henry A. Rowland*,
Rev. *Calvin Chapin*,
Rev. *Andrew Yates*,
Ichabod L. Skinner, Esq.
Rev. *Samuel Goodrich*,

The Federal Republicans of Vermont have nominated the Hon. *MARTIN CHITTENDEN*, as Governor, and the Hon. *WILLIAM CHAMBERLAIN*, as Lieutenant Governor, to be voted for at the approaching Election in that State. They have also agreed on a Petition to Congress against the Embargo, to be circulated generally for subscription by all who approve its object.

The Legislature of *R. I.* passed have several dignified resolutions on the subject of national affairs, and have instructed their senators and requested their representatives in congress, to endeavor to effect the repeal of the restrictions on Commerce; and to oppose the land tax, and the declaration of an unnecessary war.

His Excellency Governor GRISWOLD passed through Colchester on Monday last, on his way to Hartford.

NEW-YORK ELECTION.

The House of Assembly, it is ascertained will be composed of 60 federalists and 51 democrats. Last year it consisted of 41 federalists and 71 democrats.

The election of representatives to the Massachusetts Legislature is completed. The federal majority in the house of representatives, will be upwards of 100.

Married,

At Lebanon, Mr. *Joseph Babcock*, of South Kingston, R. I. to Miss *Sarah Potter*,

In this city, on Friday evening last, by Dr. Strong, Mr. *Rufus Townsend*, merchant of N. Y. to Miss *Elizabeth Nevins*, daughter of Capt. David Nevins.

Died,

At New-Haven, Mr. *Thomas Green*, printer, aged 77, formerly editor of the Connecticut Journal.

In this city on Friday, *Edmund*, son of Mr. Francis A. Perkins, aged 1 year—On Sunday, very suddenly, *Thomas Fanning*, Esq. aged 63 years—Mrs. *Elderkin* wife of *Mr.* John Elderkin, aged 72 years—*John Malot* a native, of Prussia.

At Plain-Hills, Mrs. *Lathrop*, consort of Mr. Ezra Lathrop.

NEW GOODS.

SAMUEL RUDD

HAS JUST RECEIVED FROM NEW-YORK, AN ADDITIONAL SUPPLY OF

EAST AND WEST INDIA, AND EUROPEAN

GOODS,

—*among which are*—

INDIA Cottons, of almost every description and price. Striped and checked Seersuckers, cotton Checks, do. Handkerchiefs, Persians, company Bandanoes, Canton Crapes, yellow Nankeens, Lutestrings, Sattins, real Barcelona Handkerchiefs, common, do. Russia Diaper, elegant damask table Linen, Dimities, India Ginghams, Pelongs, elegant Silks for Bonnets, Twil'd Cambric, fine cotton Shirting, Vestings, book and leno Muslins, silk and cotton Sleeves, long and short silk and leather Gloves, a handsome assortment Ribbons, broad and narrow quality Bindings, Ferrets, Galloons, Tapes, Buttons, &c.

ALSO,

Rum, French Brandy, Gin, Hyson, Young-Hyson, Hyson-Skin, Souchong and Bohea Teas, Sugars, Cordials, Rice, Salt, &c. &c.

A constant supply of best

FLOUR

by the barrel or less.

Norwich, May 26, 1812. 29—

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND FOR SALE AT THE STORE, OF *JOHN STERRY & SON,*

STRICTURES ON THE CONSECRATION OF CHRIST, AND THE RITE OF CIRCUMCISION,

BY JOHN LELAND.

IN this ingenious performance, we find the great contention respecting the introduction of Jesus Christ, in the Levitical Priesthood exhibited in the clearest point of view; together with the rite of circumcision, and the time of the commencement of the gospel dispensation—all illustrated from Scripture Authority.

Norwich Port, May 27, 1812. 29—

At Auction,

ON Saturday next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. sundry articles of Houshold Furniture, &c. &c.

ALSO,

At private sale, two second hand Chaises and Harnesses, in complete repair.—If not sold by Saturday next, they will then be sold at Auction, By

C. F. Harrington, *Auctioneer.*

May 26.

RUM.

4 Hhds. 2d and 3d proof sweet flavored St. Croix Rum,

5 Do. New-York, do.

Just received and for sale cheap for Cash by *LYMAN BREWER.*

May 26. 29—

HOLLAND PURCHASE.

THOSE persons who have contracted with the subscriber or *Charles Griswold*, Esq. of Lyme, to purchase Lands in the southwest part of the *Holland purchase*, are notified that the subscriber will attend at his office, in Norwich, from the 25th of April to the 25th of May, with the Maps, Surveys, and a particular description of said Land.

The subscriber is empowered to offer these Lands on better terms than any Lands of equal goodness, as to soil and location, now in Market.—Warrantee deeds will be given by the proprietors, who will all be on the Land from the 1st of June till 15th of July for the purpose of giving deeds, and locating settlers.

WILLIAM S. HART.

April 14, 1812. 24—

Cash

Given for Rags, at this Office.

POETRY.

The following poetical morceau is extracted from the Richmond Enquirer. We know not which to admire most, the beautiful simplicity of the Fable, or the point and delicacy of the moral.

[*Boston Patriot.*

THE BOY AND BUTTERFLY.

As on a morn in blooming May,
A Butterfly, in colors gay,
Flew o'er the flow'rs, on busy wing,
To sip the honied sweets of Spring,
A Boy look'd on with ardent view,
And ran to seize it as it flew.

From pink to pink the insect hies,
And to the fragrant myrtle flies;
On beds of violets reposes,
And on the blooming breast of roses.

The Boy, with many a bound in vain,
Attempts the glitt'ring prize to gain;
Still flitting light on gaudy wing,
The Butterfly eludes his spring,
From flow'r to flow'r for ever changing,
O'er all the varied landscape ranging.

At length, a tulip's bloom it spies;
Eager to taste the flow'r, it flies,
Half buried in the cup appears,
Nor sees the youth, nor danger fears.

The Boy drew nigh; with ardent bound
He seiz'd the Fly and grasp'd it round;
All mangled in his hand it lies,
Its colors marr'd, and varying dyes.
With streaming eye the Boy look'd on,
Mourning its loss and beauties gone;
When thus, in dying words, it sung,
Well worthy of a Stoic's tongue:

"Know, *Pleasure* is, however dress'd,
A painted butterfly at best,
Which, gently touch'd, may charm the'while,
And gild with joy the path of toil;
But, press'd with too much ardor, lies
All mangled in th'embrace—and dies."

Miscellany.

Pedestrianism.—On Tuesday Morning Mr. Agur, the celebrated pedestrian, undertook to go by a circuitous route, from his residence at Kensington to Blackwater, in Hampshire, and return, making altogether, a distance of fifty-nine miles and a half, for the sake of 200 guineas. The pedestrian started at day-light, dressed closely in flannel, with light but thick shoes, and with his legs bare. He arrived at Ashford Common (17 miles) in two hours and 10 minutes, and refreshed at Eaglefield-Green, 21 miles, in five minutes less than three hours from starting. The pedestrian continued steadily at work until he did half his journey, in four hours and four minutes. After being well rubbed, Mr. Agur pursued his Herculean undertaking and did his seven miles an hour tolerably true, although he was much distressed in the last two hours; but he won the match in three minutes within time. This is the greatest performance of modern day.

NORFOLK, MAY 6.

We have more than once noticed the improvidence that is manifested, in sending the large frigates up to Washington for repairs, &c. An opportunity will soon be offered, to prove by demonstration, the accuracy of the opinions which we have expressed. The Constitution Frigate is gone up to Washington to be repaired, and with all possible despatch. We have the highest opinion of the skill and activity of Captain Hull, and his officers, but we know they cannot surmount the difficulties which nature has interposed. We shall endeavor to inform our readers of the time which will elapse from that Frigate's arrival at Washington, and her arrival in Hampton Roads, and being ready for sea.

The Frigate United States was have keel out on the 25th of last month at the Navy Yard here, one side has been coppered, some copper put on the other side, other considerable repairs have been done to her, and this day she is ready, with every thing on board, and will probably be at sea in two or three days. We shall say more upon this subject hereafter.

The United States will leave the Navy-Yard with all her guns and stores on board and proceed directly to sea, whereas the Constitution will have to come 100 miles down the Potomac, before her guns and stores can be taken on board.

From Sterne.

I have so great a contempt and detestation for *Meanness*, that I could sooner make a friend of one who had committed murder, than of a person who could be capable, in any instance, of the former *vice*.

Under meanness I comprehend dishonesty—under dishonesty, ingratitude—under ingratitude, irreligion—and under this latter, every species of vice and immorality in human nature.

United States Lands.

According to Mr. Blodget's statistical table, the total of the United States lands for sale, including Louisiana, exceeds 600 million of acres.

The application of Cotton Wool to Burns and Scalds, is recommended as a sovereign remedy. [*Phil. paper.*

FLOUR.

10 Bbls. superfine Flour,
For sale by
LYMAN BREWER.
May 12. 27—

HAY.

20 Bundles HAY for sale
By N. GILBERT & Co.
May. 13. 27—

FLOUR,

Warranted Genuine,

MANUFACTURED at the Norwich Mills, constantly for sale for the proprietors, (for cash only) by
ERASTUS COIT & Co.
Norwich, Jan. 6, 1812. 9—

LEMONS.

10 Boxes fresh Lisbon LEMONS,
For sale by
LYMAN BREWER.
May 12. 27—

NEW GOODS.

AN extensive assortment of EUROPEAN and INDIA
GOODS
now opening, and for sale by
JOHN DEWITT.
May 13, 1812. 27—

SUBSCRIPTIONS

ARE received by R. Hubbard, for the PANOPLIST, and MISSIONARY MAGAZINE.

The Christian's Pattern; or a Treatise of the imitation of Jesus Christ. To which are added Meditations and Prayers for sick persons.

Young Minister's Companion; or a collection of valuable Treatises on the Pastoral Office.

MILITARY.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS
JUST RECEIVED A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT

SILVER plated, and Brass mounted Swords, Epauletts, Cockades, Priming Wires, Brushes, &c. &c.

JUDAH HART.
Chelsea, April 13th, 1812. 23—

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE Hartford Fire Insurance Company have appointed JONATHAN G. W. TRUMBULL, Esq. of Norwich, their Surveyor for said town, and its neighborhood—who is also authorized to receive proposals for Insurance against loss by Fire, in behalf of said Company.

WALTER MITCHEL, *Secretary.*
Hartford Dec. 17, 1810. 7—

MOLASSES, &c.

20 Hhds. good retailing Molasses,
1 Chest Souchong Tea,
1 do. Bohea, do.
1 Bag Alspice,
For sale by
WM. PEABODY.
April 14. 23—

SPOKE TIMBER WANTED.

JAMES F. BROWN will pay a generous price for so fet chaise spokes, if delivered soon.

Likewise,

Wanted, ½ inch White wood boards, clear.

Dec. 25. 7—

A few thousand feet
CHERRY BOARDS, PLANK AND SCANTLING,
Well seasoned, and of a superior quality, for sale by
STEPHEN B. ALLYN.
Norwich, March 17, 1812. 19

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, for
TICKETS
in *Groton Lottery*, are informed that payment must be made immediately to prevent cost.

RUSSELL HUBBARD.
May 18.

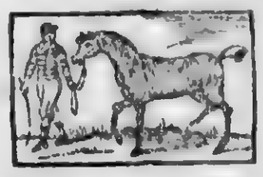
BOOTS AND SHOES.

THE SUBSCRIBER

RESPECTFULLY informs the Gentlemen and Ladies of Norwich, and the adjacent towns, that he has commenced the *Boot and Shoemaking business*, at the store lately occupied by CALVIN WOODWORTH, opposite to KINNEY'S HOTEL; where he intends to carry on the business in its different branches. Gentlemen's Boots, and Ladies' Morocco Shoes, of various colors and of the newest fashion may be had on the shortest notice.

ABEL MALISON.
Norwich, April 13, 1812. 23—

The beautiful Stud Horse
PEACOCK,



WILL stand the ensuing season, at the stable of *Elijah Benjamin.*

Terms, 8 dollars the season. He is of a beautiful chesnut color, 15 1-2 hands high; he was sired by the imported horse, Badger; his dam by Col. Sym's imported horse, Wildare—and was raised by Mr. Dunlap, in Loudon, Virginia.

ELIJAH BENJAMIN.
Preston, May 18. 27—6w—

THE SUBSCRIBER

IS under the necessity of earnestly soliciting those indebted to him to settle their accounts immediately, as it is impossible for him to carry on business without receiving pay, under his circumstances; he is convinced that any good man will need but a hint, and no matter how soon the slack are compelled to pay.

LEWIS WARREN.
North Stonington, April 18, 1812. —24

ROGERS' VEGETABLE PULMONIC DETERGENT.

FOR COMSUMPTIVE, ASTHMATIC AND CATARRHAL COMPLAINTS.

EVER since man emanated from the hands of his *Maker*, he has been a prey to disease and a victim of death, this ultimately is the fate of man, but self-preservation being the first law of nature, intelligent Medical men, since the days of Hippocrates, have been indefatigably engaged not only to *prevent* but cure diseases; and their endeavors to promote this desirable object have been attended with great success in most of the maladies which afflict the human race; still it is a lamentable fact, that the attempts of the *Faculty* to remove Pulmonary affections, have too often proved abortive.—This consideration, with the predisposition of the subscriber to Pulmonary Consumption, has induced him during the experience of twenty years in the field of Medicine, to turn his attention more particularly to Consumptive, Asthmatic and Catarrhal complaints; and he has now the satisfaction to announce to the public, that he has selected and compounded, from the Vegetable Kingdom, a mild, yet efficacious Medicine, denominated

ROGERS's VEGETABLE PULMONIC DETERGENT,

which he confidently asserts, will remove the MOST obstinate cough, the precursor to a consumption, and even the Pulmonary Consumption itself if taken in the incipient stages of the disease; and according to the directions accompanying the Medicine. This declaration he is warranted in making from the asseveration of thousands of respectable persons in the United States, now in the enjoyment of health, who but for this Medicine as a *mean*, in the *hands of the Great Preserver of Men*, (for He works by means) would probably be pining on *beds of sickness*, or reposing in the grave.

GEORGE ROGERS.
Northampton, (Mass.) March 6, 1811. 44—

CERTIFICATE.

Extract of a letter from Nathaniel Barrell, Esq. of York, in the district of Maine, to Daniel Humphreys, Esq. of Portsmouth.

I CONFINE myself to the benefit received from your present of Rogers's Balsam; I call it Balsam because it has infused new life, into your old friend, who had become very feeble from a racking dry cough which had continued for weeks.—The effect of this cough was the loss of all relish for food by day, and of natural rest by night. But it was happily checked by one portion of Vegetable Pulmonic Detergent; insomuch, that after sleeping well, I took my food with relish the next day The effect of three cakes was that my cough was removed, and I have since enjoyed my usual state of health equal to that of any part of my life for so years past, I can walk six miles with very little fatigue, and ride on horseback double that distance with ease. These circumstances, I think ought to excite something like praise of the Inventor of this excellent medicine, which according to the mind of an old man now in his eightieth year, cannot be too highly spoken of—In this view you are at liberty to make such use of what I have written on this subject as you may think proper, for,

Your friend,
[Signed] NATHANIEL BARRELL.
YORK, Oct. 9, 1811.

The above Medicine for sale by DWIGHT RIPLEY and SAMUEL TYLER, Norwich.

DR. FRINK'S *GRAND* RESTORATIVE ELIXER.

BY THE
PRESIDENT'S PATENT.

AFTER eight years experience, in a course of full practice, I have found that many diseases, instead of being diminished, are oftentimes increased, by the use of those drastic medicines, usually recommended, and which different cases seem at the moment to require. To discover something calculated to produce the effect proposed by those medicines, and at the same time attended by none of their inconveniences, has been with me a subject of much study and very careful observation; and after repeated experiments, I have at length ascertained, that the compound, which I have chosen to denominate the GRAND RESTORATIVE ELIXER, is better suited to that end, than any Medicine I have ever met with. It is principally composed of vegetables, and I flatter myself will be found upon trial not to be excelled, as a safe and efficacious family medicine, by any other whatever. When taken according to the directions, accompanying each bottle, its operation is, that of a gentle cathartic. It not only throws off the redundancy of acrid and putrid bile, which especially in hot climates, is a cause of putrescency to the whole system, but discharges the various corrupt and vitiated humors, collected in the stomach and bowels. During its operation, which with many persons is very slow, it opens the pores upon the surface of the body, and produces a gentle moisture over the whole system; and thus has the happy effect, not only of removing the remote and exciting causes of the diseases hereafter mentioned, but also, if taken in season, of checking fevers at their commencement.

In the Gout, retroceden or misplaced; Chronic Rheumatism; Indigestion; Flatulency; Hypocondriacal affections; Billious complaints; Dizziness; Pains in the head, back and limbs; Loss of appetite; puking in the morning; General Costiveness; and as a preventative of those pestilential fevers, which, in the Southern latitudes, prevail, by sea and land, with great virulence and malignity; its use is too obvious and too well known to require much further recommendation. If given to children once in two or three months, just before the full of the moon, it is a sure antidote against worms. All seamen exposed to the sudden vicissitudes of the weather, will find it for their interest to keep it by them; and as it is a medicine, intended to remove the remote causes of the disease, and if taken seasonably will not fail in most instances to prevent the existence of disease itself, it will be advisable for every person to have it on hand that resort may be had to it on the first symptoms of indisposition.

It is confessed that a variety of compound medicines intended to remove bilious complaints, are in some measure calculated to operate like this; but while they effectually, perhaps, cleanse the stomach and bowels, the coats of the stomach and intestines are left in an inflamed and irritated state. This Restorative Elixir, on the other hand, while it possesses all the virtues of those medicines, is attended by none of their hazardous, and often, in the case of children, fatal consequences. It gives strength, without occasioning any irritation, to the weakened state of the primæ viæ; repairs the organs of digestion; restores the appetite; and causes a greater portion of the nutritious part of the aliment to be carried into the system;—thus producing, as of course, a fuller flow of animal spirits, and raising to a tone of health the faculties both of body and mind.

The directions for using this Elixir, with numerous certificates of its efficacy from eminent Physicians and other respectable citizens of the United States, will be found to accompany each bottle.

HERVEY FRINK.
Northampton, (Massachusetts.) November, 1811. 17-6w

For sale by *Dwight Ripley*, at his Druggist store in Norwich.
March 3, 1812.

To Men of Patriotism, Courage and Enterprize!!!

EVERY able bodied Man from the age of 18 to 45 years, who shall be enlisted for the army of the U. States, for the term of five years, or eighteen months, will be paid a bounty of SIXTEEN DOLLARS—and whenever he who shall have enlisted for the term of *five years*, shall have served the term for which he enlisted, or obtained an honorable discharge, stating that he had faithfully performed his duty whilst in service, he shall be allowed and paid in addition to the aforesaid bounty, *three months pay, and ONE HUNDRED and SIXTY ACRES OF LAND.* And in case he should be killed in action, or die in the service, his heirs and representatives will be entitled to the said three months pay, and 160 Acres of Land, to be designated, surveyed and laid off at the public expence.

JOHN B. MURDOCK,
Lieut U. States' Infantry.

N. B. A good Drummer and Fifer are wanted immediately.

Rendezvous Norwich, May 13, 1812. 27—

To Men of Patriotism, Courage and Enterprise.

RECRUITING SERVICE.

EVERY able bodied Man, from the age of 18 to 45 years, who shall be enlisted for the army of the United States, for the term of *five years*, will be paid a bounty of SIXTEEN DOLLARS, and whenever he shall have served the term for which he enlisted, and obtained an honorable discharge stating that he had faithfully performed his duty whilst in service, he shall be allowed and paid, in addition to the aforesaid bounty, *three months pay, and ONE HUNDRED and SIXTY ACRES OF LAND*; and in case he should be killed in action or die in the service, his heirs and representatives will be entitled to the said three months pay and one hundred and sixty acres of land, to be designated, surveyed and laid off at the public expence.

Any person of the above description, that will enlist in the defence and support of their country's rights will have an opportunity by calling on the subscriber at his place of rendezvous at Norwich Landing.

AMASA HYDE,
Lieut. United States' Infantry.

N. B. A Drummer and Fifer are wanted immediately 27—

THREE LIKELY SPANISH
JACKS

WILL stand at the stables of the subscribers in Preston, the present season, in the following order, viz. One will stand constantly at the stable of Nathan Ayres, one at the stable of Nathan Ayres jun. the other will be at the stable of Nathan Ayres, from Monday 17th instant, one week, then at the stable of Nathan Ayres jun. one week, and so weekly, at each stable through the season.

Terms, two Dollars the season; and four dollars to insure with foal. Or the subscribers will give from ten to fifteen dollars for the mules, at four months old, according as they may be for size and flesh, and service gratis.

NATHAN AYRES,
NATHAN AYRES JUN.
Preston, May 13. 27—

FOR SALE,
A FARM,

IN the town of Otis, county of Berkshire, and commonwealth of Massachusetts, half a mile north of the Meeting-House, containing about one hundred and fifty acres Said FARM is situated on the Turnpike Road leading from Hartford, in Connecticut, to Albany, by way of Lenox, forty-four miles from Hartford, fourteen from Lenox, and forty-four from Albany. There is a good new two story Dwelling-House on said FARM, a convenient Barn, Stabling, &c. and other out houses. Also, a convenient merchant's Store, which has a good trade; the house is improved as a tavern, is an excellent stand, has as good a run of custom as any on the road. The land is a good strong soil, and about fifty or sixty acres under improvement, well watered by small streams and springs, and is on Farmington River. Said FARM will be sold on very advantageous terms to the purchaser, For further particulars enquire of

WILLIAM S. HART, Esq.
of Norwich, or the subscriber on the premises.

JOSEPH T. CUMMINGS.
Otis, Dec. 6, 1811. 5—

To Let,

AND *possession given immediately, the large and convenient*
DWELLING HOUSE,
pleasantly situated on the west side of the river Thames, on the new road leading to New London, one mile from Norwich Landing, with one acre of Land, Barn, and other out houses.

For further particulars enquire of
THOMAS BUSHNELL.
near the premises.
Oct. 8. 48—tf—

FOR SALE,

THE lot of land, store and wharf, at the point, so called; the Store is the same now occupied by Capt. GURDON BILL, for a tallow-chandlery, and the wharf is one of the best in the place, having a great depth of water, being at the head of the principal channel and is in good repair.

Apply to JOSEPH WILLIAMS,
Attorney to the proprietor.
Norwich, February 17, 1812. 15—tf—

BY order of the Hon. Court of Probate for the District of Norwich, will be sold at Auction, on Friday the 29th instant (if not previously disposed of at private sale) so much of the real estate of Mr. THOMAS ROATH, late of Norwich, deceased, as will raise the sum of two hundred and twenty dollars, consisting of

9 ACRES OF LAND,

wood and orcharding, situated in Preston, about one mile from Shetucket Bridge.

ALSO,

A part of the *Dwelling-House*, late occupied by the deceased.

Sale of the land to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. on the premises; and the sale of the House at 2 o'clock, P. M. likewise on the premises.

Daniel Roath, *Executor.*
May 4. 26—

BLANKS of most kinds for sale at this Office.

JUNE

Missing Issue

or

Issues

June 3, 10, 17, 24

JULY

Missing Issue

of

Issues

July 1

NORWICH COURIER.

WEDNESDAY JULY 8, 1812. NORWICH, (CONN.) PRINTED BY RUSSELL HUBBARD—AT HIS OFFICE IN CHELSEA. [VOL. XVI. No. 35.

URIAH ROGERS & SON,

HAVE for sale a general assortment of European and India

GOODS.

Likewise,

A new supply of Goat and Roan SKINS—lower than usual.

Norwich, July 1, 1812. 34—*f*

VIRGINIA FLOUR.

A CONSTANT supply of VIRGINIA FLOUR, of a superior quality, for sale by

ERASTUS PERKINS & SON.

who have on hand,

Pilot Bread, Crackers, &c.

July 1. 34—

E. COIT AND CO.

OFFER FOR SALE,

10 Puncheons of W. I. Rum,
9 Hhds. White clayed Sugars,
10 Barrels Muscovado, do.
6 Barrels Green Coffee,
400 Bushels Salt, suitable for dairies.

Norwich, July 1, 1812. 34—

J. AND F. A. HUNTINGTON,

HAVE FOR SALE,

15 Bags Green Coffee,
6 Barrels, do.
10 Bags heavy Pepper,
15 Kegs manufactured Tobacco,
3000 Wt. Old Copper,
1000 Wt. Lead,
100 Knapt Hats,
300 felt do.
4 Kegs real Ginger,
6 Barrels Molasses,
2 Chests Hyson Tea,
1 Bale Cotton.

July 1. 34—

NOTICE.

CASH will be paid on delivery for White-Oak Barrel Staves and Heading, by

ABIJAH FULLER.

Lisbon, Hanover, June 27, 1812. 31—

CASH

WILL be paid for CORN, RYE, FLAXSEED and WHITE OAK HHDS.

Two Shillings cash for good new seasoned Flour Barrels, delivered at the Norwich Mills.

WM. WILLIAMS Jr. & Co.

Dec. 91 8—

Wanted at the

NORWICH MILLS,

THREE or four Journeymen Coopers. To those that can come well recommended, steady employ will be given, and generous wages paid.

CASH,

and the highest price will be paid at said MILLS, for 4000 hhd. Hoop Poles.

Said Poles must be cut this month, and delivered by the first of April next.

WM. WILLIAMS, Jun. & CO.

March 10. 18

GARDEN SEEDS,

JUST received from the first Seedsman in New-York and for sale, viz:

Peas, Cabbage, Lettuce, Beet, Carrot, Celery, Parsley, Cucumber, Mellon, Pepper, Sweet Marjarum, Thyme, Radish, Early Turnip, Early Cauliflower, Red and White Onion, &c

GRASS SEEDS.

Herds Grass, Red Clover, and Red Top.

D. RIPLEY.

Norwich, March 23, 1812. 30—

FOR SALE,

By the subscriber,

100 yds. Bagging,
30 pieces Humhum,
1 Gentleman's Liquor Case,
1 Cask Rice,
1 Bale Cotton,
1 Bag Cocoa,
300 lb. Lump Sugar.

WM. PEABODY.

May 26—

FOR SALE,

A WELL broke HORSE, for Harness or Saddle. Dearborn's Patent Balance, wt. 1020 lb.

Leather Fire Buckets,
Woman's Saddle,
Soft Soap, in barrels,
M. Candles, in boxes.

ENQUIRE OF
L. BREWER,
OR G. BILL.

32—

June 10, 1812.

New Goods

RECEIVED BY

G. BUCKINGHAM,

AMONG which are 10 doz. pair extra long and short, black, white and colored kid and silk Gloves. silk and cotton Sleeves, lace Veils, and Lace for Veils, figured and plain Lenoes and Muslins, figured and plain Silks for Bonnets, black, white, and colored Lutestrings, black, white, and colored Canton and Italian Crapes, Ribbons and Lace, blue and yellow Nankeens, India Cottons, very cheap by the quantity, Irish Linens, superfine and common Broadcloths and Cassimeres, together with a general assortment of Dry Goods.

A large assortment of Ladies' Misses and Children's black, white, and colored Morocco Shoes.

June 9. 31—

FRANCIS A. PERKINS,

OFFERS FOR SALE,

Blue Printed, Mulberry, Lined, Blue Brown Lined, Edged and China

DINING SETTS:

China and Fancy

TEA SETTS,

a great variety of patterns—an assortment of China and Fancy

TEA CUPS AND SAUCERS.

An assortment

COFFEE CUPS AND SAUCERS,

TOYS, A VARIETY.

elegant Fancy

PITCHERS, &c.

an assortment of

LOOKING GLASSES,

Plain and Gilt Frames, of all sizes, from 6 to 30 inches.

SETTS OF TEA TRAYS.

A new supply of FLOWER POTS, from 25 cents, to 3 dollars per pair.

Also, a large assortment of

EARTHEN AND GLASS WARE,

on better terms than it can be bought in New-York or Boston

ASSORTED CRATES, as imported.

Rum, Sugar, and Molasses, per Hhd. or bbl.

October 15. —44

FOR sale cheap, by the subscriber, for prompt pay,

10 Bbls. Mess Pork,
600 Wt. Lard in firkins,
500 do. Hams,
18 Boxes Mould Candles, 6 & 8,
10 Barrels Muscovado and clayed Sugar,
2 kegs pure Ginger,
4 Bags Green Coffee,
2 do. Pepper and Pimento,
1 Hhd. & 2 Bbls. Country Gin,
130 Pair men's thick Shoes, suitable for a W. I. market,
30 do. do. Boots,
Clover Seed,
Lath and Shingle Nails,
An assortment of Leather,
A good assortment of Groceries, at retail

JOHN LATHROP.

Who will pay cash for 40 bushels CORN,

800 Wt. New-Milk Cheese,

And the highest price in cash for Green CALF-SKINS.

Mch 17, 1812. 20—

SPOKE TIMBER WANTED.

JAMES F. BROWN will pay a generous price for 20 fit chaise spokes, if delivered soon

Likewise,

Wanted, ½ inch White wood boards, clear.

Dec. 25. 7—

Joseph H. Strong,

HAVING JUST RECEIVED A SUPPLY OF

GOODS,

OFFERS for sale on the lowest terms, an assortment of Hardware, Looking-Glasses, Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Iron Hollow-Ware, Shee Iron, Nails, &c &c.

Norwich, June 16, 1812. 3[illegible]—

PINE BOARDS AND PLANK.

30,000 clear and mer. Pine Boards,
Also, Clap-Boards and Shingles,
Now landing from on board Schooner Favorite.

Also,

Dexter's STONE LIME,
IRON & STEEL,
European, East & W. India GOODS,

For sale on reasonable terms by

ICHABOD WARD.

at his Store at the head of the market Norwich.

June 16. 3[illegible]—

FLOUR,

Warranted Genuine,

MANUFACTURED at the Norwich Mills, constantly for sale for the proprietors, (for cash only)

ERASTUS COIT & Co.

Norwich, Jan. 6, 1812. 9—

PUBLIC ACTS.

PASSED MAY SESSION, 1812.

An act to enable the town of Hartford to establish a work house, and to ordain By-Laws for the government thereof.

BE *it enacted by the Governor and Council and House of Representatives in General Court assembled* That the town of Hartford be, and they are hereby authorised to establish a work-house in said town, and to ordain such by-laws, not contrary to the laws of this state, as they may judge necessary, relative to the persons to be committed to such work-house, to the manner of their being committed and confined therein, to the well ordering and governing said house, and keeping the persons confined therein to labor—*Provided,* That any by-law made by virtue of this act, may be repealed by the superior court, if on a hearing adjudged unreasonable or unjust.

General Assembly, May Session, 1812.

SYLVANUS BACKUS, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

ROGER GRISWOLD, *Governor.*

Attest. THOMAS DAY, *Secretary.*

An act to enable the town of Litchfield to establish a work-house, and to ordain by-laws for the government thereof.

BE *it enacted by the Governor and Council and House of Representatives in General Court assembled,* That the town of Litchfield be, and they are hereby authorised to establish a work-house in said town, and to ordain such by-laws not contrary to the laws of this state, as they may judge necessary relative to the persons to be committed to such work-house, to the manner of their being committed and confined therein, to the well ordering and governing such house, and keeping the persons confined therein to labor Provided, that any by-law made by virtue of this act may be repealed by the superior court if on a hearing adjudged unreasonable or unjust.

General Assembly, May Session, 1812.

SYLVANUS BACKUS, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

ROGER GRISWOLD, *Governor.*

Attest. THOMAS DAY, *Secretary.*

An act relative to Saybrook Ferry.

§ 1. BE *it enacted by the Governor and Council and House of Representatives in General Court assembled,* That the Governor and Council shall annually appoint two commissioners to inspect the Ferry over Connecticut river, between the towns of Saybrook and Lyme, commonly called Saybrook Ferry, who shall be called commissioners of Saybrook Ferry; and it shall be the duty of said commissioners, or one of them, as often as in their opinion the public good shall require it, carefully to inspect the boats used at said Ferry, and the wharves and causeways leading to the same, and to enquire whether said Ferry be kept and attended by suitable Ferrymen, and according to law.

§ 2. *And be it further enacted,* That if said commissioners shall at any time find that said wharves, causeways and boats, or any of them, are not in good repair, they shall order such wharf, causeway or boat to be repaired within such reasonable time as they shall limit, and cause such order to be delivered to one of the select men of the town, whose duty it shall be to repair such wharf, causeway or boat; and in case such wharf, causeway or boat, shall not be repaired within such limited time, it shall be the duty of said commissioners to cause the same to be repaired, and to report to the County Court for the county of New-London or Middlesex, the expense of making such repairs, & said court shall liquidate the same and grant execution therefor in favor of said commissioners against said towns respectively—And said commissioners are authorised to exercise all the aforesaid powers and make use of the aforesaid remedy, for causing said ferry to be supplied with new boats, whenever the same shall in their opinion be necessary.

§ 2. *And be it further enacted* That in case said commissioners shall find any Ferryman negligent of his duty in attending said ferry, or unqualified for the same, they shall have power to suspend or displace such negligent or unqualified Ferryman, giving written notice of the same to one of the selectmen of said towns respectively; and thereupon it shall not be lawful for such Ferryman to attend said Ferry, until such suspension shall have expired, or until he shall be restored by said commissioners, and said towns respectively shall thereupon employ other Ferrymen to keep and attend said Ferry.

§ 4. *And be it further enacted,* That said commissioners shall be allowed for their time and expences in attending to the duties of their office, the same compensation which is by law allowed to commissioners of turnpike roads, to be paid by one or both of said towns, and said commissioners are authorised to determine according to the circumstances of the case, whether said compensation shall be paid by one or both of said towns, and what proportion thereof shall be paid by each.

General Assembly, May Session, 1812.

SYLVANUS BACKUS, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

ROGER GRISWOLD, *Governor.*

Attest. THOMAS DAY, *Secretary.*

An Act in addition to, and alteration of an Act, entitled "An Act regulating Ferries."

§ 1. BE *it enacted by the Governor and Council and House of Representatives in General Court assembled,* That the ferry across Connecticut river from the city of Middletown to the town of Chatham shall be kept and maintained by the town of Middletown, as in this act is hereafter provided.

§ 2. *And be it further enacted,* That said town of Middletown shall at all times provide two good tight boats, sufficient both for size, strength, and steadiness, for the safe transportation of all passengers, stages, carriages, and every thing proper and necessary to be transported in said boats across said river at said Ferry; and shall procure, provide and keep in constant readiness a sufficient number of proper men as circumstances may require, to manage said boats respectively, in transporting passengers, and whatever else may be necessary to be transported as aforesaid.

§ 3. *Be it further enacted,* That said town of Middletown shall at all times provide a ferry-house sufficient for the accommodation of those who attend said ferry, on each side of said ferry and near thereto, with sufficient land for landing places, & wharves if necessary for the accomodation of said ferry, in receiving passengers, carriages, stages, and every thing proper and necessary to be transported into and from said boats.

§ 4. *Be it further enacted.* That those who attend said ferry shall carefully and diligently attend to the conveniency of passengers: and to that end, they shall not suffer both the boats to lay at the same time on one side of the ferry; but as soon as one has crossed said ferry, the other boat shall immediately put off and go to the other side of the ferry, whether there be any passengers ready to go over or not, unless the other boat shall immediately return. And when any passengers are waiting on either side of said ferry after the boat on that side is put off, the other ferrymen shall immediately put off their boat to carry over the passengers. The above mode of keeping and managing the boats shall be and continue during the pleasant season of the year. In unpleasant and stormy weather, and in flood time, one boat only shall be used and manned by all the men belonging to both boats, which boat shall be regularly and vigilantly attended. The whole shall be done to the acceptance and under the inspection and direction of two commissioners, to be appointed by the Governor and Council in the month of May, annually.

§ 5. *Be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of said commissioners to see that said ferry is vigilantly and faithfully attended, that said Middletown provide the boats, oars, houses, wharves, landing places and men necessary to keep said ferry according to law; and on failure of said town to provide for said ferry as by law required, to make complaint against said town to proper authority, to the end that said town may be compelled to keep said ferry according to law; each of which commissioners shall receive the sum of three dollars for every day by him spent in performing the duties of his appointment, to be paid by said town of Middletown: always provided, that this mode of keeping the ferry shall continue during the pleasure of this assembly.

General Assembly, May Session, 1812.

SYLVANUS BACKUS, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

ROGER GRISWOLD, *Governor.*

Attest. THOMAS DAY, Secretary.

An Act in addition to "An Act for the direction of Listers in their office and duty."

§ 1. BE *it enacted by the Governor and Council and House of Representatives in General Court assembled,* That the stock in the banks of this state belonging to any person or persons not inhabitants of this state, and standing in his or their names on the books of such banks on the 20th of August in each year, shall be set in the list at three dollars on every hundred dollars, and shall be liable to all taxes, as is provided relating to bank stock owned by inhabitants of this state.

§ 2. *Be it further enacted,* That the listers in each town in which a bank or banks are established, shall sometime between the 20th of August and the 10th of September in each year, apply to such bank or banks, and obtain the names and amount of stock of all stockholders in said banks, respectively, who are not inhabitants of this state: and the respective cashiers of such banks shall, on application as aforesaid, deliver to the said listers a certificate of the names of such owners of stock with the amount holden by each owner, and such listers shall insert such stock in the respective lists in the same manner as is by law provided in regard to the property of non-residents. And the respective collectors of the state tax in such towns, shall be the collectors of all the taxes arising on such stock.

§ 3. *Be it further enacted,* That the banks aforesaid shall pay all the taxes due on the aforesaid stock, and shall have a lien on such stock to reimburse the amount thereof: and the collectors aforesaid shall pay over to the treasurer of this state, for the use thereof, all such sums of money as may be collected by virtue of this act.

§ 4. *Provided,* That the stock hereby directed to be set in the list shall not be deemed any part of the list of the town, to increase their state tax, or to enable them to draw a greater proportion of the school monies.

General Assembly, May Session, 1812.

SYLVANUS BACKUS, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

ROGER GRISWOLD, *Governor.*

Attest. THOMAS DAY, Secretary.

Cash

Given for Rags, at this Office.

ORIGINAL STAINED

Congressional.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Tuesday, June 23.

Mr. Chittenden presented a petition from the inhabitants of St. Albans, Vermont, deprecating War, &c. Ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Milnor presented sundry resolutions from Lancaster county, Pa. expressive of their opinion respecting war, &c. These contain some reflections on the house for precluding the freedom of debate.

Mr M. moved that they lie on the table.—This was opposed by Messrs. Calhoun, Findley and Smilie, and supported by Messrs. Milnor and Key.

The former denied that there had been any restriction on debate, and that if the majority had neglected to express their sentiments on the war, it was their own fault as ample opportunity had been offered. The latter insisted that freedom of debate had been denied, in as much as the house had refused to discuss the subject with open doors, by which it was rendered perfectly useless in the minority to urge their objections to the war, as their constituents would never hear them.

Mr. Milnor afterwards withdrew the resolutions.

Mr. Newton presented a petition from Augustus Baron, of New-Orleans, soap manufacturer, praying permission to import 500,000 lbs. of tallow annually from the Spanish Main, free of duty. Referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures.

Mr. Cheves, from the committee on naval affairs, reported a bill making further appropriations for the defence of the maritime frontier.—Referred to a committee of the whole this day.

On motion of Mr. Cheves, the house went into committee of the whole, Mr. Basset in the chair, on the bill to suspend for a limited time the operation of the Non-importation law. This is precisely in pursuance of the recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. Richardson moved to amend the bill by substituting a total repeal of the several acts concerning commercial intercourse between the U. States and Great-Britain and France.

Mr. Bibb said this bill was intended in part as a substitute for internal taxes. He thought this could not be called receding from any ground hitherto maintained: because a partial repeal of the restrictive system was perfectly consistent, as the object of that system had been superceded by the declaration of war. It was the practice of all nations in time of war to avail themselves of every advantage by which they could derive the most benefit to themselves, and at the same time inflict the greatest injury upon their enemies. Even Bonaparte was at this time permitting a direct trade to G. Britain. In another point of view Mr. Bibb said, this bill was important. Owing to the impossibility at present of making importations, our merchants had invested their money in U. States stock, in consequence of which its price had fallen. By an existing law, government was compelled to buy up that stock whenever it fell below par. This bill would obviate this inconvenience. He believed the people would cheerfully pay internal taxes, if they could be convinced there was no other method of carrying on the war; but he thought this bill did provide another method. He was at the same time, opposed to a total suspension of the Non-Importation Law. [The bill excepts some articles.]

Mr. Boyd insisted that the only way we could touch G. Britain was, by preventing our supplies from reaching her, and prohibiting the introduction of her manufactures. He did not understand the necessity of this bill—he did not want to understand it as it now appeared.

Mr. Richardson said the gentleman was perfectly consistent, as he had been approved to the war. But Mr. R. contended that the restrictive system had been tried five years and found inefficient. Under this conviction he had voted for the war, and he hoped the whole restrictive system would be abandoned, and the war prosecuted with vigor.

Mr. M'Kim opposed the bill. The Non-Importation law was acting with the same pressure on the people of England now, as the former Embargo had done; and it was well known that if that measure had not been repealed, Erskine's arrangement would not have been disavowed.—He should therefore consider it extremely bad policy to repeal the Non-Importation law at this time. All the advantage we could derive from the introduction of English goods, would be to raise a small revenue from them as substitute for taxes—while they would operate injuriously upon our domestic manufactures, the true support of the nation. We could do without British manufactures.

The question was taken on Mr. Richardson's motion and it was lost, yeas 39, nays 63.

Mr. Williams moved to strike out the first section (main principle) of the bill.

Mr Johnson was in favor of he bill, not only as a substitute for taxes, but as a wise measure in other respects. He should not shrink from the internal taxes if necessary. This bill could not injure our domestic manufactures; they were amply protected by the act imposing double duties. He was convinced that internal taxes should never be resorted to, until the usual sources of revenue had failed, but if this bill should be rejected, he was ready to vote for them.

Mr. Newton moved that the committee rise for the purpose of giving further time for considering the subject. Lost.

After some remarks from Mr. Macon against the bill, the committee of the whole rose, reported progress and were refused leave to sit again.

Mr. Williams moved that the further consideration of the bill be postponed indefinitely (equivalent to a rejection.) The question was taken by ayes and noes on this motion, and it was lost, ayes 53, noes 59.

And the house adjourned at half past 3 o'clock.

Wednesday, June 24.

The house concurred in a joint resolution of the Senate for the appointment of a committee to enquire into the business necessary to be done before an adjournment, the time when the adjournment shall take place, and to what time.

The house resumed the consideration of the unfinished business of yesterday, viz. the bill for suspending, for a limited time, the non-importation laws.

Mr. Richardson renewed his amendment, which he yesterday proposed in committee of the whole, for a total repeal of the same.

The ayes and nobs were taken, and it was negatived—ayes 38, noes 61.

Mr. Pearson, of Carolina, advocated the amendment, and a repeal of the non-importation laws. He contended that evidence had a long time since been furnished to convince every man, that we were under no obligation to France. He showed, most convincingly, that the object of the partial suspension proposed, is not to accommodate or benefit the merchants. If so, when the majority said, and knew, from the beginning of the session, that they should declare War against Great-Britain, why did they not permit them to get home their property, before the declaration, when they could have got it home without risk?—No, said Mr. P. the benefit of the merchant is not intended, but a revenue. Money, and money alone, for the government, to enable them to carry on the War. Mr. Pearson proved, beyond all controversy, from a detailed statement of a number of captures of American vessels, and the non-release of others, that the Berlin and Milan decrees have never been repealed.

Mr. Goldsborough then moved to strike out the articles excepted in the bill.—Ayes and Noes were taken and it was negatived—ayes 29, noes 60.

Mr. M'Kim then moved, that the further consideration of the bill be postponed till the first Monday of February next—ayes and noes being taken, it was carried—ayes 63, noes 58.

The house adjourned at half past 3.

Thursday, June 25.

Mr Chittenden presented some memorials from Vermont in opposition to war.

Mr. Richardson proposed the following resolution: Resolved that a committee be appointed to bring in a bill to repeal the act concerning the commercial intercourse between the U. States and G. Britain and France and their dependencies, and the act supplementary thereto.

Mr. Archer moved to amend the resolution, by striking out the word "repeal" and insert "suspended for a limited time." Lost.

Mr. Little opposed the resolution.

Mr. Fisk advocated it.

Mr. Richardson spoke in favor.

By way of superceding the above resolution, Mr. Fisk moved for a re-consideration of the vote of yesterday.

On motion of Mr. Cheves the subject was laid aside in order to take up the amendments of the Senate to the bill concerning letters of marque and reprisal. One of these amendments allows a salvage of only one sixth in any case whatever. After a few remarks from Mr. Cheves pointing out the great importance of passing the bill speedily, the question was taken on the Senate's amendments, and they were all agreed to. So the bill only wants the president's approbation to become a law.

Mr. Fisk then renewed his motion above. The question was taken upon it by ayes and noes, and it was lost—Ayes 49, Noes 69. So the house refused to consider their vote of yesterday

Mr Richardson's resolution was again taken up.

Mr. M'Kim and Mr. Loundes opposed it

The question was taken by ayes and noes, and the resolution negatived by the casting vote of the Speaker, who expressed his pleasure at having an opportunity of recording his vote in opposition to the measure at this time. Ayes 60, Noes 60.

On motion of Mr. Harper it was ordered that the manifesto reported by the committee of foreign relations on the 2d inst. be entered on the journals of the house—61 to 43.

Mr. Roberts proposed the following: Resolved. That the committee of ways and means be discharged from the further consideration of the subject of internal taxes. Ordered to lie on the table—56 to 54.

On motion of Mr. Mitchill the galleries were cleared and doors closed about 1 o'clock, for the purpose of taking into consideration the confidential report submitted by him some days since.

Friday, June 26.

Mr. Ridgley presented a memorial from the citizens of the town of Newcastle and its vicinity, Del. stating the defenceless situation of that port, and praying that some defence therefor may be provided.

Mr. Bacon, from the committee of ways and means, to whom was referred a resolution directing them to report bills for laying certain specified taxes, reported several bills, in number 13, to carry into effect these resolutions.

These bills, after being read by their titles, were, on motion of Mr Roberts, severally ordered to lie on the table, with a view, after the whole should be presented, to move their postponement to a day beyond the present session.

Mr. Roberts then submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the further consideration of the several bills this day reported by the committee of ways and means be postponed to the first Monday in November next.

After some discussion, the resolution of Mr. Roberts was agreed to; yeas 72,—nays 46.

The doors of the House were then closed for a short time in consequence of a message from the Senate: and, being again opened, on Motion of Mr. Randolph, the doors were again closed, and so remained until the usual hour of adjournment.

Saturday, June 27.

The House went into committee of the whole, on a bill to prohibit the exportation of arms, military stores, other munitions of war, or provisions to any of the British Provinces, (Mr. Breckenridge in the chair.) The bill was reported to the House.

Mr. David R. Williams moved, that the bill lie on the table; which was carried. He then moved, that the committee of commerce and manufactures be discharged from the further consideration of a resolution, the object of which is, to prevent, by law, the importation into, or the exportations from the United States, of any articles, except in vessels owned by the citizens of the United States, which was carried.

The House then resumed the consideration of said bill, and Mr. Williams proposed, as an amendment to it, the proposition contained in said resolution—which was negatived.

Mr. Williams then proposed another amendment, confining the proposition to any except in American vessels, of the products, growth or manufactures of Great-Britain, her colonies or dependencies.

Mr. Bibb observed, that this proposition is embraced in the non-importation law.

Mr. Williams replied he was aware this objection would be made; but he had no doubt, that that law will be totally repealed, or at least partially suspended; and he was for anticipating that event. After some further observations Mr. Williams withdrew the amendment.

Some difficulties having been stated respecting the bill, that it is providing by law what is already provided by the laws of war—on motion it was recommitted to the committee of foreign relations, and the house adjourned at half past three o'clock.

Monday, June 29.

Mr. White presented a memorial from the inhabitants of Salem, Massachusettes, deprecating war with Great-Britain. Ordered to lie on the table.

The Speaker presented the proceedings of the citizens of New-York, pledging themselves to support the measures of government in prosecuting the war. Ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Lacock reported a bill supplementary to the several laws respecting naturalization. Referred to a committee of the whole for to-morrow. This bill authorises all aliens who were in the United States before the 18th inst. to become citizens notwithstanding the war.

Mr. Calhoun from the committee of foreign relations to whom was recommitted the bill prohibiting the exportation of certain articles to certain British ports, reported the same without amendment.

Mr Newton offered a new section, declaring that no foreign vessel shall be permitted to import any articles except such as are the produce or manufacture of the country to which such vessel belongs.

Mr. Newton and Mr. M'Kim advocated it and Mr. Grundy opposed. The question was decided by ayes and noes and the amendment rejected—ayes 34—noes 49.

The bill was then ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to-morrow.

SENATE U. S.

In Senate, the 25th inst. Mr. Anderson laid a resolution on the table, requesting the President to appoint a day of public humiliation and prayer. On the 28th the resolution was referred to a committee, consisting of Messrs. Goodrich, Anderson and Bradley.

The bill authorising the issuing Treasury notes, was read a third time as amended, and passed—ayes 23, nays 8.

The bill to authorise the raising four additional companies of rangers; and the bill authorising the President to lease for a term of years any part of the reservations of public ground in the City of Washington; were read a third time and passed.

The bill for laying additional (double duties) having been reported by Mr. Smith, of Md. was made the order of the day for Monday.

Domestic Intelligence.

GEORGIA.

SAVANAH, JUNE 23.

Major-General THOMAS PINKNEY, of the Southern Division, arrived in town yesterday, by land, from Charleston, accompained by colonel MORRIS, his aid-de-camp. Soon after arriving the Chatham Artillery and the Rangers repaired to the front of his lodgings, and greeted his visit with a salute. In the afternoon, the gen. in company with several other gentlemen, took a view of the boundaries of the city. This morning he proceeded down the river, to inspect Fort Jackson, below Five Fathom, in a barge belonging to the revenue cutter James Madison. Captain Brooks of the cutter acted as cockswain on the occasion, and Messrs. Hand, Nichols, Lightbourn and Williams, (masters of vessels) dressed in blue jackes and white trowsers, as oarsmen.

MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE, JUNE 27.

FROM THE CANARY ISLANDS.

[EXTRACT.]—"*Teneriffe, April 5.*

The Locusts still continue to do very great damage; which, with the present appearance of the wheat leaves little prospect of a crop. The brig Resolution arrived safe; her corn was divided among the different towns, and will not last them 3 days. Unless some vessels should drop in we will be very bad off indeed.

JUNE 28.

Ten Commissions for Privateers are said to have been received yesterday in this city. Several are nearly ready for sea.

A brig and two schooners are fitting out at Norfolk.

VIRGINIA.

NORFOLK, JUNE 24.

A stranger by the name of Wilkinson, arrived in town last week, and put up at the British Consul's. He was understood to be a British officer, though he was habited as a private gentleman. No notice, however, was taken of the circumstance, until after the Declaration of War was received on Monday last; when as the mail boat was about to depart for Hampton, he was observed making his way with uncommon speed and circumspecting along the back street which leads from the British Consul's to the wharf where the mail boat lay, when he sprang on board, darted into the cabin, and in a few seconds the boat was under way. This precipitate retreat awakened a suspicion in some of our leading citizens, that Wilkinson would lose no time in communicating the news of the declaration to a British man of war, known to be hovering on our coast. A boat from the Navy Yard and another from Fort Nelson were as soon as possible despatched after the mail boat, which they overtook, when Mr. Wilkinson was taken and conducted to the Navy Yard where he will be detained as a prisoner until further orders. We understand he is a captain in the Royal Marines.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, JUNE 30.

A company of Cavalry, several companies of Flying Artillery and Infantry, amounting in the whole to upwards of 400 men, passed through this city on Saturday, to the northward. Their appearance was truly martial.

COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON, JUNE 30.

Mr. Foster, the British minister, left this city a few days ago for New-York where we understand he proposes to embark for England.

Mr. Baker, his secretary, we understand remains here a few days for purposes distinct from those of a diplomatick nature.

NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK, JULY 1.

Lieut. Col. Chrystie, with 300 recruits of the 13th regiment of Infantry, left this city yesterday for Albany, where that regiment is to assemble previous to its taking the field.

JULY 3.

Brig. Gen. Hampton left Washington on Sunday, for his station in the Southern Department under the command of maj. gen. Pinkney.

The frigate Essex, Capt. Porter, having been completely repaired, sailed yesterday morning with a fine westerly breeze. On her foretopgallant mast was hoisted a white flag with these words, "*A free trade, and sailors rights.*"

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, JUNE 30.

Capt. *Woodbury*, arrived here from Curacoa, (S. A.) informs, that the day before he sailed (25th May) a mail arrived bringing an account of the capture of *Valencia*, the seat of government of the revolutionists.

By the Rolla, from Laguira, arrived at Baltimore we learn that the Coreans were coming against Caraccas, having possessed themselves of Valencia. Miranda revolutionized that district turning out of place every officer, who acted under the Congress, and taking to himself the supreme command, and filled every office with his own creatures.

JULY 3.

AMERICAN SQUADRON.

Capt. Robinson, from Lisbon, arrived off Falmouth, in 34 days passage. On the 26th ult. to the westward of the Grand Bank, fell in with Commodore Rodgers's Squadron, and was boarded from the sloop of war Hornet, who gave them the first information of the war.—They had chased 3 days before an English frigate, but lost sight of her in the night.

From Eastport.

By the schr. Jane, Capt. Hedge, who arrived at this port yesterday, in 6 days from Eastport we learn, that almost every person was leaving that place in consequence of the WAR!

NEW FASHIONED WAR.

We learn that on the arrival of the Declaration of War at Eastport, the Inhabitants of the place, went over to St. Andrews and took *by force* all the British Goods they could find.—Then the British mustered, came over the line and took *by force*, all the flour &c. they could find. We are happy to learn no lives were lost.

JULY 4.

From Lisbon.

We have advices to the 24th May. Excepting affairs of outposts and foraging parties, nothing warlike had occurred. Reinforcements from England continued to arrive.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Albany, dated 2d July.

"The British 47th regiment is said to be on our lines at Lake Champlain. A Capt. Gansvoort, and 5 of our men were taken by the enemy some days since on Lake Erie. It is said they were on a fishing party."

CONNECTICUT.

HARTFORD, JULY 6.

The 8th section of the 1st article of the Constitution of the United States, authorises Congress

"To provide for calling forth the militia to *execute the laws of the union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions*:

"To provide for organising, arming, and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, *reserving to the States respectively, the appointment of the officers*, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress."

The late Act of Congress authorising a detachment of the militia of the United States, printed in a former paper, provides, "that the President is authorised to call into actual service any part or the whole of said detachment, in all the contingencies provided by the Constitution."

Upon examining this subject, we understand that the Council of this State, at their meeting in this city on Tuesday last, gave it as their opinion to His Excellency, the Governor, that the requisition made by Major-General Dearborn for a part of the quota of the militia of this State, detached under the law of Congress of the 10th of April last, was not constitutional—1st. Because no notice has been given or declaration made by the government, that the exigencies of the Constitution, or either of them, exist; and secondly, Because the Constitution and laws of the United States, do not authorise the President to order the militia of the States to be placed under the command of officers of the United States.

ORIGINAL STAINED

THE COURIER.

NORWICH, WEDNESDAY, JULY 8.

A letter from a member of Congress received in this city, dated the 2d inst. states that Congress would adjourn on the 6th (last Monday.)

Thursday the 23d inst. is to be observed as a day of public humiliation and prayer, throughout the State of Massachusetts.

The Legislature of New-Jersey are to meet on the 4th day of August next, for the purpose of providing camp equipage, arms, &c. for the drafted militia of that State.

Mr. Foster, late British Minister, has arrived at New-York.

The frigate Constitution, Capt. Hull, was at Annapolis on the 26th ult. receiving and perfecting men for service.

A British brig from Jamaica, laden with about 300 hhds. of sugar, arrived at Norfolk the 25th ult. a prize to the Revenue Cutter. She was bound to Halifax, and calling off the Chesapeake for orders, not knowing of the war, was taken possession of by the Revenue Cutter.

The minority in Congress have protested against War, and have sent an address to their constituents, on the subject of the war with Great-Britain.

The bill for laying double duties on importations was agreed to in the Senate on Monday.

A letter from a member of the house of representatives of the U. States says; "An important act of this House in relation to a province or provinces in North America, has been rejected in the Senate."

It is rumored that Mr. *Gallatin* has intimated his intention of resigning his office.

Henry A. S. Dearborn, Esq. is appointed collector of the port of Boston in the room of General Dearborn, resigned.

The Regents of *New-York*, have recently chartered a College at the Village of *Clinton*, town of Paris, County of *Oneida*, under the title of HAMILTON COLLEGE, in honor to Gen. Alexander Hamilton. The patrons of Literature and Science in the State have subscribed *fifty thousand dollars* and the Legislature has granted it *fifty thousand dollars* in addition, which gives *Hamilton College* one hundred thousand dollars at the first organization.

The Montreal Herald says:—that the drafts from the 1st battalion of Militia, have embarked for the depot of Laprairie, with every proof of zeal and loyalty.

The Government of Aux Cayes, (Hayti) have lately taken an inventory of all the provisions of that place, and had taken a part of the cargoes of several Americans there. They were mustering every person that was able to bear arms, to send to Port-au-Prince, to reinforce the President's army. It was expected that on or about the 15th June they would give battle to his Sable Majesty who was encamped within musket shot of the town of Port-au Prince. The above provisions were sent to Port-au-Prince to feed the half starved army. No business done, and no prices for goods or provisions. Coffee was plenty, but the export duty is nearly equal to the 1st cost. Molasses was very scarce, and a new duty laid on it.

There are, (says the Alexandria Gazette,) various rumors afloat in this town in relation to the secret proceedings of Congress—Such as that the Senate have rejected a proposition from the House of Representatives to take forcible possession of the Floridas—that they have also rejected a scheme that was in agitation for issuing a proclamation calling on the people of Canada to desert their government and take protection under the wing of the United States, &c. We state these only as the flying reports of the day, not venturing to give any opinion as to their accuracy.

The following paragraph is from one of the democratic papers of Philadelphia:

"The merchants of Philadelphia, having it under consideration to build a *ship of war*, and join her to the United States, have appointed a committee to receive subscriptions for that purpose.—The first person applied to was Mr. Jacob Gerard Kock, a gentleman who has underwritten largely, and is personally deeply interested in the return of many vessels now at sea. What think you was the answer of this right worthy citizen? Why truly he subscribed *five thousand dollars*, and then said: "This I subscribe as a *gift*, but if it is intended to *loan* the ship, *I will build a ship of war myself for the government.*"

"This is indeed unadulterated patriotism, and we confess we feel proud that so good a citizen inhabits the same city in which we reside."

Important to Agriculturalists.—A gardner at Glasgow practices a mode of destroying catterpillars, which he discovered by accident. A piece of woolen rag had been blown by the wind into a currant bush; and when taken out was found covered by the leaf devouring insects. He immediately placed pieces of woolen cloth in every bush in his garden, and found next day that the catterpillars had universally taken to them for shelter. In this way he destroys many thousands every morning.

Bell's W. Mess. April 6.

INSTALLATION.

On Wednesday last, the Rev. John Hyde was installed in the pastoral office, over the first Congregational Church, in Preston.—Introductory Prayer, by the Rev. Mr. *Tuttle*. Sermon, by Mr. *Nott*, from Gen. 29. 49. Installation Prayer, by Mr. *Hart*. Charge to the Pastor, by Mr. *Hooker*. Charge to the People, by Dr. *Strong*. Right Hand of Fellowship, by Mr. *Waldo*. Concluding Prayer, by Mr. *Nelson*.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY,

ROGER GRISWOLD, Esq.

Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the State of Connecticut.

A PROCLAMATION.

The righteous Providence of God having permitted the nation to which we belong to be engaged in an offensive War, the multiplied evils of which must be felt by all, but its end cannot be discovered by human agency: under a sense of so solemn and important an event, the People of this State are bound, at its commencement, to look with deep humility to that Being, who alone can direct their course, and, in imitation of the wise and good of all ages, and particularly of our revered ancestors, to unite with their fellow Christians in discharging the solemn duties of Religion; to bow themselves before the God of their Fathers; to confess their sins; to supplicate Him, in infinite mercy, to avert the calamities which threaten our guilty Land; and to save us from his judgments.

DEEPLY impressed with this unusual state of our Country, and under a sense of public duty, I have thought proper to appoint, and, with the advice of the Council, I do hereby appoint *Thursday, the twenty-third day of July instant*, to be observed as a day of Humiliation, Fasting, and Prayer, throughout this State. And I do hereby earnestly call upon People of all religious denominations to assemble, on said day, in the sanctuary of the Living God, and with sincere penitence, and deep prostration of soul, to confess their sins, and to implore the divine forgiveness through the merits of the Redeemer: To pray that our national transgressions may be graciously pardoned: That our Government may be wise, faithful and just;—a terror to evil doers, and a praise to those who do well: That in all our concerns with foreign nations we may conduct with righteousness, and be freed from fraud and injustice: That the horrors of War may be mitigated, the vindictive passions controled, and the destroying angel commanded to sheath his sword: That God would graciously be pleased to cause the wrath of man to praise Him, and the remainder thereof He will please to restrain: That He will save our Nation from corrupt and dangerous alliances and be pleased to protect us in our just pursuits: That our trade may be free, our navigation secured, and the lives and liberties of the People be defended: That our towns may be guarded from violence and destruction; and that we may be preserved from invasion, from tumults, and every desolating judgment: That the Providence of God may be a wall of fire around us, and our constant defence: That the hearts of our Rulers and the people with whom we are to contend may be influenced by the mild spirit of the Gospel: That they may, at this time, remember the common ancestors from whom they are descended; that they profess the same Religion; and have a common interest in the blessings of peace and friendship: That it will please God to sheath the sword at the moment it is drawn, and secure the rights of all on a just and durable basis: That the time may come when nation shall no longer rise up against nation, but the blessed Religion of the Gospel shall extend from sea to sea, and from the river to the ends of the earth; and all flesh see the salvation of God.

All servile labor and recreation on said day are by law forbidden.

Given under my hand at Hartford, this first day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twelve, and of the Independence of the United States the thirty-sixth.

ROGER GRISWOLD.

By His Excellency's Command,

Thomas Day, Secretary.

Marine List.

The ship Erato, Whaling, has arrived at New-York. 22 days from New-Orleans.

Schooner Chelsea, Lester, of this port, arrived at Lisbon in 30 days.

Arrived at Portland 1st inst. N. York pilot boat Brothers, 8 days from New-York, via St. Andrews, with English goods to the amount of some hundred thousand dollars, seized by the Collector of Eastport, and consigned to the Marshal at Portland—2 other vessels are hourly expected.

From Lake Ontario June 7.

The U. S. brig Ontario, on this lake, is in constant expectation of meeting the Royal George, of 22 guns; and the latter it is said intends to take by force some of her deserted men, now on board the Ontario; Besides the R. G. there are on the lake, the Earl of Moira, of 14 guns, and 2 schooners, the Duke of Gloucester and the Torento; a schooner and 6 gun-boats are building at Little York by the British. We have 12 merchantmen here, well calculated to mount guns, in case of war, which we expect.

NEW-LONDON, JUNE 30.

Sailed sloop Ann & Sarah, Comstock, for New-York; schr. Rosamond, Snow, do. Arrived brig Lydia, Arnold, 16 days from St. Barts.; brig Thames, Mitchell, from New-York.

JULY 3.

Arrived schr. Hannah, Dimock, St. Barts.; brig Hornett, Grant, do; brig George, Risley, Cumana; brig Hunter, Hubbard, Guira; ship Erie, Robinson, 36 days from Cadiz.

JULY 5

Sailed, a Spanish schr. for Porto Rico. Arrived Pilot Boat Three Brothers, from Eastport.

NEW-YORK, JULY 3.

Arrived schooner Sallyann, Holdridge, 3 days from Philadelphia, in ballast, bound to N. London. Off the Delaware, spoke a brig from Londonderry for Philadelphia, informed, that on the 14th had spoken the frigate Belvidere, dismasted, bound to Halifax—told him of our declaration of war, but was so much distressed he could not send her m.

Married,

At Hartford, *Erastus Clark*, Esq. of Utica, (N. Y.) to Miss *Sophia Flint*.

Died,

In this city (suddenly) on Wednesday last, Mr. *Daniel Dunham*, aged 63 years.—A child of Mr. Mark Sanders.

At Hampton, Mr. *Eliphalet Durkee*, aged 49 years.

At Bolton, on the 27th ult. Rev. *George Colton*, aged 76.

At Lebanon, on Monday, of Typhus Fever, *Mr. James Bailey*, aged 77.

In our last, we announced the death of David Greene Esq. *The following, taken from a Boston paper, is a just tribute to the character of the deceased.*

Very few persons have passed through life so much beloved and esteemed as Mr. Greene, by a numerous circle of friends and acquaintance—His singular sweetness of temper, his undeviating politeness, his uncommon attention to strangers, and his extensive connexions in business made him known and admired in every part of the Union; and he was justly considered, both at home and abroad, as one of the most accomplished gentlemen of New-England—He was for many years a distinguished merchant, and was alike esteemed for his integrity and his attention to business—During the latter years of his life he was president of the Union Insurance Company in this town; and his death will be deeply regretted by all concerned in that establishment—His long acquaintance with the subject of insurance, and the decision of his character, peculiarly fitted him for that station—His numerous virtues, his ardent attachment to his family and friends, and the rare and never ceasing simplicity and activity of his social feelings, made him the object of sincere affection to both the old and the young—Like too many good men he did not grow gloomy as he grew aged, but maintained his social affections in full vigor to the last—If a thousand acts of charity, a life grounded on the morality of doing to others as we would that others should do to us, a strong sense of religious duty, and a constant reliance on the merits of our Savior are the tests of a christian, we may well believe that Mr. Greene was a true disciple of our Lord, and that he has now gone to inherit the mansions prepared for those who do good on earth.

IN THE PRESS,

And will be published on Saturday next,

THE TRIAL AND EXECUTION OF BELLINGHAM,

For the Murder of Mr. Perceval,

Price 12½ cents.

July 7.

ROGER HUNTINGTON & CO.

HAVE just received per Brig SOPHIA,

30 Hhds. } MOLASSES.
20 Tierces, &
10 Bbls.

7 Hhds. RUM.

10 Bbls. SUGAR, &c. &c.

ALSO,

IN STORE,

A general assortment of Groceries, all which will be sold on as good terms as can be bought in town.

All persons having demands against Elisha Leffingwell, payable in West-India Goods, are requested to call and receive payment.

Norwich, June 30, 1812. 35—

THE SUBSCRIBER

HEREBY notifies all persons who are indebted to the late firm of

RIPLEY & BALDWIN,

that it is indispensably necessary that their accounts should be closed immediately, by payment or Note, and he will attend for that purpose, at the shop of Messrs. BALDWIN & HARRIS, from the 8th to the 20th July inst. All accounts which remain unsettled after the 20th July, will be put into the hands of an attorney for collection.

Eliphalet Ripley.

Norwich, July 8th, 1812. 35—

Letters remaining in the Post Office, at Chelsea Landing, Ct. July 1st, 1812.

TIMOTHY A. Andrews,
Amos Andrews, Preston.
John D. Beman, Nathan Billings,
David S. Bright,
William Barrows, Preston.
Eliphalet Buddington, Preston,
Reuben Bishop, Lisbon.
William Callehan, Bailey Carew,
Alice Campbell,
Susannah Congdon, Montville.
Matthew Clark, Preston.
Peleg K Dunham, George Daniels,
Elisha Davis, Groton.
Rev. Ashbel Hooker, Rufus Huntington,
Nancy Hedden, E. H. Huntington,
John A Jenner, Lucy Leffingwell, 2
Samuel Leffingwell, Bozrah.
James Porter, Stephen Post, Jun.
Sally Sanger, Sally Simpson,
Rebecca Savage, Roger Smith,
Joseph Walker, William Williams, Jun.
Judah Wright, Martha Winship,
John Wheeler, Montville.

Where no Town is mentioned, the direction is Norwich or Chelsea Landing.

THE *Hon. Andrew Huntington Esquire, Judge of Probate, for the district of Norwich, has allowed six months from the 4th inst. for the creditors to the estate of*

Benjamin Coit, Esq.

late of Preston, deceased, to exhibit their claims against said estate for settlement. Those who neglect will be debarred recovery, agreeable to law.

All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber.

BENJAMIN COIT, *Executor.*

Norwich, July 4th, 1812. 35—

SALES AT

Auction.

WILL be sold, on Messrs. *Snow & Brown's Wharf*, on Saturday the 11th inst. at 2 o'clock P. M.

100 Barrels of Superfine Flour.

Conditions of sale made known at the time.

Francis Hazard, *Auctioneer.*

Norwich, July 7, 1812.

To Let,

THE *Dwelling-House*, formerly owned by Mr. Daniel Huntington deceased, opposite the Dwelling-House of Capt. George Gilbert; or if more agreeable the one occupied by the subscriber.

NATHAN BABCOCK.

Norwich, July 6, 1812. 35—

Strayed

OR Stolen, from the subscriber, on the 26th day of June, a pale red

COW,

with a white back and belly, sharp horns, three or four years old. Whoever has taken up said COW, or will give information where she may be found, or return her to the subscriber, shall be generously rewarded by

NATHAN SEARS.

Norwich, July 7, 1812. 35—3—

Probate Office, ss. Norwich, July 7th, 1812.

MR. John Hyde, *administrator to the estates of* Lucy Perkins Leffingwell *and* Harriet Hart Leffingwell, *late of Norwich, deceased, represents that the circumstances of said estates are such that they will likely be insolvent. The said administrator is directed to advertise the same in the Norwich Courier, that all persons interested may appear before the Judge of this Court, on the first Tuesday of August next, at 9 o'clock, A. M. and shew reasons if any they have why commissioners should not be appointed.*

Test, JOSEPH HUNTINGTON, *Clerk.*

THE subscriber, who for several years past, kept a house of entertainment in Norwich, begs leave to inform the public, that he has removed to New-London and taken the well known place called the Merchant's Coffee-House, lately kept by Mr. David Frink. The situation of the House is delightfully pleasant, being in the centre of business, and yet commanding an extensive view of the harbor and sound, and enjoying the benefit of the sea breezes. Particular attention will be paid to all who may please to favor him with their company, by the public's obedient servant,

J. BROWN.

June 30. 34—4m—

FOR SALE,

A FARM,

IN the town of Otis, county of Berkshire, and commonwealth of Massachusetts, half a mile north of the Meeting-House, containing about one hundred and fifty acres. Said Farm is situated on the Turnpike Road leading from Hartford, in Connecticut, to Albany, by way of Lenox, forty-four miles from Hartford, fourteen from Lenox, and forty-four from Albany. There is a good new two story Dwelling-House on said Farm, a convenient Barn, Stabling, &c. and other out houses. Also, a convenient merchant's Store, which has a good trade; the house is improved as a tavern, in an excellent stand, has as good a run of custom as any on the road. The land is a good strong soil, and about fifty or sixty acres under improvement, well watered by small streams and springs, and is on Farmington River. Said Farm will be sold on very advantageous terms to the purchaser. For further particulars enquire of

WILLIAM S. HART, Esq.

of Norwich, or the subscriber on the premises.

JOSEPH T. CUMMINGS.

Otis, Dec. 6. 5—

To Let,

AND *possession given immediately, the large and convenient*

DWELLING HOUSE,

pleasantly situated on the west side of the river Thames, on the new road leading to New London, one mile from Norwich Landing, with one acre of Land, Barn, and other out houses.

For further particulars enquire of

THOMAS BUSHNELL,

near the premises.

Oct 8. 18—tf—

11 Casks STONE-LIME, (Dexter's brand) FOR SALE BY

R. HUNTINGTON & Co.

Norwich, July 6, 1812. 35—

NOTICE.

ALL persons having unsettled accounts with the subscribers are requested to call and adjust them without delay.

DEVOTION & STORRS.

July 7, 1812. 35—

FOR SALE,

A second hand CHAISE.

Enquire of the Printer.

July 7. 35—

INK POWDER.

20 dozen INK POWDER, for sale low, by

RUSSELL HUBBARD.

July 7.

Paper.

400 Rms. Foolscap Writing Paper, No. 1.
150 Rms. brown Wrapping do.
100 Rms. blue do. do.

FOR SALE BY

RUSSELL HUBBARD.

July 8.

ORIGINAL STAINED

POETRY.

ODE TO HOPE.

HOPE, be my theme! Sweet soother of my cares;
'Tis thine, O *Hope!* to soften Heaven's Heirs:
'Tis thine to draw us with magnetic force,
And point the pilgrim his religious course;
When keen oppression frowns—portending ills,
One thought on *Thee*, the boist'rous tempest stills.
When demons join, their stratagems to vile,
We *Hope* to vanquish Satan's subtile views.
'Tis thine to cheer the wayworn trav'ller's breast;
He *Hopes* to gain his destin'd port of rest.
Ethiop's sons, torn from their native shore,
And doom'd a foreign realm in chains t'explore;
E'en they can triumph in thy soothing pow'r,
And joyfully wait the liberating hour.
In noisome cells unseen by human eyes,
Where doom'd to sorrow, the poor victim lies;
Where fellow-men withhold Heaven's cheering light,
And all is horror, misery and night:
Yet *Hope* steals in, sweet messenger of peace,
And bids the suff'rer *Hope* for his release.
When anxious care, the harbinger of woe,
Pourtrays the wealth which mortals here pursue;
The pensive hour finds sweet repose in thee;
'Tis *Hope* prevails—sorrowing passions flee
Still be my theme, and still my solace "HOPE,"
Till Jo fruition lost, and nature giv'n up.

May 14, 1812.

NEW GOODS,

JUST RECEIVED FROM NEW-YORK AND ELSEWHERE,

A NEW SUPPLY, WHICH WITH THOSE BEFORE ON HAND

FORM AN ASSORTMENT CONSISTING OF

DRY GOODS,

BLACK, blue, mixt, brown, drab, green, buff and scarlet Cloths black, white, scarlet, blue, buff, drab, and mixt Cassimeres, Flannels, Plains and Coatings. Stockinetts, imperial, patent, and fancy Cords, black and olive velvet, black, brown, and drab tabby velvets, superfine, common and low priced calicoes, furniture and india Calicoes, striped, plaid, corded pink, buff, lilac, blue black and green silk and cotton Ginghams, from six o's. to 4/3 black Cambricks, from 5/6 to 7/6, brown, purple, buff, slate and pink Cambricks, real black Lutestring, first and second quality black Satins, black Sinchews and Sarlinetts, silver grey, brown, green, white, striped and plaid Lutestrings, figured Silk, black, white and blue Italian Crape, Canton Crapes, black, white, blue, drab and brown Ratinetts, black, blue, and scarlet Durants, black, blue, and brown Moreens, Calimancoes and Russells, black, green, crimson, red, mulberry, blue, brown and drab Bombazets, bombazeen, Vest patterns, silk, cotton and worsted Hosiery, Cambrick and common Dimities, white and brown Irish and German Linens, suitable for shirting and Lining cotton fhistings, superfine, middling and low prized Humhums, blue Humhums, 4-4 and 6-4 Cambrick Muslins, black, white and spotted Jaconet Muslins, book Muslins black, white and figured Lenoes, Seeded Muslins, Muslin Shawls and Handkerchiefs, Bandanna, Barcelona, romall, flag, Madrass, and blue gilla Handkerchiefs, white and colored Pocket-Handkerchiefs, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 quarter Shawls, comprising an assortment of silk and cotton Camel's hair, imitation, twilled, light and dark, plain and white Shawls, Long Shawls, black and white Laces, long and short, black and white silk Gloves, long and half Kid, beaver and cotton Gloves. Men's Gloves black, white, drab and mixt cotton Cassimeres, white, yellow, blue, drab, and patent Nankeens, English and India Checks, Lutestring, Satin, Chinese and velvet Ribbons Galloons, Ferret and Taffe, Fans, assorted, silk and cotton Umbrellas, Parasols, Silk and cotton Sleeves, black and red Persian, Russia Sheeting Tapes, Pins, Black and colored Morocco Shoes, Suspenders, Silk and Twist, Buttons, Thread, Moulds, Stocking Yarn, Hats, Oil-Cloth, cotton factory Yarn, white and colored, suitable for weaving, in quantities to suit purchasers, do. Bed Ticks, Shirting, Stripes, Sheetings and Ginghams.

HARDWARE.

Mill, cross-cut and hand Saws, table and desert Knives, table and tea Spoons, brass Andirons, and Shovels and Tongs, Tea Trays, Gilt and Mahogany framed Looking-Glasses, Iron Wire, English ground and American cast, waggon and chaise Boxes, Window-Glass, white Rope, cod, chalk, and fish Lines, Whips, whip Thongs and Lashes, Brushes, Spoons and brass Inkstands, Scissors, Shears, Penknives, Thimbles, Combs, Spectacles, Sleeve Buttons, Warming Pans, Bellows, Stock Chest, cupboard, draw, desk and Pad-Locks, patent chest Locks, japanned and thumb Latches, Butts, Hinges, Screws, plated, brass, and iron Candlesticks, Flat-Irons, Common do Handles, Escutcheons, Slates and Pencils, Cotton and Wool Cards, japanned Trunk Handles, brass Butts, brass Nails, Tacks, an assortment cut and wrought Nails, Brads, shoe Hammers, Pincers Knippers, Knives, Awls, Tacks, and Hafts, 1 and 2 Shovels, Spades, Brass-Cocks, Sickles, Sieves, Ink-Powder, hand-saw, flat, 1-2 round and ratail Files, Spurs, Augers, Hammers, Souffers, Gimblets, Mouse-Traps, Axes, Pails, Baskets, pewter Plates, Basons, Porringers, pint and quart Pots, and communion Cups, Ruffs, old Sable, Archangel, Swedes and American Iron, flat, from 1 1-4 to 4 inches, square from 1 1-4 to 2 1-2 inches and round Iron suitable for cart, waggon and chaise Tire, Axletrees, Harrow-Teeth and country work, Nail Rods, Crow-Bars and Share-Moulds, London Swedes and American Steel.

HOLLOW WARE.

Large and small size Pots, Kettles, Bake-Pans & Fire-Dogs, Spiders, Basons, Mortars Skillets Tea-Kettles, &c. A general assortment Crockery, China, Glass and Stone Ware.—Bibles, Psalms, Hymns and School Books.

GROCERIES.

Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong and Bohea Teas, of Superior quality, excellent Rum, of different kinds, Molasses by the bbl or gallon, Brandy, Gin, Tenerife, Port and Lisbon Wines, Lump Sugar, per cwt. White and Brown Sugar, Salt, Cotton, Cod-Fish, Indigo, Coffee, Nutmegs, Cloves, Pepper, Allspice, real and common Ginger, Raisins, Rice, Coffee, Chocolate, Shaving Soap, Copperas, Alum, Dye-Woods, Pearlash, York, Biscuit and Crackers, Rosin Papers, Pigtail and Head Tobacco, Starch, Pipes and Snuff, Salt Petre, Corks, Powder, Shot, Flints, Sulphur and Brimstone, Lamp-Oil.

MILITARY.

Plated, cut and thrust Swords and Hangers, brass, artillery and cavalry Swords, Epaulets, Shoulder Knots, gold and silver Cords and Tassels, Sword Knots, Priming-Wires and Brushes, Screw-Drivers, & Worms. The above with many other articles not enumerated will be sold at fair prices, and on easy accommodating terms, for cash, approved credit, or in exchange for almost any articles of the produce and manufacture of the country which are usually brought to this market the embargo notwithstanding.

SAMUEL AVERY & SON.

PARASOLS.

AN elegant assortment of silver mounted Pagodas and plain Parasols, this day received, by

Giles Buckingham.

Norwich-Landing, June 16, 1812. 23—

10 Hhds. retailing Molasses,
4 do. Rum,
3 Bbls. Peach-Brandy,
5 Kegs Tobacco,
3 Bales Cotton,
10 M. merchantable Pine Boards,
5 M. refuse, do. do.
5 M. Pine Plank,
50 Bags Bottle Corks,
Turks Island and Lisbon Salt per 100 Bushels, or less quantity.
Salt, suitable for Hay or Cattle,
50 Quintals best retailing Codfish,
100 Bbls. Tar,

For sale by

C. EELLS.

May 19, 1812. 28—

MILLINERY.

Miss Pierce,

HAS just received from New-York, a handsome assortment of Bonnets, and Turbans, of the latest fashions.

ALSO,

A variety of FANCY GOODS.

Norwich, June 9, 1812. 31—

Miss Pierce continues to make and repair Bonnets, as usual.

JOHN BREED & CO.

HAVE just received and now offer for sale at the New Brick Store, opposite F. A. Perkins' Crockery Store, a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard and Hollow Ware,

With a small assortment of

Crockery and Glass Ware.

ALSO,

76 Tons Russia and Swedes Iron, Nail Plates, Nail Rods &c. Sheet Lead, cut and wrought Nails a few Barrels Richmond superfine Flour. Window Glass, 6 by 8, 7 by 9, per 100 feet or less large Glass suitable for clock cases.

June 9 31—

GIN,

FOR sale in Pipes and Barrels at the New-York price by

JOSEPH H. STRONG.

Norwich, June 12, 1812. 32—

30,000 feet clear & merchantable Machias PINE BOARDS, just landing from schooner Betsey, and for sale cheap by

ROGER HUNTINGTON, & Co.

June 16 32—

PHILADELPHIA GIN.

FOUR hhds. first quality Philadelphia GIN, for sale by the bbl. or hhd by

LYMAN BREWER.

A few thousand feet

CHERRY BOARDS, PLANK AND SCANTLING.

Well seasoned, and of a superior quality, for sale by

STEPHEN B. ALLYN.

Norwich, March 17, 1812. 19—

BRICK

CONSTANTLY on hand and for sale by the subscriber at his Brick Yard, in Preston.

John Brewster.

June 22. 33

SUGAR.

TWO hhds. and 2 bbls. prime Muscovado SUGAR, this day landing from schooner Harriot, Capt. Allyn, and for sale by

LYMAN BREWER.

June 22. 33

Fresh Richmond Superfine

FLOUR,

Just received and for sale by

SAMUEL TYLER.

June 22. 33

JUST RECEIVED,

AND FOR SALE AT THE BOOK-STORE OF

RUSSELL HUBBARD,

Wilson on Febrile Diseases,
Jamieson's Sacred History,
Smith's Wealth of Nations,
Statutes of Connecticut,
Powel on Mortgages,
Swift's Evidence,
Ferguson on Civil Society.

June 3.

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND FOR SALE AT THE STORE, OF

JOHN STERRY & SON,

STRICTURES ON THE CONSECRATION OF CHRIST, AND THE RITE OF CIRCUMCISION,

BY JOHN LELAND.

IN this ingenuous performance, we find the great contention respecting the introduction of Jesus Christ, in the Levitical Priesthood, exhibited in the clearest point of view: together with the right of circumcision, and the time of the commencement of the gospel dispensation—all illustrated from Scripture Authority.

Norwich-Port, May, 27, 1812. 29—

STONE-LIME,

BY the cask or less, for sale by

SAMUEL AVERY & SON.

June 16. 32

CHRISTIAN RESEARCHES

IN ASIA,

with notices of the translation of the scriptures into the oriental languages,

BY THE

REV. CLAUDIUS BUCHANAN, D. D.

ALSO

PRACTICAL PIETY,

or the influence of the religion of the heart on the conduct of the life, by

HANNAH MORE.

Also,

SHORT DISCOURSES

TO BE READ IN FAMILIES BY WILLIAM JAY.

For sale at the Book Store of

R. HUBBARD.

June 3.

FOR SALE,

THE SCHOONER WEALTHY,

250 tons burthen, fast sailer, and well calculated for a

PRIVATEER;

will carry 14 Guns. Those persons that are disposed to purchase, may find it for their interest to form an association for the same.

FOR TERMS, APPLY TO

N. GILBERT & Co.

June 23. 33—

NEW GOODS.

AN extensive assortment of EUROPEAN and INDIA

GOODS,

now opening and for sale by

JOHN DEWITT.

May 16, 1812. 27—

FOR SALE,

By the subscriber,

2 hhds. 2d proof Rum,
8 hhds. Molasses,
1 bag black Pepper,
2 doz. Iron Shovels,
3 half barrels Mess Pork.

WILLIAM PEABODY.

June 16. 32—

ROGERS'

VEGETABLE PULMONIC DETERGENT.

FOR COMSUMPTIVE, ASTHMATIC AND CATARRHAL COMPLAINTS.

EVER since man emanated from the hands of his *Maker*, he has been a prey to disease and a victim of death. this ultimately is the fate of man, but self-preservation being the first law of nature, intelligent Medical men, since the days of Hippocrates, have been indefatigably engaged not only to *prevent* but cure diseases; and their endeavors to promote this desirable object have been attended with great success in most of the maladies which afflict the human race; still it is a lamentable fact, that the attempts of the *Faculty* to remove Pulmonary affections, have too often proved abortive.—This consideration, with the predisposition of the subscriber to Pulmonary Consumption, has induced him during the experience of twenty years in the field of Medicine, to turn his attention more particularly to Consumptive, Asthmatic and Catarrhal complaints; and he has now the satisfaction to announce to the public, that he has selected and compounded, from the Vegetable Kingdom, a most yet efficacious Medicine, denominated

ROGERS's VEGETABLE PULMONIC DETERGENT,

which he confidently asserts, will remove the MOST obstinate cough, the precursor to a consumption, and even the Pulmonary Consumption itself if taken in the incipient stages of the disease; and according to the directions accompanying the Medicine. This declaration he is warranted in making from the affeverations of thousands of respectable persons in the United States, now in the enjoyment of health, who but for this Medicine as a *means*, in the *hands of the Great Preserver of Men*, (for He works by means) would promptly be putting on *beds of sickness*, or reposing in the grave

GEORGE ROGERS.

Northampton, (Mass.) March 6, 1811. 44—

CERTIFICATES.

IN consequence of taking a severe cold, in May, 1808, I was seized with a violent pain in my side, attended with a distressing cough, which although I had the advice and prescriptions of a respectable physician, lasted me four weeks, without any alleviation. I then applied to Doctor George Rogers, who administered his Vegetable Pulmonic Detergent, which gave me immediate relief, and in ten days I was entirely freed from the pain in my side, and cough.

CHARLES CHAPMAN.

Northampton, (Mass.) March 1809.

I, ELIJAH NORTON, jun. of Westhampton, Massachusetts, do certify, that in the last year I was attended with great debility, weakness of the lungs, distressed for breath, and a violent cough, attended with a fever for a number of months.—About the 5th of August, I began the use of Doctor Rogers's Vegetable Detergent. I kept in the use of it about three months. Immediately after taking this medicine, my cough abated and I could breath with more freedom. I would recommend the medicine from my own experience to those who are troubled with a cough, and disorders of the lungs and breast, and do believe it to be a valuable and useful medicine.

ELIJAH NORTON jun.

Westhampton, (Mass.) Feb, 1809.

The above Medicine for sale by DWIGHT RIPLEY and SAMUEL TYLER, Norwich.

INDIGO.

150 lb. Spanish Indigo, of an excellent quality, for sale by

JOHN DeWITT.

May 19. 28—

BLANKS of most kinds, for sale at this Office.

THE SUBSCRIBER

IS under the necessity of earnestly soliciting those indebted to him to settle their accounts immediately, as it is impossible for him to carry on business without receiving pay, under his circumstances; he is convinced that any good man will need but a hint and no matter how soon the slack are compelled to pay

LEWIS WARREN.

North Stonington, April 18, 1812. —24

BOOTS AND SHOES.

THE SUBSCRIBER

RESPECTFULLY informs the Gentlemen and Ladies of Norwich, and the adjacent towns, that he has commenced the *Boot and Shoe-making business*, at the store lately occupied by CALEB WOODWORTH, opposite to KINNEY's HOTEL; where he intends to carry on the business in its different branches Gentlemen's Boots, and Ladies' Morocco Shoes, of various colors and of the newest fashion may be had on the shortest notice.

ABEL MALISON.

Norwich, April 13, 1812. 23—

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE Hartford Fire Insurance Company have appointed JONATHAN G. W. TRUMBULL, Esq. of Norwich, their Surveyor for said town, and its neighborhood—who is also authorized to receive proposals for Insurance against loss by Fire, in behalf of said Company.

WALTER MITCHEL, *Secretary.*

Hartford, Dec. 17, 1810. 7—

CASH and the highest price, given for green

LAMB SKINS,

with, or without the wool, by

THOMAS POTTER.

Norwich, June 16. 32—3M—

THE SUBSCRIBER

WANTS to hire a number of *House Carpenters and Wheelrights*. He also wants to purchase White Oak, full bound heart Barrels and Sap Barrels.

ELISHA TRACY.

Norwich, June 23, 1812. 38—

AARON C. BRUMLEY,

REQUESTS his customers to make immediate payment for NEWS-PAPERS, to enable him to meet the demands of the Printer. A compliance with the above request must be attended to.

June 23. 33—

Strayed,

OR Stolen on the 21st inst. from the subscriber, a small dark red

COW,

marked with a round hole in the right ear, and a slit in the left—four years old. Whoever has taken up said COW, or will give information where she may be found, or return her to the subscriber, shall be generously rewarded by

Christen Jorgensen.

Norwich, June 30. 34—3w—

THE Hon. Andrew Huntington, Esq. Judge of Probate for the district of Norwich, has allowed six-months from the 26th of June, 1812, for the creditors to the estate of

THOMAS FANNING, Esq.

late of said Norwich, deceased, to exhibit their claims against said estate, for settlement. Those who neglect will be debarred recovery agreeable to law.

All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscribers.

NATHANIEL SHIPMAN,
THOMAS LATHROP, } *Adm'rs.*

Norwich, June 26, 1812. 34—

Probate Office, District of Windham, June 16, 1812.

UPON the application of NANCY WATERMAN, guardian of EZRA F. WATERMAN and SARAH ANN WATERMAN, Minor children and heirs of Mr. ANDREW WATERMAN, Jun. late of Lebanon, in said district, deceased, representing to this Court that said minors are the owners of a small real estate, lying in said Lebanon, which descended to them from their said Father, and that it would be for the benefit of said minors, that the same should be sold and the avails placed on Interest, to be improved for their nurture and education, and praying that said guardian or some other meet person may be authorised in behalf of said minors, to sell and dispose of said real estate as per petition on file.

Ordered, that said guardian give notice of the pendency of the application, by publishing a copy of this order in the COURIER, printed at Norwich, three weeks successively, at least six weeks before the 2nd day of August next, and that at that time all persons interested may have an opportunity to make their objections, if they have any against the Petition's being granted.

By order of Court,

Test, SAMUEL GRAY, Clerk.

TO LEASE,

AND possession given immediately, the store lately occupied by Messrs. Hyde & Co. For particulars, enquire of

JOHN LATHROP.

Who has for sale, 2 hhds. 3d proof Rum, of an excellent quality.

17 Barrels Richmond Flour, selected by a Baker, of a superior quality.

3 Barrels Mess Shad, put up for family's use.

Norwich June 29, 1812. 34—

FOR SALE,

THE lot of land, store and wharf, at the point, so called; the Store is the same now occupied by Capt. GURDON BILL, for a tallow-chandlery, and the wharf is one of the best in the place, having a great depth of water, being at the head of the principal channel and is in good repair.

Apply to JOSEPH WILLIAMS,

Attorney to the proprietor.

Norwich, February 17.

ORIGINAL STAINED

NORWICH COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 15, 1812. NORWICH; (CONN.) PRINTED BY RUSSELL HUBBARD—AT HIS OFFICE IN CHELSEA. [VOL. XVI. No. 36.

June 10, 1812.

New Goods

RECEIVED BY

G. BUCKINGHAM,

AMONG which are 10 doz. pair extra long and short, black, white and colored kid and silk Gloves, silk and cotton Sleeves, lace Veils, and Lace for Veils, figured and plain Lenos and Muslins, figured and plain Silks for Bonnets, black, white, and colored Lutestrings, black, white, and colored Canton and Italian Crapes, Ribbons and Lace, blue and yellow Nankeens, India Cottons, very cheap by the quantity, Irish Linens, superfine and common Broadcloths and Cassimeres, together with a general assortment of Dry Goods.

A large assortment of Ladies' Misses and Children's black, white, and colored Morocco Shoes.

June 9. 31—

FRANCIS A. PERKINS,

OFFERS FOR SALE,

Blue Printed, Mulberry, Lined, Blue Brown Lined, Edged and China

DINING SETTS:

China and Fancy

TEA SETTS,

a great variety of patterns—an assortment of China and Fancy

TEA CUPS AND SAUCERS.

An assortment

COFFEE CUPS AND SAUCERS,

TOYS, A VARIETY.

elegant Fancy

PITCHERS, &c.

an assortment of

LOOKING-GLASSES,

Plain and Gilt Frames, of all sizes, from 6 to 30 inches.

SETTS OF TEA TRAYS.

A new supply of FLOWER POTS, from 25 cents, to 3 dollars per pair.

Also, a large assortment of

EARTHEN AND GLASS WARE,

on better terms than it can be bought in New-York or Boston.

ASSORTED CRATES, as imported.

Rum, Sugar, and Molasses, per Hhd. or bbl.

October 15. —44

FOR sale cheap, by the subscriber, for prompt pay,

10 Bbls. Mess Pork,
600 Wt. Lard in firkins,
500 do. Hams,
18 Boxes Mould Candles, 6 & 8,
10 Barrels Muscovado and clayed Sugar,
2 kegs pure Ginger,
4 Bags Green Coffee,
2 do. Pepper and Pimento,
1 Hhd. & 2 Bbls. Country Gin,
130 Pair men's thick Shoes, suitable for a W. I. market,
30 do. do. Boots,
Clover Seed,
Lath and Shingle Nails,
An assortment of Leather,
A good assortment of Groceries, at retail

JOHN LATHROP.

Who will pay cash for 40 bushels CORN,

800 Wt. New-Milk Cheese,

And the highest price in cash for Green CALF-SKINS.

Mch 17, 1812. 20—

SPOKE TIMBER WANTED.

JAMES F. BROWN will pay a generous price for ash for chaise spokes, if delivered soon.

Likewise,

Wanted, ½ inch White wood boards, clear.

Dec. 25. 7—

Joseph H. Strong,

HAVING JUST RECEIVED A SUPPLY OF

GOODS,

OFFERS for sale on the lowest terms, an assortment of Hardware, Looking-Glasses, Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Iron Hollow-Ware, Sheet Iron, Nails, &c. &c.

Norwich, June 18, 1812. 30—

FLOUR,

Warranted Genuine,

MANUFACTURED at the Norwich Mills, constantly for sale for the proprietors, (for cash only) by

ERASTUS COIT & Co.

Norwich, Jan. 6, 1812. 9—

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11 Casks STONE-LIME, (Dexter's brand) FOR SALE BY

R. HUNTINGTON & Co.

Norwich, July 6, 1812. 35—

PARASOLS.

AN elegant assortment of silver mounted Pagodas and plain Parasols, this day received, by

Giles Buckingham.

Norwich-Landing, June 16, 1812. 33—

Paper.

400 Rms. Foolscap Writing Paper, No. 1.
150 Rms. brown Wrapping do.
100 Rms. blue do. do.

FOR SALE BY

RUSSELL HUBBARD.

July 8.

INK POWDER.

20 dozen INK POWDER, for sale low, by

RUSSELL HUBBARD.

July 7.

ROGER HUNTINGTON & CO.

HAVE just received per Brig SOPHIA,

30 Hhds.
20 Tierces, & } MOLASSES.
10 Bbls.
7 Hhds. RUM.
10 Bbls. SUGAR, &c. &c.

ALSO,

IN STORE,

A general assortment of Groceries, all which will be sold on as good terms as can be bought in town.

All persons having demands against ELISHA LEFFINGWELL, payable in West-India Goods, are requested to call and receive payment.

Norwich, June 30, 1812. 35—

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10 Hhds. retailing Molasses,
4 do. Rum,
3 Bbls. Peach-Brandy,
5 Kegs Tobacco,
3 Bales Cotton,
10 M. merchantable Pine Boards,
5 M. refuse, do. do.
5 M. Pine Plank,
50 Bags Bottle Corks,
Turks, Island and Lisbon Salt per 100 Bushels, or less quantity.
Salt, suitable for Hay or Cattle,
50 Quintals best retailing Codfish,
100 Bbls. Tar,

For sale by

C. EELLS.

May 19, 1812. 28—

MILLINERY.

Miss Pierce,

HAS just received from New-York, a handsome assortment of Bonnets, and Turbans, of the latest fashions.

ALSO,

A variety of FANCY GOODS.

Norwich, June 8, 1812. 31—

Miss Pierce continues to make and repair Bonnets, as usual.

JOHN BREED & CO.

HAVE just received and now offer for sale at the New Brick Store, opposite E. A. PERKINS' Crockery Store, a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard and Hollow Ware,

With a small assortment of

Crockery and Glass Ware.

ALSO,

6 Tons Russia and Swedes Iron, Nail Plates, Nail Rods, &c. Sheet Lead, cut and wrought Nails, a few Barrels Richmond superfine Flour, Window Glass, 6 by 8, 7 by 9, per 100 feet or less large Glass suitable for clock cases.

June 9. 31—

GIN,

FOR sale in Pipes and Barrels at the New-York price by

JOSEPH H. STRONG.

Norwich, June 12, 1812. 32—

30,000 feet clear & merchantable Machias PINE BOARDS, just landing from schooner Betsey, and for sale cheap by

ROGER HUNTINGTON, & Co.

June 16. 32—

A few thousand feet

CHERRY BOARDS, PLANK AND SCANTLING,

Well seasoned, and of a superior quality, for sale by

STEPHEN B. ALLYN.

Norwich, March 17, 1812. 19—

URIAH ROGERS & SON,

HAVE for sale a general assortment of European and India

GOODS,

Likewise,

A new supply of Goat and Roan SKINS—lower than usual.

Norwich, July 1, 1812. 34—*tf*

CHRISTIAN RESEARCHES

IN ASIA,

with notices of the translation of the scriptures into the oriental languages,

BY THE

REV. CLAUDIUS BUCHANAN, D. D.

ALSO

PRACTICAL PIETY,

or the influence of the religion of the heart on the conduct of the life, by

HANNAH MORE.

Also,

SHORT DISCOURSES

TO BE READ IN FAMILIES BY

WILLIAM JAY.

For sale at the Book Store of

R. HUBBARD.

June 3.

NEW GOODS.

AN extensive assortment of EUROPEAN and INDIA

GOODS,

now opening and for sale by

JOHN DEWITT.

May 13, 1812. 27—

FOR SALE,

By the subscriber,

2 hhds. 2d proof Rum,
8 hhds. Molasses,
1 bag black Pepper,
2 doz. Iron Shovels,
3 half barrels Mess Pork.

WILLIAM PEABODY.

June 16. 32—

FOR SALE,

A WELL broke HORSE, for Harness or Saddle. Dearborn's Patent Balance, wt. 1000 lb.

Leather Fire Buckets,
Woman's Saddle,
Soft Soap, in barrels,
M. Candles, in boxes.

ENQUIRE OF

L. BREWER,

OR *G. BILL.*

Chelsea, June 16, 1812. 32—

FOR SALE,

By the subscriber,

100 yds. Bagging,
30 pieces Humhum,
1 Gentleman's Liquor Case,
1 Cask Rice,
1 Bale Cotton,
1 Bag Cocoa,
300 lb. Lump Sugar.

WM. PEABODY.

May 26—

GARDEN SEEDS,

JUST received from the first Seedsman in New-York and for sale, viz:

Peas, Cabbage, Lettuce, Beet, Carrot, Celery, Parsley, Cucumber, Mellon, Pepper, Sweet Marjarum, Thyme, Radish, Early Turnip, Early Cauliflower, Red and White Onion, &c

GRASS SEEDS.

Herds Grass, Red Clover, and Red Top.

D. RIPLEY.

Norwich, March 23, 1812. 20—

Wanted at the

NORWICH MILLS,

THREE or four Journeymen Coopers. To those that can come well recommended, steady employ will be given, and generous wages paid.

CASH,

and the highest price will be paid at said MILLS, for 4000 hhd. Hoop Poles.

Said Poles must be cut this month, and delivered by the first of April next.

WM. WILLIAMS, Jun. & CO.

March 10. 18

CASH

WILL be paid for CORN, RYE, FLAXSEED and WHITE OAK HHDS.

Two Shillings cash for good new seasoned Flour Barrels, delivered at the Norwich Mills.

WM. WILLIAMS JR & Co.

Dec. 31. 8—

E. COIT AND CO.

OFFER FOR SALE,

10 Puncheons of W. I. Rum,
9 Hhds. White clayed Sugars,
10 Barrels Muscovado, do.
6 Barrels Green Coffee,
400 Bushels Salt, suitable for dairies.

Norwich, July 1, 1812. 34—

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, MAY 21.

Marquis Wellesley and Mr. Canning have each had audiences of the Prince Regent in consequence of propositions submitted to them by the Earl of Liverpool. The propositions and the consequent negociations are said to have been "carried on in writing—and separately—so that the questions and answers in the one correspondence and the other, differ in manner, though the same in substance. That of Marquis Wellesley is said to be more particular in the demand of explanations, as well as in the statement of his views of the kind of Government that would be best adapted to the present state of the Empire. If we may trust to rumour, he declared that in his mind, three most important points ought to be stipulated—1. Concession of the Catholic claims. 2. That the war should be prosecuted with more vigor: and, 3. That the administration should be strengthened by some of those leading men who were known by the name of Prince's early friends. The paper of Mr Canning was equally firm in the maintainance of the principles which he conceived to be essential; but we understand he did not stipulate for any of the persons alluded to by the Noble Marquis.

"Both the Noble Marquis and Right Honorable Gentlemen disclaimed all idea of personal objections to acting with any men; and mutual declarations of an amicable nature took place between Mr. Canning and Lord Castlereagh."

We regret that any negociation for the introduction of the Marquis Wellesley and Mr. Canning should have failed, for it has failed—because they are both eminently gifted with the talents necessary for the conduct of our affairs. But we understand that his Royal Highness himself could not accede to those points and principles which they represented to be the *sine qua non* of their acceptance of office—still less, infinitely less, could he feel inclined to make any overtures to Lords Grey and Grenville after their positive declaration that they disapproved of "almost all the leading features of the policy of the Empire," which policy has received his Royal Highness's unreserved, avowed, and perfect approbation. Under these circumstances his Royal Highness felt he had no other course to take than the one he had taken, and which we now announce.

The Earl of Liverpool has been appointed first Lord of the Treasury, and Mr. Vansittart Chancellor of the Exchequer.

The War Department, vacant by the appointment of Lord Liverpool, is not yet filled; but in all probability it will be given to Lord Bathurst.

TRIAL OF BELLINGHAM.

In the memory of the oldest man living the Court of the Old Bailey was never so crowded, as to see and hear the trial of the assassin Bellingham on Friday. At 7 o'clock one guinea was paid by each person for admittance, but before 10 o'clock the price rose to three guineas. An unusual assemblage of the gentlemen of the bar appeared, and every avenue of the Court was closed up by thousands who could not obtain admission. About 10 o'clock the Duke of Clarence, the Marquis Wellesley, and the Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, accompanied by the other Judges Mr. Justice Grose, Baron Graham, and the Recorder, appeared, and took their seats on each side of the Lord Mayor, and immediately the prisoner was produced and placed at the bar. At this moment a deep horror was visibly depicted on every countenance. Even Bellingham himself seemed dismayed. But in a few seconds he resumed the same species of deportment which he all along displayed. Mr. Garrow called on the prisoner to plead. Several affidavits were produced, stating acts of insanity, on the part of prisoner, which were over-ruled by the Court, and the trial proceeded.

Mr. PERCEVAL'S FUNERAL.—The remains of this truly estimable character were on Saturday morning removed from his house in downing street, to Carlton, in Kent. John Arden, Mr. Perceval's brother, was in the first coach, as chief mourner, and was accompanied by the secretary and chaplain of the departed gentleman. The lord chancellor, the earl of Liverpool, Mr. Secretary Ryder, lord Redesdale, lord Castlereagh, Marquis Wellesley, the earl of Westmoreland, lord Sidmouth, lord Camden, and the earl of Buckinghamshire, and two or three other Noblemen, appeared in other coaches.

The family carriages followed, and after them were 21 mourners. There was no ostentation or needless parade in this mournful procession, but all was marked by modest simplicity.

The coffin was very suberb. The inscription was as follows:—

Right Honorable SPENCER PERCEVAL, Chancellor of the Exchequer, First Lord of the Treasury, Prime Minister of England, Fell by the hand of an ASSASSIN in the Commons House of Parliament, May 11, A. D. 1812. in the 50th year his age; born Nov. 1st, A. D. 1762.

With feelings of extreme horror we have to state, that when the news of the assassination of Mr. Perceval was received at Nottingham, the populace gave way to the most savage exultation, demonstrating their joy in bonfires, huzzaing, and a *feu de joie*, but without committing any further outrage.

COWES, MAY 19.

Arrived the United States sloop of war the Wasp, from Cherbourg. Bonaparte left Paris with his Empress on the 9th inst. for Germany. Capt. Jones, commander of the Wasp, saw him at the Opera at Paris on the 5th.

At Liverpool, May 21, to carry sealed letter-bags—ships Anatomenns, and Grand Turk for N. York; Armatha, Leeds, Baltimore.

ORIGINAL STAINED

NEW-YORK, JULY 8.

IMPORTANT.

By the ship Atlas, Capt. Congar, arrived here yesterday from Ireland, the editors of the New-York Gazette have received a Belfast paper of the 27th of May, containing London dates of the 23d.

This paper states the important intelligence of a complete change in the English administration—All the former members had resigned—and a new administration was to be formed of the Prince of Wales' old friends.

The following important change, it appears, originated from a motion brought forward in the British House of Commons on the 21st of May, by Mr. S. Wortley. The motion which produced an animated debate, was, "For an humble address to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, praying that he take such measures as should lead to the forming of a strong and efficient Administration." This motion was seconded by Lord Milton. After a heated discussion, the house divided—for the previous question, 170; against it 174—Majority against ministers 4. Mr. Wyne moved that the address should be carried up by Mr. Wortley, the mover, and by Lord Milton, the seconder, only. The gallery was cleared for a division on this motion, but it was agreed to without that resort.

BELFAST, MAY 27.

RESIGNATION OF MINISTERS.

This very important circumstance, is thus announced in the two London papers of Friday:

SECOND EDITION.

Courier-Office, Half-past Six.

"We have just learnt that his Majesty's Ministers have all sent in their resignation this afternoon."

SECOND EDITION OF THE GLOBE.

"Ministers resigned this day.—The whole Cabinet is out.—This is certain."

PACKET BY EXPRESS.

The London Journals of Saturday have arrived by express from Donaghadee, bringing the following additional particulars respecting Ministerial arrangements, besides other articles of interesting intelligence:—

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 23.

We stated in a Second Edition last night, that the Prince Regent, in answer to the Address of the House of Commons requesting that he would be pleased to form an efficient Ministry, stated that he would take the same into his serious consideration. In the course of the evening, Lord Castlereagh communicated to the principle Members of Opposition, the Minsters were all, in fact, out, and that they only continued to hold the Seals until the formation of a new Ministry. His Royal Highness, we understand, last night sent a message to Marquis Wellesley, inviting his Lordship's attendance at Carlton-House this day to consult him upon a new arrangement. [*Globe.*

The following list of a new Ministry, and of some of the intended arrangements, is handed about in the higher political circles this day:—

Globe.

NEW CABINET.

Lord Holland—First Lord of the Treasury.
Lord Grenville—President of the Council.
Lord Moria—Privy Seal.
Mr. Canning—Home Secretary.
Mr. Ponsonby—War Secretary.
Lord Grey—Foreign Secretary.
Lord Wellesley, First Lord of the Admiralty.
Mr. Tierney—Chancellor of the Exchequer.
Lord Erskine—Lord Chancellor.
Lord Lauderdale—President of the Board of Control.
Duke of Norfolk—Master of the Horse.
Marquis of Lansdown—Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.
Mr. Horner—Secretary.
Sir A. Piggott—Chancellor of Ireland.
Sir S. Romily—Attorney-General
Mr. Serjeant Lens—Solicitor-General.
Mr. Sheridan—Treasurer of the Navy.
Mr. Huskisson and Mr. Sturges Bourne—Joint Paymasters.
Mr. Creevy and Mr. Wrottesley—Joint Secretaries of the Treasury.
Lord Carysfort and Lord St. John—Post-master-Generals, &c.

SECOND EDITION.

Sun-Office, Two o'clock.

We have just heard that the members of the present Cabinet have declined taking any part in any new arrangement that may be made. The new Cabinet, it is said, will consist of the Marquis Wellesley, Mr. Canning, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Lord Holland, Lord Moria, and Mr. Huskisson.

The Marquis of Wellesley to be First Lord of the Treasury, Mr. Canning, Lord Holland, and the Marquis of Lansdowne, the three Secretaries of State, Mr. Huskisson, Chancellor of Exchequer, and Lord Moria, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland

The Flemish fisherman report a great battle between the Russians and French, which lasted two days—the place is not stated, nor the result distinctly, but it is said that the French had three particular regiments cut to pieces.

The event is of itself not improbable, though the authenticity is very doubtful. [*Courier.*

We stated yesterday, that a formal notification of the repeal of the Berlin and Milan Decrees had been made to our Government, and we this day lay before our readers the extraordinary document by which the French Emperor has thought fit to make his determination public. It is dated on the 28th April, 1811, that is to say two months after the Americans had enforced their Non-Intercourse Law against us exclusively.—Although there is an evident juggle in this affair, we cannot see how the British Government can refuse to rescind the Orders in Council, to which they stand most solemnly pledged. The French will no doubt, continue to burn, sink, and destroy American vessels as often as they meet with them, notwithstanding the revocation of the Berlin and Milan Decrees; and the Americans must seek redress in the best way they can.

FRENCH DECREE.

"Palace of St. Cloud, April 28, 1811.

"Napoleon, Emperor of the French, King of Italy, Protector of the Confederation of the Rhine, Mediator of the Swedish Confederacy.

"On the report of our Minister for Foreign Affairs.

"Being informed of the law of the 2d March, 1811, by which the Congress of the United States has decreed the exemption of the provisions of the Act of Non-Intercourse, which interdicts the entry into American ports, of the ships and the merchandize of G. Britain, her colonies and dependencies.

"Considering that the said law is an act of resistance to the arbitrary pretensions advanced by the British Orders in Council, and a formal refusal to sanction a system, hostile to the independence of Neutral Powers, and of their flags;

"We have decreed, and do decree as follows;

"The Decrees of Berlin and Milan are definitely (from the first of November last) considered as no longer in force, as far as regards American vessels—[Signed, &c."]

Congressional.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, JUNE 30.

The Speaker read a letter from Wm. Dusne of Philadelphia, accompanying a book on military affairs written by him. Referred to a committee on that subject.

The bill to prohibit the exportation of naval stores &c. to Canada, was read the third time.

Mr. Wright moved to postpone it till November—there was no necessity for passing a special law to prohibit the exportation of our produce—the declaration of war and President's proclamation did this already. This bill moreover was a palpable violation of our treaties with their powers, Russia, Prussia, Denmark, France and Sweden. Congress had no right to legislate those nations out of the rights solemnly secured to them by treaty.

The question was taken by ayes and noes on Mr. Wright's motion, and lost, ayes 44, noes 44. the Speaker voting in the negative.

Mr Pitkin opposed the passage of the bill. He contended that it contained a very important modification of the crime of treason. By the law of the United States at present in force, any citizen furnishing the enemy with ammunitions of war was punishable with death—whereas by this bill, if any citizen should be guilty of so doing he was merely liable to fine and imprisonment.

Mr. Calhoun denied that the bill violated any treaty, or contained any new definition of treason It embraced nothing but municipal regulations.

Mr. Grundy contended that the object of this bill was not to punish treason, but to prevent its being committed.

The question was then taken by ayes and noes on the passage of the bill, and it was REJECTED ayes 50, noes 52.

Mr. Harper from the committee of foreign relations, reported a bill respecting alien enemies. Referred to a committee of the whole to-morrow.

A message was received from the President, recommending the creation of an additional number of general officers, quarter-masters, &c. Referred to the committee on military affairs.

The house took up the resolution passed by the Senate, for the appointment of a committee to wait on the President and request him to appoint a day of Humiliation and Prayer, throughout the U. States. It was agreed to, and a committee of three appointed.

And the House adjourned, 3 o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 1.

Mr. Turner from the committee appointed to inquire what business ought to be done during the present session—when it will be proper to adjourn and to what day congress ought to adjourn, reported a resolution authorising the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives to adjourn their respective Houses on Monday the 6th inst. and a bill fixing the next meeting of congress on the first Monday in November. The resolution was concurred in by the house, and the bill ordered to be engrossed and read a third time.

Mr. Wright from the committee on military affairs reported a bill making further provision for the army of the United States. This bill authorises the President to appoint four additional Brig. Generals, &c. Referred to a committee of the whole for to-morrow.

Mr. Hall moved that the vote of the House yesterday rejecting the bill prohibiting the exportation of naval stores, &c. to Canada and other British provinces, be re-considered. The motion was agreed to 53 to 38. It was then referred to the committee of the whole.

The House went into committee of the whole, Mr. Desha in the chair, on the bill making further appropriations for the defence of our maritime frontier.

Mr. Cheves offered several amendments to the bill, making provisions for the repair and keeping in service the frigates Constellation, Chesapeake and Adams, and 90 gun boats; also for the repair of such of our frigates as may be damaged in action, and for the purchase and repair of such vessels as may be taken from the enemy; they were all agreed to, and the committee rose and reported the bill, which was agreed to and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The bill concerning aliens was then taken up.

Mr. Sheffey moved to amend it by introducing a proviso, preventing those from enjoying citizenship who resided here for five years without making an application therefor.

This amendment was lost. It was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time this day.

A message was received from the President of the United States, which was not read.

On motion of Mr. Ridgely, the doors were closed and continued so until the house adjourned.

THURSDAY, JULY 2.

Mr. Bacon from the Committee of ways and means reported a bill making further appropriations for the military and Indian departments, which was gone through, read a third time and passed.

Mr. Cheves offered a resolution for the appointment of a committee to enquire what measures of retrenchment [expenditures of money] and repairs in the navy department will be necessary, with power to act during the recess, and report at the next session of Congress. The resolution was carried and a committee of 13 appointed.

On motion of Mr. Grundy it was resolved that a committee should be appointed to report a bill granting additional compensation to the officers of the two houses of Congress, in consequence of the unusual length of the present session.

The bill for the defence of the maritime frontier and for the support of the Navy—the bill to amend the alien law, and the bill concerning alien enemies, were severally read the third time and passed.

The bill to prohibit the exportation of munitions of war, and provision to the British provinces was again taken up.

Mr. M'Kim offered an amendment, declaring that no vessel laden in whole or in part with the prohibited articles should be allowed to depart for any foreign port, until she has given bond not to proceed to the prohibited ports—after a modification suggested by Mr. Goldsborough which went to make the prohibition general, which was accepted, several amendments were offered and lost—a motion to postpone was also lost, and the bill passed.

The bill to permit the entry of vessels into the U. States under certain conditions, passed the House after debate.

FRIDAY, JULY 3.

A variety of bills were ordered to a third reading and passed.

Mr. Randolph spoke against the passage of the bill authorising a subscription for the old six per cent. and deferred stocks, and providing for an exchange of the same. He said it would overthrow the public credit. The yeas and nays on its passage were as follows:

Ayes 58—Nays 26.

A confidential message was received from the Senate, on which the doors were closed.

They were opened in about half an hour, when a number of bills passed through different stages in the house, the particular progress of which it would be unnecessary to detail at this stage of the session.

It was with great difficulty a quorum was kept in the House to day; and I doubt very much whether there will be a quorum to-morrow or Monday. Luckily there is nothing of public consequence before them.

SATURDAY, JULY 4.

An oration was delivered in the hall this morning by Mr. Rush, comptroller of the Treasury.

The house met at three o'clock this afternoon.

Mr. Clay moved that the house reconsider the vote of yesterday, rejecting the bill for the appointment of an additional number of General Officers.

The question was taken by ayes and noes, and it was carried, ayes 42. noes 35.

On motion of Mr. Wright, the house immediately went into committee of the whole on the bill

Mr. Wright moved to strike out the word "four" (brigadier Generals) and insert "two"; Agreed to. The committee rose and reported the bill as amended, and it was ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Archer moved that the house meet to-morrow, (Sunday.) The ayes and noes were taken, and motion lost, ayes 44, noes 56.

Mr. King gave notice that he should on Monday, at half past ten o'clock, move for a call of the house.

The bill for the appointment of an additional number of General Officers, was read the third time and passed. ayes 49, noes 29.

And the house adjourned (quarter before 5)

One o'clock was the hour fixed for meeting to day, but it was not till after three a quorum was obtained.

MONDAY, JULY 6.

Mr. Randolph from the select committee appointed to enquire into the expenditure of public money made a report in part which was ordered to lie on the table. It was afterwards referred to the committee appointed on the expenditures of the navy department.

The amendments of the Senate to the bill authorising the President to accept and organize certain volunteer corps was read.

Mr. Randolph and Mr. Nelson successively moved to amend the amendment by providing that such officers as volunteered with their men should not be deprived of their rank or commissions, which were negatived.

Mr. Rhea offered an amendment declaring that no letter directed to any place without the United States should be hereafter received at any post office or forwarded by any mail. This amendment was rejected and the bill passed.

Mr. Goldsborough rose and said, that he wished to offer to the consideration of the house some resolutions which he held in his hand. He did not conceive there was any impropriety in submitting, when the doors were open, a motion in relation to the secret proceedings of this house, which was so framed as to make no disclosure of the particular subjects to which it related, and might be decided on without any violation of the injunction of secrecy now imposed upon its members—and he believed similar motions were unprecedented. As the resolutions he intended to propose would sufficiently explain themselves and their object, he would without further preface read them in his place. Mr. G. then read the following resolutions, which were seconded and handed to the chair.

Resolved, That the injunction of secrecy be removed from all the secret proceedings of this house during the present session, that have not hitherto been made public, and that the secret journal in relation to the same be published.

Resolved, That all messages and other communications having relation to, or connected with such secret proceedings be printed.

Resolved, That the injunction of secrecy be removed from the secret proceedings of this house during the sessions of 1809—10, 1810—11, and that all messages and other communications, having relation to, or connected with the same be printed.

The Speaker expressing his opinion, that the proposed resolutions could not be received with open doors. Mr. G. withdrew resolutions for the present; and then moved that the galleries be cleared and doors closed.

The doors remained closed about two hours, when they were again opened and it appeared the injunction of secrecy was taken from a part of secret proceedings (which we shall publish as soon as practicable)

The amendments of the Senate to the bill to prevent the exportation of munitions of war, &c. to Canada, &c. were read.

The principal amendment of the Senate provides that no person shall accept of a licence from the British government to trade, &c.—The amendments were agreed to.

A quorum of the House not being present a recess took place from half past three till 5 o'clock when on motion of Mr. Fisk, a call of the House was had and the absentees noted, when it appeared there were present 65—and that number not being a quorum, on motion it was determined that further proceedings on the call should be dispensed with and the names of the absentees expunged from the journal.

On motion of Mr. Newton it was ordered that a committee be appointed on the part of the House, to join a committee of the Senate to notify the President of the U. States of the proposed adjournment of Congress.

Mr. Newton, from the committee appointed to wait on the President, reported, that they had performed that service, and that the President had no further communications to make; and about 8 o'clock the House adjourned to meet the first Monday in November next.

Domestic Intelligence.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, JULY 8.

Last evening arrived here, a passenger, landed at Cape May, from the ship Mary, Willington, from Londonderry with 76 passengers, 33 days from land to land The passenger relates that Capt. Morgan, of the British armed brig Barbara, at Derry sent his boats on board the passenger vessels and pressed from Mary, 23 passengers, and 7 persons who as visitors were taking leave of their friends; from the Venus, Cunningham of Boston, 27; from the ship Bristol 23; and from the Mentor, 37, all three for New-York. The above are those kept, he pressed many more but the married men he returned. As soon as he had completed the business he sailed for Greenock.—The people of Derry had drawn up and forwarded a remonstrance to the Prince Regent.

On the 18th of June, off the Banks of Newfoundland, Capt. W. spoke an armed British brig of 16 guns from New-York for London, and while off Cape May, saw a brig give chase to several pilot boats, who suspecting her, ran, but it since appears that it was the brig Squirrel, Selby, from Cadiz, for this port, with silver instead of iron balls.

MASSACHUSETTS.

SALEM, JULY 7.

FROM THE SALEM GAZETTE.

The Belvedere again.

Yesterday noon, arrived at Cape Ann, the brig Pickering, Davis, from Gibraltar, to F Sargent. The Pickering was taken by the Belvedere on the 26th of June, all hands except the captain, mate and cook taken out, and a midshipman and 6 seamen put on board to carry her to Halifax. But on the 28th, having engaged two of the English sailors on their side, and neutralized the others, they re-took the brig and got her safe in.

The midshipman stated to a person with whom we have conversed, that the Belvedere had been chased by Commodore Rogers's squadron, a few days before they took the Pickering; that the President came up with her, and fired into her several well directed shot without hailing, and eight all directed broadsides without much effect; that the Belvedere whose object was to get off from so superior a force, on her part, wounded the topmast of the President, and by throwing over her boats &c. succeeded in outsailing her, and escaped.

The midshipman further states, that they had received no certain intelligence of war having been declared when attacked by Commodore Rogers; and that besides the Pickering they had detained a ship and brig, one said to belong to Baltimore, and was carrying them to Halifax.

Rencounter between the President and Belvidera frigates.

The following letter, announcing the re-capture of a vessel taken by the Belvidera frigate, furnishes the most particular account of the rencounter between the *President* and *Belvidera* frigates, that has been received. It however rests on no official responsibility, and is therefore liable to error.

From Gloucester, July 7.

"You will have heard of the recapture of the brig Pickering, owned in this place by our mutual friends, Sargent and Hough. Great credit is due to Mr. Davis, mate and son of the captain, for his spirited exertions in the recapture. The brig was taken on the 26th by the British frigate Belvidera, and ordered for Halifax, with a prize master, a quarter-master and 6 hands, and left Capt. Davis, his mate and two boys on board. They were within sight of Halifax light, when Mr. D. executed a previously arranged plan to recapture the vessel; which he did with the connivance of part of the prize crew, by confining the prize-master to his birth, and seized the quarter-master, who resisted, and was overcome by the Captain with a musket. They then secured the prisoners, and shaped their course homeward. Off Cape Sable they fell in with a Marblehead

ORIGINAL STAINED

...ner, (the Success) from whom they obtained six men and a prize-master to assist in navigating the brig home. When the men were getting into the boat from the privateer, the boat was upset and four of the privateersmen were unfortunately drowned. I have conversed with the British Midshipman, Mr. Bolton, of Dublin, who is a youth of about 18, and intelligent. He says, on the 23d June, the Belvidera was chased by an American squadron of five sail; all the ships of which and commanders he called familiarly by name. That when the squadron gave chase the Belvidera was but a short distance ahead; the flag ship, the President, out sailed the rest of the squadron, and gained very fast on the Belvidera:—the two vessels firing their bow and stern chases;—That when the President came near she yawed several times, and fired her broadsides which damaged the stern and mizen-top-mast of the Belvidera, killed one man, mortally wounded another (since dead) and slightly wounded about 15 others.—At one time the President was within pistol shot of the Belvidera, and the latter discharged her carronades with grape into her.—The frigate had no news of the war when the President fired at her. To assist her sailing, the Belvidera cut away her anchors, and stove her water casks; but the Captain thought he could not have escaped if the President had not received some damage or shortened sail. All the vessels were in sight during the action, and the Congress fired three shot at the Belvidera, which fell short of her. The firing lasted two hours and an half.

Capt. Davis, of the Pickering, fell in with the Jamaica fleet, June 23, in lat. 39, 53, long. 58.—They consisted of 107 sail, and were then out 25 days from port. Capt. D. was boarded by the Ranger, Gun Brig, and treated politely.

BOSTON, JULY 7.

Halifax Papers to 23d June, were received in town yesterday. The Gun Brigs Julia and Plumper from Bermuda, and the Government schooner Hunter from Lunenburgh had arrived there with the brigs Indian & Colibri—these with the three masted schr. Ratler, composed the naval force at that place. 22d June.

The Declaration of War had not been received at that place. The brig Ann, Saunders, had arrived from London; she sailed from Torbay 21st May, under convoy of the frigates Pomona, Comet and Savage, with the trade for Newfoundland.

Extract of a letter from Pernambuco, dated May 19.

"Yesterday news was received from Rio de Janeiro that the Plague had broke out in that place, and 1000 died in a week. The Prince has left Rio and gone to Fort St. Cruz, about 9 miles from Rio, with his train. All the inhabitants were leaving the place, and it is feared a greater part will fall victims to this malady."

JULY 10.

NEWS EXPECTED.

The British brig of war Emulous, of 18 guns was spoken 150 miles S. of the south shoal of Nantucket on the 6th inst. On the same day, the U.S. frigate John Adams, and the brig Argus were lying in the Vineyard Sound, and on the same night, between 12 and 1 o'clock a firing was heard in an easterly direction from Sandy Hook. It is supposed that a battle has taken place before this—as the Capt. of the Emulous, though he had heard of the war, disbelieved it.

JULY 13.

A Halifax paper of the 29th ult. announces the arrival, at that port, of the Belvidera; with some particulars of her rencountre with the American squadron. They do not differ widely from the account received by the Pickering.

Admiral Sawyer, in the Africa, of 64 guns, arrived at Halifax the 22d June, from Bermuda.

Gen Sir Th. Saumarez, Col. Jephson, and several officers of the 104th regiment arrived in Halifax last week from England

The privateer schr. Fame, of Salem, owned by the crew, consisting of masters and mates of vessels, sent into Salem two Prizes; an English ship of 300 tons, loaded with spars and timber, and a brig of 200 tons, loaded with naval stores, both from St. Andrews for England.

The privateer schr. Madison, has sent into Cape-Ann, an English ship of 250 tons, loaded with cotton, rice and flour, from St. Andrews for London.

Eight privateers have sailed from Salem on cruises. They carry upwards of 300 men.

MORE PRIZES.

A gentleman from Salem has communicated the following:—"Friday afternoon arrived at Salem, an English brig, loaded with rice, flour, tar, and timber, and the English brig Harmony, with salt, sent in by the Dolphin privateer—An English schr. arrived Saturday morning a prize. Understood that 12 or 15 English vessels had been taken. The Jefferson privateer engaged the ship which arrived at Cape-Ann; the ship brought 4 guns to bear upon her: she rolled, and cut away her masts and rigging, and killed one man, the consequence was she was obliged to put into Eastport to refit, and has since taken 2 English schrs. The Madison privateer afterwards fell in with the ship captured her, and she has arrived as before mentioned. The Dolphin privateer has taken 2 brigs, (one arrived, mentioned above) and was left engaged with a large ship—18 or 20 vessels were lying in St. Andrews last accounts, and 12 or 14 privateers had joined their forces, and were going to make an attempt the next night to cut them out."

An English schr. ar. at Marblehead on Saturday, a prize.

Ship Margaret, from Liverpool is captured and sent to Halifax—Brig Samuel and schooner Friendship, have been robbed of their specie.

On Thursday evening last, the privateer schr Fame, (2 guns, 30 men) Capt. Webb, returned to Salem, having taken a ship of about 300 tons, with a load of square timber, and a brig of about 200 tons, loaded with tar. The ship had two four pounders loaded, but was prevented from any defence by the suddenness of boarding. Most of the prisoners were landed at Machias. The ship and brig arrived yesterday.

Another prize.—An English ship, loaded with rice and flour, said to be from St. Andrews, bound to London, arrived at Cape Ann on Friday, prize to the privateer schr. *Madison*, of that place.

A small fishing boat, with specie, is said to have been captured near the lines, and sent into Eastport, by one of our privateers.

The following privateers have sailed from Salem:—Cutters, Jefferson, 1 gun, 30 men; Polly, 4 guns, 60 men; schrs. Fame, 2 guns, 30 men; Fair trader 1 gun, 35 men; Dolphin, 3 guns, 50 men; Buckskin 5 guns, 50 men; Active, 1 gun, 50 men.

The privateer Atlas, *Matilda*, Gov. *M'Kean*, and Shadow were ready to sail from Philadelphia 4th inst. The privateers Paul Jones, and Teazer, sailed from New York 6th inst.

The *Manhattan* is the only privateer fitting out at Newburyport.

NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK, JULY 9.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

By the fast-sailing brig Young Soldier, the Editors of the New-York Gazette have received a List of vessels left, as late as the 6th ult. and the following verbal information.

Bonaparte had left Paris, and was as far as Dresden, with an army of 400,000 men, on his march to Warsaw, in Poland.

A few days before the Young Soldier sailed, accounts reached Nantz of the loss of the French frigates L'Ariane, and L'Andromaque, and of the corvette Le Mameluke. These vessels attempted at night to enter the port of L'Orient, struck on a bank, and the next morning were attacked by an English 74, and a frigate. The crews of the French frigates fired their vessels, and the Mameluke was so much disabled, that she sunk in the harbor. It was reported they had "burned, sunk and destroyed" upwards of 60 vessels, including 14 Americans. Their booty was estimated at 15 millions of franks, all of which is lost.

War began at the North.—A letter from Rome, dated the 2d inst. has been received this morning, which says—"I am sorry to be obliged to inform you, that hostilities have commenced on the line.—Our troops have taken possession of Carleton Island, and the British have captured two Merchant vessels belonging to Oswego."

Another Letter, dated the 2d of July, from a very respectable gentleman, in the county of St. Lawrence, says—two American schooners, belonging to the Genesee country, have been taken near the outlet of Lake Ontario, by a party of British volunteers from Kingston."

A Third Letter.—We have also been favored with the following extract of a letter from a gentleman in the Genesee Country, dated the 29th ult.—

"Our last mail brought a declaration of war almost official. Numerous expresses have since passed us, to and from the frontiers. A reinforcement of militia and a supply of arms, ordnance and ammunition passed yesterday for the west, "in all the pomp and circumstance of glorious war."—These were met and hastened by a messenger from Col. P. B. Porter, who it seems, fears some uninvited guests at the table he has spread. The report is, that the British have demanded the surrender of the American Fort at Niagara, which has been refused, and that they are making preparation to cross the river and attack it. All the Militia in this quarter have in consequence, been called together. The whole country is in the utmost tumult and consternation.

Com Adv.

JULY 10.

FROM HAYTI.

Our Baltimore Correspondent, gives the subsequent news, received by the brig Jason, Moore, in 18 days from Miragoane.

"That Christophe began cannonading Port-au-Prince, 2d April, from the batteries erected round the town, within short cannon shot; which he continued, almost without intermission, until 12th June, during which time several hard battles were fought in the neighborhood of the town, with considerable loss to both sides; but Christophe's troops attacking, necessarily suffered the most, as Petion merely acted on the defensive.—About this time Christophe's batteries were brought by regular approaches within pistol shot of the walls of Port-au-Prince, and threw shot and shells not only in every part of the town, but to the harbor; when Gen. Magny (ci-devant Duke de Plaisance, and Marechal de l'Empire) surrendered himself to Petion, with the whole of the right wing of Christophe's army, consisting of the 3d, 7th, and 14th regiments, with Col. Mark, and several officers of inferior rank. On the following day, say 13th, Christophe retreated precipitately, leaving all his artillery, ammunition and stores behind, having previously, as was reported, killed all the wounded. Petion being informed of an insurrection in the department of Artibonite, immediately despatched Col. (now made Gen) Mark, with the 7th regiment to their assistance, with the appointment of General of that department. The defection in Christophe's army was very general, even amongst his guards, and it was reported and believed, that Gen. Dot was at the head of an insurrection at Mirebalais, in favor of Petion.

A FLAG OF TRUCE.

The English man of war brig Colibri, of 16 guns, arrived yesterday at Sandy Hook, in 10 days from Halifax, with a messenger and despatches to Mr. Foster, the late British Minister.

The Colibri confirms the account of the action between our squadron and the Belvidere. The Belvidere had returned to Halifax; and the captain stated, that concluding from the attack on him that War was declared, he captured on his way to Halifax the ship Fortune, of Newburyport; brig Malcolm, of Portland, and the brig Pickering, of Gloucester.

In furtherance of that spirit of amity and conciliation so repeatedly displayed, Admiral Sawyer ordered those ships to be discharged, and permitted to proceed to their ports of destination.

The above-mentioned action took place on the 23d of June, and lasted about three hours; all the squadron were in sight, but the Commodore only came near enough to engage. The Belvidere had 2 men killed, 4 severely and 18 slightly wounded.

The U. S. frigate John Adams, and brig Nautilus, have arrived at Hurlgate from Boston.

The ship Gov. Griswold, came down from Hurlgate yesterday, where she had been ashore, and lost her cargo of salt.

JULY 11.

We learn from a Gentleman who left Baltimore on Thursday morning, that on Wednesday evening a mob went on board a Spanish schooner which had regularly cleared out for Havanna, and began to dismantle her; but after some entreaty with the captain of the schooner, he bribed them to go away, by giving them 80 dollars. Shortly after they returned and completely dismantled her and threw the sails into the mud.

THE COURIER.

NORWICH, WEDNESDAY, JULY 15.

CONGRESS,

Adjourned on Monday, after a long Session, during which they have passed 143 laws. "One an act to prohibit American vessels from trading with the enemies of the United States."

The Honorable General Assembly of the State of R. I. held an extra Session at Newport on Tuesday last, agreeable to notice from the Governor. Both houses being convened they proceeded to business, when the following gentlemen were appointed a *Committee of War*, from the several counties in the state, viz:

Hon. Simeon Martin, Esq. }
Christopher Fowler, Esq. } *Newport.*
Thomas P. Ives, Esq. *Providence.*
Thomas Noyes, Esq *Washington.*
John T. Child, Esq. *Bristol.*
Ephraim Bowen, Esq. *Kent.*

His excellency the Governor was empowered to request of the president of the United States, arms, ammunition, camp equipage &c for the use of the militia when called into service. The returns having been nearly completed, it is expected the draft will be ordered to take place in the course of the next week. A vote approving the conduct of the governor in specially convening the legislature at this momentous crisis, passed with only eight dissenting voices. *Thursday* the 23d instant was ordered to be observed as a day of public humiliation, fasting and prayer, throughout the state. Both houses adjourned on Thursday evening.

Gov. *Tompkins*, of New-York, unites in opinion with the Chief Magistrates of Massachusetts and Connecticut, that the drafted militia cannot be put under the command of the officers of the general government.

From the National Intelligencer, of July 8.

The Congress of the U. States have at length adjourned. The two houses ended their fatiguing and tedious session of eight months' continuance, on Monday evening at an hour unusually early for the last day of the session, but not before they had gone through all the business of a general character which pressed itself upon their attention.

The Senate was in almost constant session on Saturday, Sunday and Monday, their time being principally employed in consideration of recent nominations by the President.

We are informed that Mr. Foster, late British Minister, and Col. Barclay, late Consul, are to take their passage for Halifax, on board the brig Colibri, lately arrived as a flag of truce, instead of the brig George Washington, as was formerly stated. They will sail on Sunday next.

N. Y. E. Post.

APPOINTMENTS.

The President of the United States, has nominated, and the senate appointed Gen. John Armstrong, formerly minister of the United States at Paris, to be a brigadier general in the United States army—and Col. Thomas Cushing of the first U. S. regiment, to be adjutant general of the U. S. army—Samuel Carswell, Esq. of Philadelphia, to be commissary general.

Aurora.

Thomas Flournoy, Esq. of Georgia, has been appointed, by the President and Senate, a Brigadier General in the army of the U. States.

Col. Alexander Smyth, of the army of the U. States, is appointed Inspector General of the U. States.

The English armed schooner Whiting, of 10 guns, and 45 men—8 days from Bermuda, arrived off the Chesapeake the 7th inst. with despatches.

Aaron Burr has taken an office in New-York as a practitioner of law.

At Lexington, Kentucky, May 30, the receipts of the Theatre for that evening were advertised to be appropriated towards the purchase of arms, camp equipage and baggage waggons, for the convenience and comfort of the volunteers on their march to Canada.

Many South-Carolina cotton growers have from the low price of that article, planted this year corn instead cotton.

The citizens of Philadelphia above the age of 45 years, who are exempt from military service, have held a meeting for the purpose of organizing themselves into a body to defend and support the peace of the city during the absence of the young men who may be required by law to enter into the service of the country.

Married,

At Hartford, in the Episcopal Church, at the close of morning service, by the Rev Mr. Chace, Dr. *Algernon S. Jones*, of New-Haven, to Miss *Frances F. S. Lehige*, of Nassau, N. P.—Mr. *Charles Hosmer*, printer of the Mirror, to Miss *Abigail Wadsworth*.

At New-Haven, *Noah B. Benedict*, Esq. of Woodbury, to Miss *Harriet Tomlinson*.

Died,

At Albany, Brigadier General *Peter Gansevoort*, of the United States' army, aged 63 years.

At Troy, N. Y. *Ebenezer Jones*, Esq in the 61st year of his age.

In this city, Mr. *Rufus Jones*, aged 79 years.

A meeting of the Republicans of this town, will be at Kinney's Hotel, this evening at 7 o'clock.
JULY 15.

JUST PUBLISHED,
and for sale by
RUSSELL HUBBARD,
THE
TRIAL
AND
EXECUTION
OF
BELLINGHAM,
FOR THE MURDER OF MR. PERCEVAL,
Price 12½ cents.
July 14.

ART OF WRITING
UPON
ANALYTICAL PRINCIPLES.

Mr. Young,

WOULD inform the citizens of Norwich, that he has opened a School next door east of Maj. Hubbard's, for the purpose of teaching the *Art of Writing*, upon Mr. TOWNE's new system so highly approved wherever it has been used. By the use of from 20 to 30 exercises of two hours each, any person of a proper age, may acquire a fair, regular hand writing.

Select Classes of both sexes, will be attended to at different hours of the day.

Terms of tuition &c. made known on application as above, where specimens of Scholars' improvement may be examined.

☞ *Mr. Towne's System is so calculated, that Scholars will* retain *as well as* improve.

July 13. 35—

SPECULATION.

TO be sold, at Public Auction, on Monday July 20, at 11 o'clock, in the forenoon, at KINNEY's Hotel, in Chelsea, 48 acres of Land on ox hill, so called, belonging to the estate of *Mr. Daniel Huntington*, late of Norwich, deceased situated near Mr. Nathan Sears' farm, about equi-distant from the Meeting-Houses of the two societies; about 2-3ds well wooded, and the remainder good pasture and plowland, with a fine stream of water. Survey and plan to be seen at the office of

JOSEPH WILLIAMS, Ex'r.

Norwich, July, 14, 1812. 36—

NOTICE.

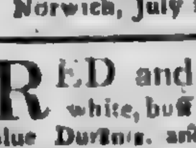
THE connexion in business between HENRY and SAMUEL NEVINS, is by mutual consent this day dissolved. All persons having accounts open with them are requested to call and settle the same immediately.

HENRY NEVINS.
SAMUEL NEVINS.

Norwich, June 14, 1812. 36—

N. B The business will be conducted as usual by Henry Nevins.

SLOOP FRANCES,
FOR HUDSON AND ALBANY,



WILL sail by the 26th of this month. For freight or passage apply to Moses Williams, at his house, or to Isaac Story, at his Sail loft, on wharf bridge.

Norwich, July 14, 1812. 36—

RED and blue Broad-Cloths, red, white, buff and blue Cassimeres, red, white, and blue Durants, and Rattinets, scarlet silk and Twist, white and yellow Buttons, plated cut and thrust Swords and Hangers, brass mounted Cavalry and Artillery Swords, Epaulets, Shoulder and Sword Knots, Priming Wires and Brushes Screw Drivers and Worms, white and yellow Cords and Tassels, for sale at fair prices, and on accommodating terms, for cash or credit by

SAMUEL AVERY & SON.

July 13. 36—

THE Hon. Andrew Huntington, Esq. Judge of Probate for the district of Norwich, has allowed six months from the 26th of June, 1812, for the creditors to the estate of

THOMAS FANNING, Esq.

late of said Norwich, deceased, to exhibit their claims against said estate, for settlement. Those who neglect will be debarred recovery agreeable to law.

All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscribers.

NATHANIEL SHIPMAN, }
THOMAS LATHROP, } *Adm'rs.*

Norwich June 26, 1812. 34—

NOTICE.

ALL persons having unsettled accounts with the subscribers are requested to call and adjust them without delay.

DEVOTION & STORRS.

July 7, 1812. 35—

THE *Hon. Court of Probate, for the district of Norwich, hath allowed six months from this date; for the creditors to the estate of*

MR. JOSEPH SAVAGE,

late of Norwich, deceased, represented insolvent, to exhibit their claims, and appointed the subscribers commissioners to receive, examine and adjust said claims. We hereby give notice that we will attend on the business of said appointment, at the store of Mr. THOMAS M HUNTINGTON, *in Norwich, on the first Monday of August next: and on Thursday the 7th day of January, 1813, from two to three o'clock in the afternoon, on each of said days. Dated at Norwich, this 7th day of July, 1812.* 36—

LUTHER SPALDING, }
JAMES STEDMAN, } *Com'rs.*

ORIGINAL STAINED

POETRY.

PHILANTHROPY REWARDED.

LOUD howl'd the wind, all heaven was fabled o'er,
Lightning, in wild confusion seem'd to fly;
Old ocean mad'ning lash'd the wave worn shore,
And grumbling thunder roar'd along the sky,

Oh scene of dread! wild horror's fellest form
Danc'd, wrapt in darkness, as he flitted o'er;
Th' affrighted sea-bird, conscious of the storm,
Scream'd from afar, and wandered for the shore.

When Jack aloft, thus to his mates on deck,
"The wind—for heaven's sake keep her in the wind,
Through the streaks of lightning I perceive a wreck;
Up, up, bear up, let's help, or foe or friend."

A rope was thrown just when the lightning blaz'd;
Two sinking souls thus aided by its fire,
Caught it—were sav'd, bold Jack with transport gaz'd;
They were his brother and his aged sire.

Miscellany.

The following receipt is said to be a speedy and effectual cure for the DYSENTARY.

Take one pint of good vinegar, and half a pint of loaf sugar, and simmer them together a convenient time in a *pewter* vessel, with a *pewter* cover. Let the patient drink of this during the day, a small quantity at a time, either clear, or accommodated to the palate by diluting it with water.

The person who first made use of this prescription, was restored to perfect health in one day, and afterwards recovered his strength with a rapidity that astonished both himself and friends. Many persons of the first respectability, have since been relieved from the greatest distress and weakness, to which this complaint had reduced them, and cured in the same astonishing manner. This simple remedy, so potent in its effects, is remarkably pleasant to the taste, more agreeable than lemonade, and, on being swallowed, seems to reach the seat of the disease with the velocity of electricity.

Alb. paper.

Cure for Consumptive Complaints.

A person who is interested in every thing that can be useful to humanity, is desirous of giving the public a remedy that chance has discovered:—An officer, who had a consumptive complaint in his breast, was dissolving over a chaffingdish of fire in a very close room, an equal quantity of white pitch and yellow bees-wax, with an intention of soldering some bottles; and after having breathed sometime in the vapor arising from it, he found the complaint in his breast greatly relieved. This observation, extremely interesting to himself, determined him to continue the same fumigation some days. He soon perceived a very considerable amendment, and at length was entirely cured.

This cure was very much talked of.—Madame la Margrave de Bade was informed of it; and she was desirous that a trial might be made of this remedy, in Dourlach's hospital, upon a soldier whose life was despaired of. The success equalled every hope that could be conceived, and the patient was perfectly cured: in consequence of which, the princess gave orders that the fact should be inserted in the Carlsahue Gazette. The same public paper confirms this recital; adding, that this remedy has been experienced with equal benefit on several persons, who were attacked with complaints in the breast; and that very many, when even the lungs were ulcerated, and who were entirely given over, had been cured by this simple remedy.

It should be observed, that the room in which fumigation is to be performed, ought to be very closely shut up, and that the person should walk about to suck in the vapor by degrees.

EXTRACT.

Reflections on Nature.

The study of nature has been universally esteemed, and is certainly a delightful theme: a theme which unfetters the soul from low pursuits and grovelling actions, and raises it to the contemplation of Him who spake it into being, and at whose nod it will again sink into chaos. Who can view the animating, the all-cheering sun, and not behold a God? Who can see the planets revolve in beauteous order and harmony, and not observe the finger of the Deity? Who can behold the wonderful structure of the human frame, and believe it the effect of chance? Who can observe the taste and delicacy displayed in the varied clothing of the brute creation; the beautiful plumage of the feathered tribes, and the unrivalled hues which adorn some of the most minute insects, without feeling his mind insensibly drawn forth in admiration of the great author?—But great as he appears in the work of creation, he is much more so in that of Redemption.—Stupendous thought!—

"It has been observed, by long experience, that *late Springs produce the greatest plenty.* The delay of bloom and fragrance, of verdure and breezes, is for the most part liberally recompensed by the exuberance and fecundity of the ensuing seasons. The blossoms which lie concealed till the year is advanced, and the sun is high, escape those chilling blasts and nocturnal frosts, which are often fatal to early luxuriance, prey upon the first smiles of vernal beauty, destroy the feeble principles of vegetable life, intercept the fruit in the germ, and beat down the flowers unopened to the ground."

COMMUNICATION.

The following list contains the names of a Mulatto family, who are, it is said, on Plumb-Island:—

THE FATHER—Josiah Beeman.

CHILDREN.

1. Timothy Simmons James Fowler Josiah Beeman Christian.
2. King George Isaac Rogers Josiah Beeman Christian.
3. Queen Caroline Sarah Rogers Ruhamah Beeman Christian.
4. Prince Frederick Henry Jacob Zacheus Beeman Christian.
5. Charity Freelove and Ruth Grace Mercy and Truth Faith and Hope and Peace pursue and have no more to do and that will carry you clean through Beeman Christian.
6. Thomas Didymus Jonathan Hubbard Lubbard Lamberd Hunk Dunk Dandunk Peter Jackovas Lockame Beeman Christian.

All named, as the father says, six months before their birth.

J. AND F. A. HUNTINGTON,
HAVE FOR SALE,

15 Bags Green Coffee,
6 Barrels, do.
10 Bags heavy Pepper,
15 Kegs manufactured Tobacco,
2000 Wt. Old Copper,
1000 Wt. Lead,
100 Knapt Hats,
200 felt do.
6 Kegs real Ginger,
6 Barrels Molasses,
2 Chests Hyson Tea,
1 Bale Cotton.

July 1. 34—

NOTICE.

CASH will be paid on delivery for White-Oak Barrel Staves and Heading, by
ABIJAH FULLER.

Lisbon, Hanover, June 27, 1812. 34—

VIRGINIA FLOUR.

A CONSTANT supply of VIRGINIA FLOUR, of a superior quality, for sale by

ERASTUS PERKINS & SON.
who have on hand,
Pilot Bread, Crackers, &c.

July 1. 34—

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND FOR SALE AT THE STORE, OF *JOHN STERRY & SON,*

STRICTURES ON THE CONSECRATION OF CHRIST, AND THE RITE OF CIRCUMCISION,
BY JOHN LELAND.

IN this ingenuous performance, we find the great contention respecting the introduction of Jesus Christ, in the Levitical Priesthood, exhibited in the clearest point of view: together with the right of circumcision, and the time of the commencement of the gospel dispensation—all illustrated from scripture Authority.

Norwich-Port, May, 27, 1812. 29—

STONE-LIME,

BY the cask or less; for sale by
SAMUEL AVERY & SON.

June 16. 31

THE SUBSCRIBER

HEREBY notifies all persons who are indebted to the late firm of

RIPLEY & BALDWIN,

that it is indispensably necessary that their accounts should be closed immediately, by payment or Note, and he will attend for that purpose, at the shop of Messrs. BALDWIN & HARRIS, from the 8th to the 20th July inst. All accounts which remain unsettled after the 20th July, will be put into the hands of an attorney for collection.

Eliphalet Ripley.

Norwich, July 8th, 1812. 35—

Letters remaining in the Post Office at Chelsea Landing, Ct. July 1st. 1812.

TIMOTHY A. Andrews,
Amos Andrews, Preston.
John D. Beman, Nathan Billings,
David S. Bright,
William Barrows, Preston
Eliphalet Buddington, Preston.
Reuben Bishop, Lisbon.
William Callehan, Betsey Carew,
Alice Campbell,
Susannah Congdon, Montville.
Matthew Clark, Preston.
Peleg K Dunham, George Daniels,
Elisha Davis, Groton.
Rev. Ashbel Hooker, Rufus Huntington,
Nancy Hedden, E. H. Huntington,
John A. Jenner, Lucy Leffingwell, 3
Samuel Leffingwell, Boxrah.
James Potter, Stephen Post, Jun.
Sally Sanger, Sally Simpson,
Rebecca Savage, Roger Smith,
Joseph Walker, William Williams, Jun.
Judah Wright, Martha Winthrop,
John Wheeler, Montville.

Where no Town is mentioned, the direction is Norwich or Chelsea Landing.

FOR SALE,

A second hand CHAISE.
ENQUIRE OF THE PRINTER.

July 7. 36—

Probate Office, District of Windham, June 16, 1812.

UPON the application of NANCY WATERMAN, guardian of EZRA F. WATERMAN and SARAH ANN WATERMAN, Minor children and heirs of MR. ANDREW WATERMAN, jun. late of Lebanon, in said district, deceased, representing to this Court that said minors are the owners of a small real estate, lying in said Lebanon, which descended to them from their said Father, and that it would be for the benefit of said minors, that the same should be sold and the avails placed on Interest, to be improved for their nurture and education, and praying that said guardian or some other meet person may be authorised in behalf of said minors, to sell and dispose of said real estate as per petition on file.

Ordered, that said guardian give notice of the pendency of the application, by publishing a copy of this order in the COURIER, printed at Norwich, three weeks successively, at least six weeks before the 2nd day of August next, and that at that time all persons interested may have an opportunity to make their objections, if they have any against the Petition's being granted.

By order of Court,
Test, SAMUEL GRAY, Clerk.

BLANKS of most kinds, for sale at this Office.

Probate Office, in Norwich, July 7th, 1812.

MR. JOHN HYDE, *administrator to the estates of* LUCY PERKINS LEFFINGWELL *and* HARRIET HART LEFFINGWELL, *late of Norwich, deceased, represents that the circumstances of said estates are such that they will likely be insolvent. The said administrator is directed to advertise the same in the Norwich Courier, that all persons interested may appear before the Judge of this Court, on the first Tuesday of August next, at 9 o'clock, A. M. and shew reasons if any they have why commissioners should not be appointed.*

Test, JOSEPH HUNTINGTON, *Clerk.*

THE *Hon. Andrew Huntington Esquire, Judge of Probate, for the district of Norwich, has allowed six months from the 4th inst. for the creditors to the estate of*

BENJAMIN COIT, ESQ.

late of Preston, deceased, to exhibit their claims against said estate for settlement. Those who neglect will be debarred recovery, agreeable to law.

All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber.

BENJAMIN COIT, *Executor.*

Norwich, July 4th, 1812. 35—

ROGERS'
VEGETABLE PULMONIC
DETERGENT.

FOR COMSUMPTIVE, ASTHMATIC AND CATARRHAL COMPLAINTS.

EVER since man emanated from the hands of his *Maker*, he has been a prey to disease and a victim of death, this ultimately is the fate of man, but self-preservation being the first law of nature, intelligent Medical men, since the days of Hippocrates, have been indefatigably engaged not only to *prevent* but cure diseases; and their endeavors to promote this desirable object have been attended with great success in moft of the maladies which afflict the human race; still it is a lamentable fact, that the attempts of the *Faculty* to remove Pulmonary affections, have too often proved abortive.—This consideration, with the predisposition of the subscriber to Pulmonary Consumption, has induced him during the experience of twenty years in the field of Medicine, to turn his attention more particularly to Consumptive, Asthmatic and Catarrhal complaints; and he has now the satisfaction to announce to the public, that he has selected and compounded, from the Vegetable Kingdom, a mild, yet efficacious Medicine, denominated

ROGERS's VEGETABLE PULMONIC DETERGENT,

which he confidently asserts, will remove the MOST obstinate cough, the precursor to a consumption, and even the Pulmonary Consumption itself if taken in the incipient stages of the disease; and according to the directions accompanying the Medicine. This declaration he is warranted in making from the asseveration of thousands of respectable persons in the United States, now in the enjoyment of health, *who* but for this Medicine as a *mean*, in the *hands of the Great Preserver of Men*, (for He works by means) would probably be pining on *beds of sickness*, or reposing in the grave

GEORGE ROGERS.

Northampton, (Mass.) March 6, 1811. 44—

CERTIFICATES.

IN consequence of taking a severe cold, in May, 1808, I was seized with a violent pain in my side, attended with a distressing cough, which although I had the advice and prescriptions of a respectable physician, lasted me four weeks, without any alleviation. I then applied to Doctor George Rogers, who administered his Vegetable Pulmonic Detergent, which gave me immediate relief, and in ten days I was entirely freed from the pain in my side, and cough.

CHARLES CHAPMAN.

Northampton, (Mass.) March 1809.

I, ELIJAH NORTON, jun. of Westhampton, Massachusetts, do certify, that in the last year I was attended with great debility, weakness of the lungs, distressed for breath, and a violent cough, attended with a fever for a number of months.—About the 9th of August, I began the use of Doctor Rogers's Vegetable Detergent. I kept in the use of it about three months. Immediately after taking this medicine, my cough abated and I could breath with more freedom. I would recommend the medicine from my own experience to those who are troubled with a cough, and disorders of the lungs and breast, and do believe it to be a valuable and useful medicine.

ELIJAH NORTON jun.

Westhampton, (Mass.) Feb. 1809.

The above Medicine for sale by DWIGHT RIPLEY and SAMUEL TYLER, Norwich.

INDIGO.

150 lb. Spanish Indigo, of an excellent quality, for sale by

JOHN DEWITT.

May 19. 28—

THE SUBSCRIBER

IS under the necessity of earnestly soliciting those indebted to him to settle their accounts immediately, as it is impossible for him to carry on business without receiving pay, under his circumstances; he is convinced that any good man will need but a hint and no matter how soon the slack are compelled to pay

LEWIS WARREN.

North Stonington, April 18, 1812. —24

BOOTS AND SHOES.

THE SUBSCRIBER

RESPECTFULLY informs the Gentlemen and Ladies of Norwich, and the adjacent towns, that he has commenced the *Boot and Shoemaking business*, at the store lately occupied by CALEB WOODWORTH, opposite to KINSEY'S HOTEL; where he intends to carry on the business in its different branches. Gentlemen's Boots, and Ladies' Morocco Shoes, of various colors and of the newest fashion may be had on the shortest notice.

ABEL MALISON.

Norwich, April 13, 1812. 23—

AARON C. BRUMLEY,

REQUESTS his customers to make immediate payment for NEWS-PAPERS, to enable him to meet the demands of the Printer. A compliance with the above request must be attended to.

June 23. 33—

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE Hartford Fire Insurance Company have appointed JONATHAN G. W. TRUMBULL, Esq. of Norwich, their Surveyor for said town, and its neighborhood—who is also authorized to receive proposals for Insurance against loss by Fire, in behalf of said Company.

WALTER MITCHEL, *Secretary.*

Hartford, Dec. 17, 1810. 7—

CASH and the highest price, given for green

LAMB SKINS,

with, or without the wool, by

THOMAS POTTER.

Norwich, June 16. 31—3m—

Strayed,

OR Stolen on the 21st inst. from the subscriber, a small dark red

COW,

marked with a round hole in the right ear, and a slit in the left—four years old. Whoever has taken up said COW, or will give information where she may be found, or return her to the subscriber, shall be generously rewarded by

Christen Jorgensen.

Norwich June 30. 34—3w—

Strayed

OR Stolen, from the subscriber, on the 26th day of June, a pale red

COW,

with a white back and belly, sharp horns, three or four years old. Whoever has taken up said COW, or will give information where she may be found, or return her to the subscriber, shall be generously rewarded by

NATHAN SEARS.

Norwich, July 7, 1812. 35—tf—

To Let,

THE *Dwelling-House*, formerly owned by Mr. DANIEL HUNTINGTON, deceased, opposite the Dwelling-House of Capt. George Gilbert; or if more agreeable the one occupied by the subscriber.

NATHAN BABCOCK.

Norwich, July 6, 1812. 35—

TO LEASE,

AND possession given immediately, the store lately occupied by Messrs. Hyde & Co. For particulars, enquire of

JOHN LATHROP.

Who has for sale, 2 hhds. 3d proof Rum, of an excellent quality.

17 Barrels Richmond Flour, selected by a Baker, of a superior quality.

3 Barrels Mess Shad, put up for family's use.

Norwich June 29, 1812. 4—

FOR SALE,

THE lot of land, store and wharf, at the point, so called; the Store is the same now occupied by Capt. GURDON BILL, for a tallow-chandlery, and the wharf is one of the best in the place, having a great depth of water, being at the head of the principal channel and is in good repair.

Apply to JOSEPH WILLIAMS,
Attorney to the proprietor.

Norwich, February 17, 1812. 15—tf—

THE subscriber, who for several years past, kept a house of entertainment in Norwich, begs leave to inform the public, that he has removed to New-London and taken the well known place called the Merchant's Coffee-House, lately kept by Mr. David Brink. The situation of the House is delightfully pleasant, being in the centre of business, and yet commanding an extensive view of the harbor and sound, and enjoying the benefit of the sea breezes. Particular attention will be paid to all who may please to favor him with their company, by the public's obedient servant,

J. BROWN.

June 30. 34—4w—

FOR SALE,

A FARM,

IN the town of Otis, county of Berkshire, and commonwealth of Massachusetts, half a mile north of the Meeting-House, containing about one hundred and fifty acres. Said FARM is situated on the Turnpike Road leading from Hartford, in Connecticut, to Albany, by way of Lenox, forty-four miles from Hartford, fourteen from Lenox, and forty-four from Albany. There is a good new two story Dwelling-House on said FARM, a convenient Barn, Stabling, &c. and other out houses. Also, a convenient merchant's Store, which has a good trade; the house is improved as a tavern, is an excellent stand, has as good a run of custom as any on the road. The land is a good strong soil, and about fifty or sixty acres under improvement, well watered by small streams and springs, and is on Farmington River. Said FARM will be sold on very advantageous terms to the purchaser. For further particulars enquire of

WILLIAM S. HART, Esq.

of Norwich, or the subscriber on the premises.

JOSEPH T. CUMMINGS.

Otis, Dec. 6. 1811. 5—

To Let,

AND *possession given immediately, the large and convenient*

DWELLING HOUSE,

pleasantly situated on the west side of the river Thames, on the new road leading to New London, one mile from Norwich Landing, with one acre of Land, Barn, and other out houses.

For further particulars enquire of
THOMAS BUSHNELL,
near the premises.

Oct. 8. 48—tf—

Cash

Given for Rags, at this Office.

ORIGINAL STAINED

Missing Issue

or

Issues

July 22

NORWICH COURIER.

WEDNESDAY JULY 29, 1812. NORWICH; (CONN.) PRINTED BY RUSSELL HUBBARD—AT HIS OFFICE IN CHELSEA. [VOL XVI No 38.

CHRISTIAN RESEARCHES
IN ASIA,
with notices of the translation of the scriptures into the oriental languages,
BY THE
REV. CLAUDIUS BUCHANAN, D. D.
ALSO
PRACTICAL PIETY,
or the influence of the religion of the heart on the conduct of the life, by
HANNAH MORE.
Also,
SHORT DISCOURSES
TO BE READ IN FAMILIES BY
WILLIAM JAY.
For sale at the Book Store of
R. HUBBARD.
June 3.

NEW GOODS.
AN extensive assortment of EUROPEAN and INDIA
GOODS,
now opening and for sale by
JOHN DEWITT.
May 13, 1812. 27—

E. COIT AND CO.
OFFER FOR SALE,
10 Puncheons of W. I. Rum,
9 Hhds. White clayed Sugars,
10 Barrels Muscovado, do.
6 Barrels Green Coffee,
400 Bushels Salt, suitable for dairies.
Norwich, July 1, 1812. 34—

SPOKE TIMBER WANTED.
JAMES F. BROWN will pay a generous price for so ferchaife spokes, if delivered soon.
Likewise,
Wanted, ½ inch White wood boards, clear.
Dec. 25. 7—

Joseph H. Strong,
HAVING JUST RECEIVED A SUPPLY OF
GOODS,
OFFERS for sale on the lowest terms, an assortment of Hardware, Looking-Glasses, Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Iron Hollow-Ware, Sheet Iron, Nails, &c. &c.
Norwich, June 12, 1812. 31—

FLOUR,
Warranted Genuine,
MANUFACTURED at the Norwich Mills, constantly for sale for the proprietors, (for cash only) by
ERASTUS COIT & Co.
Norwich, Jan. 6, 1812. 9—

PARASOLS.
AN elegant assortment of silver mounted Pagodas and plain Parasols, this day received, by
Giles Buckingham.
Norwich-Landing, June 16, 1812. 23—

FOR SALE,
A WELL broke HORSE, for Harness or Saddle. Dearborn's Patent Balance, wt. 1000 lb.
Leather Fire Buckets,
Woman's Saddle,
Soft Soap, in barrels,
M. Candles, in boxes.
ENQUIRE OF
L. BREWER,
OR G. BILL.
Chelsea, June 16, 1812. 32—

10 Hhds. retailing Molasses,
4 do. Rum,
3 Bbls. Peach-Brandy,
5 Kegs Tobacco,
3 Bales Cotton,
10 M. merchantable Pine Boards,
5 M. refuse, do. do.
5 M. Pine Plank,
50 Bags Bottle Corks,
Turks Island and Lisbon Salt per 100 Bushels, or less quantity.
Salt, suitable for Hay or Cattle,
50 Quintals best retailing Codfish,
100 Bbls. Tar,
For sale by
C. EELLS.
May 19, 1812. 28—

GIN,
FOR sale in Pipes and Barrels at the New-York price by
JOSEPH H. STRONG.
Norwich, June 12, 1812. 13—

ART OF WRITING
UPON
ANALYTICAL PRINCIPLES.
Mr. Young,
WOULD inform the citizens of Norwich, that he has opened a School next door east of Maj. Hubbard's, for the purpose of teaching the *Art of Writing*, upon Mr. Towne's new system so highly approved wherever it has been used. By the use of from 20 to 30 exercises of two hours each, any person of a proper age, may acquire a fair, regular hand writing.
Select Classes of both sexes, will be attended to at different hours of the day.
Terms of tuition, &c. made known on application as above, where specimens of scholars' improvement may be examined.
☞ *Mr. Towne's System is so calculated, that Scholars will retain as well as improve.*
July 13. 36—

JUST PUBLISHED,
and for sale by
RUSSELL HUBBARD,
THE
TRIAL
AND
EXECUTION
OF
BELLINGHAM,
FOR THE MURDER OF MR. PERCEVAL,
Price 12½ cents.
July 14.

SLOOP FRANCES,
FOR HUDSON AND ALBANY,

WILL sail by the 26th of this month. For freight or passage apply to Motes Williams, at his house, or to Isaac Story, at his Sail loft, on wharf bridge
Norwich, July 14, 1812. 36—

Paper.
400 Rms. Foolscap Writing Paper, No. 1.
150 Rms. brown Wrapping do.
100 Rms. blue do. do.
FOR SALE BY
RUSSELL HUBBARD.
July 8.

INK POWDER.
20 dozen INK POWDER, for sale low, by
RUSSELL HUBBARD.
July 7.

ROGER HUNTINGTON & CO.
HAVE just received per Brig SOPHIA.
30 Hhds.
20 Tierces, & } MOLASSES.
10 Bbls.
7 Hhds. RUM.
10 Bbls. SUGAR, &c. &c.
ALSO.
IN STORE,
A general assortment of Groceries, all which will be sold on as good terms as can be bought in town.
All persons having demands against ELISHA LEFFINGWELL, payable in West-India Goods, are requested to call and receive payment.
Norwich, June 30, 1812. 35—

30,000 feet clear & merchantable Machias PINE BOARDS, just landing from schooner Betsey, and for sale cheap by
ROGER HUNTINGTON, & Co.
June 16. 32—

A few thousand feet
CHERRY BOARDS, PLANK AND SCANTLING,
Well seasoned, and of a superior quality, for sale by
STEPHEN B. ALLYN.
Norwich, March 17, 1812. 19—

FOR SALE,
By the subscriber,
2 hhds. 2d proof Rum,
8 hhds. Molasses,
1 bag black Pepper,
2 doz. Iron Shovels,
3 half barrels Mess Pork.
WILLIAM PEABODY.
June 16. 32—

FOR SALE,
By the subscriber,
100 yds. Bagging,
30 pieces Humhum,
1 Gentleman's Liquor Case,
1 Cask Rice,
1 Bale Cotton,
1 Bag Cocoa,
300 lb. Lump Sugar.
WM. PEABODY.
May 6. 26—

Domestic Intelligence.

MEMORIAL OF WASHINGTON.

ALEXANDRIA, JUNE 18, 1812.

BENJAMIN RUSSELL, Esq.

DEAR SIR—The Lodge in this place, of which General Washington was the former Master, (George Deneall, the present master) being engaged in establishing a Museum for the purpose of assisting the poor and needy without any distinction; occasioned me to call on my friend George Washington P. Custis, Esq. to obtain a piece of the General's Marque, to place in our infant establishment, with other relics belonging to him, which we have been honored with by his relations and others.

Considering that it cannot remain long—that it had sheltered the savior of our Country—and that its most important Councils had been held under it, I felt a desire to have a piece of it placed in Boston.

Mr. Custis having gratified my wishes by favoring me with one for that purpose. I do myself the pleasure to forward it to you, and request you will have the goodness to present it to the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts.

The inscription on it was written by Mr. Custis.

With the utmost respect,
I am, your obedient servant,
J. SWIFT.

☞ This highly esteemed relic of the great political Father of his country was received in a handsome box, sealed with the signet of the gentleman who sent it, and will be disposed of as requested. It bears this inscription—"Tent of Washington—Pretorium of Liberty. Heights of Dorchester, 1775. Surrender of York Town, 1775."

SPANISH CONSUL'S OFFICE,
BALTIMORE, JULY 14, 1812.

The undersigned, consul of H. C. M. Ferdinand VII for the state of Maryland, in compliance with instructions officially communicated, hereby makes known, that the supreme regency of Spain, understanding that a traffic in provisions and other articles, very injurious to the holy cause of the Spanish nation, was carried on with its enemies, on that part of the coast comprehended between Port St. Mary's and Ayemonte; have by a decree dated the 15th of March last declared the same rigorously blockaded; and having posteriorly thereto received information that a similar trade was also introduced in the ports of Bilboa, Santona and others in the North of Spain; have by another decree dated 2d April, extended said blockade to all ports and places that are or may be in possession of the enemy; declaring all vessels national or foreign which may be found going into or coming out of such ports or places, liable with their cargoes to confiscation.

J. B. BERNABEU.

The following intercepted letters were taken from the prize-master of the re-captured ship Margaret, of Portland.

"PLUMPER, JULY 6, 1812.

"*Mr Dear Sir,*

I send you this letter by the American ship Margaret, which I captured yesterday, together with the brig Start; the former laden with salt, coal and crates, the latter salt only. The prize-masters will give you their papers; and Mr. M'Kellot, in the Margaret, will give you a power of attorney, signed but not filled up, which you are at liberty to do in whose names you please, providing the person you employ as a partner is not concerned with the house or houses the prizes did belong to. They are both new vessels, and I dare say will sell well, if the market does not overflow.

"The master of the Margaret has some little trifles he wishes to preserve for his family. I have no objection to it, providing it does not exceed a hundred pounds in value.

"I took out of the latter vessel two bags, said to contain 2000 dollars, for the better security thereof; and, as dollars are things which speak for themselves, I shall share them out as soon as I can. So I will thank you to send me a scheme of sharing as soon as you can, and direct it to me at St. Johns; and I will thank you to ask the Admiral if I shall send him his share in cash or bills from St Johns.

"I have been under the necessity of allowing nine sail to go by to-day for want of hands, and in consideration of the particular orders I am under. As yet I have lost not a moment, from the contrary winds and frequent calms I have had: but I shall write the Admiral by this same conveyance, and state to him the particulars.

"When you can spare the midshipmen from prizes, I will thank you [to] ask the Admiral to send them overland to St. Johns. Mr. Kellot, being a native, will escort them. It is my intention to take the seamen out, on getting in with the land, and employ fishermen to navigate them round, at the expence of the prizes, when I shall send you an account of what agreement I may make with them. I need not beg you (I am sure) to look after the concerns of an unfortunate gun-brig, who most probably will take nothing else this war, though few stand more in need than

Your very humble servant,
"*JAMES BRAY.*

"*William Ayre, Esq. Admiralty-Office, Halifax.*"

"H. M. B. PLUMPER, JULY 7, 1812.
"Cape Sable, N. W. by W.

Sir,

"We yesterday captured a large American ship and this morning a new brig, both laden with salt, and have sent them for Halifax. As the wind holds to the northward and westward, and it will not be detaining us above an hour or two, it is my intention to keep company with them until we get in with the land, when, while I send in the Proclamation you entrusted to my charge, I shall endeavor [to] get some fishermen to navigate the prizes round and take the whole of my people out, so that the service I am going on shall not be impeded or any time lost, by the capture of the above vessels.

"I was under the necessity of allowing nine Americans to pass yesterday morning, lest they would have detained us too long; but I left the squadron in sight of them, and I think I afterwards saw much smoke in that quarter. I waited on Capt. Brooke, who informed me [he] had seen but one American, which he had sent in. I gave him a list of such vessels as were to sail from St. Ubes and Oporto, mostly light, but all with some money. I am informed by the American masters that many hundred sail were expected from different places in the next six weeks. The squadron left us under a press of sail, standing to the westward.

"I yesterday boarded one of five sail from St. Johns, (N. B) which place they left on the first of July, when all was quiet in that quarter. The Juniper had sailed previous to their departure, but they know not where.

"Finding some few dollars in the brig which I have taken, I thought it more wise to take them out, as there is no difficulty in sharing them, and our people are very poor, some of them, having had no money for these nine years past. I have requested Mr. Ayre to inform me, sir, which way I shall transmit your share, in cash or bills from St. Johns, as it will be a guidance for my future conduct should I be so fortunate as to get a few more. I assure you, sir, it is very distressing to see so many of the enemy pass unmolested; and I fear many of them will escape the squadron, of course furnish their navy with many valuable men. I have taken four Englishmen from them; two acknowledged themselves, and the others, the masters of the ships say, *are* English though they have protections.

"Should the wind back more to the westward and southward, I shall not wait for my people, but make the best of my way round the Cape, as no doubt I can get a party of soldiers from general Smyth to make up our deficiency for any immediate service we may be wanted for. I have the honor to remain, sir, your humble servant.

JAMES BRAY."

To Herbert Sawyer, Esq. Vice Admiral of the Blue, &c. Halifax.

"P. S. From a light schooner which I boarded, we were informed that some pilot boats were sent on the Banks, to warn all merchant ships they might fall in with of the war."

It has been thought by many that the squadron which has been cruising of our coast these several days past, was that of commodore Rogers;—the above letters, the originals of which we have seen, prove beyond all controversy that the ships are British; and that they have been cruising in our waters since the sixth of the present month.

Instructions for private armed vessels of the United States.

To Captain ——, commander of the private armed ——, called the ——,

1. The tenor of your commission under the act of congress, entitled "an act concerning letters of marque, prizes and prize goods," a copy of which is hereunto annexed, will be kept constantly in view. The high seas referred to in your commission, you will understand generally, to extend to low water mark; but with the exception of the space within one league, or three miles from the shore of countries at peace both with Great-Britain and the United States. You may nevertheless execute your commission within that distance of the shore of a nation at war with Great-Britain, and even on the waters within the jurisdiction of such nation if permitted so to do.

2. You are to pay the strictest regard to the rights of neutral powers, and the usages of civilized nations; and in all your proceedings toward neutral vessels, you are to give them as little molestation or interruption as will consist with the right of ascertaining their neutral character, and of detaining and bringing them in for regular adjudication, in the proper cases. You are particularly to avoid even the appearance of using force or seduction with a view to deprive such vessels of their crews, or of their passengers other than persons in the military service of the enemy.

3. Towards enemy vessels and their crews, you are to proceed in exercising the rights of war, with all the justice and humanity which characterise the nation of which you are members.

4. The master and one or more of the principal persons belonging to captured vessels, are to be sent as soon after the capture as may be, to the judge or judges of the proper courts of the U. States, to be examined upon oath, touching the interest or property of the captured vessel and her lading; and at the same time, are to be delivered to the judge or judges, all passes, charter-parties, bills of lading, invoices, letters, and other documents, and writings found on board; the said papers to be proved by the affidavit of the commander of the capturing vessel, or some other person present at the capture, to be produced as they were received without fraud, addition, seduction or embezzlement.

By command of the President of the U States,
JAMES MONROE,
Secretary of State.

ORIGINAL STAINED

Foreign Intelligence.

BALTIMORE, JULY 22.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

Arrived this morning, ship Armata, Leeds, from Liverpool. Sailed 14th June. By this arrival, the Editor of the Federal Gazette has received a file of London papers to the evening of the 12th inclusive. The old ministry continued, as did the orders in council; some minor changes in the Cabinet will be observed in our extracts, and the summary, which we make in great haste.

The London Courier of June 11, gives the following Cabinet nominations:

Earl of Liverpool, first Lord of the Treasury—Mr. Vansittart, Chancellor of the Exchequer—Lord Eldon, Lord Chancellor—Earl Harrowby, President of the Council—Lord Castlereagh, Secretary of State (foreign)—Sidmouth, Home Secretary—Bathurst, Secretary of War—Lord Melville, Admiralty—Earl Westmoreland, Privy Seal—Lord Buckinghamshire, Board of Control—Lord Mulgrave, Ordnance.

Corn Exchange, June 21—Supplies of wheat inconsiderable—Wheat, fine, 140, a 144s.—Flour, fine, 110 a 115s.

Mr. Vansittart had taken his seat as Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Earl Liverpool continued to act as Premier.

The King's health, mental and bodily, remained the same. His birth day (74 years old) was privately celebrated by the R. family at Windsor.

House of Lords were occupied on the 10th June in examining witnesses on the subject of the Orders in Council.

An alarming fire broke out (charged to incendiaries) in the Rope House, at the Dock yard in Plymouth, 400 feet only of the building, which was 1400 feet long was saved by great exertions; the machinery most destroyed; damage estimated at more than 100,000 dollars.

The loan was to be 22 1-2 millions; bidding to be on 16th June.

No actual engagement between the French and Russian armies; but advancing.

LONDON, JUNE 9.

From a French Gentleman who has arrived, we received yesterday the following instrument, dictated in the accustomed spirit of Bonaparte on the eve of a new war. It is we understand published from the French head-quarters in Prussia.

Morn. Chronicle.

PROCLAMATION.

"Frenchmen!—I am again called upon to wage war in the north.

"Soldiers!—I myself will lead you against the Russians.

"In the commencement of July, I shall be present in St. Petersburg, and I will mark out to the Emperor Alexander, the fit boundary of his dominions.

"Poland shall be the future barrier, to place it beyond the power of the Cabinet of St. Petersburg, again to ruin it. "NAPOLEON."

Royal Exchange, Wednesday night.

Intelligence from the Baltic.—The Orion's convoy has got safe through the Belt. Letters continue to mention the opening of the Russian ports. The Russians are said, on good authority to be at Memel and the French at Pillau.—The French occupy all the forts in Prussia: they are in possession also of the sea ports, with a view to facilitate the entry of grain. One hundred and fifty vessels from Pillau, &c. had entered Riga for grain, the exportation of which is prohibited by the Russian Government: the same prohibition is enforced in Prussia also.

JUNE 12.

The result has been as we anticipated, and the consistency of all the former votes of the House of Commons respecting the present ministers has been most signally redeemed. Mr. Stuart Wortley brought forward his motion last night, upon which Lord Folkstone moved one amendment, and Lord Milton another. The first amendment was negatived without a division—and Lord Milton's negatived by a majority of 125 in favor of ministers. Mr. Stuart Wortley's motion was then negatived without a division.

Three things are observable in last night's debate.

1. That Mr. Wortley was afraid to stand by his own motion, which all sides allowed to be mere milk and water, yet he swallowed very glibly a dram of brandy prepared for him by Lord Milton. He has shewn, we must own that he was totally incompetent to the great charge he undertook. He risked the Government of the Country by giving notice of a motion, which, when it came to be made, was so utterly feeble, that it dropped still born from his hands, and if he had not abandoned, no soul in the House, except himself, and perhaps four or five more, would have voted for it. And then, though he attacked the Opposition in speech and asserted in his reply that he would not do any thing which should tend to bring them as a body into power, he voted for Lord Milton's opposition amendment to his motion.

The second point of last night's debate was that though Mr. Canning himself declined to vote, his friends staid and voted against Government.

The third, and to the country the most important consideration is that notwithstanding this circumstance, and though the Opposition had strained every nerve, a triumphant majority of 125 defeated their schemes, dashed the cup from their lips just as they were on the point of tasting it, and broke the fetters in their hands just as they were about to impose them on the sovereign and the country. The house of Commons has declared its resolution to uphold the ancient and whole constitutional prerogatives of the Crown, and has rescued the Prince and all his people from the hands of what was justly called an ambitious and overbearing olligarchy.—*Courier.*

Viscount Sidmouth was yesterday sworn in at the Privy Council Secretary of State for the Home Department, in the Room of Mr. Ryder.

Earl Bathurst was sworn in Secretary of State for the War and Col. Department, in the room of the Earl of Liverpool. The Noble Viscount and Earl received the seals of office accordingly.

Earl Harrowby was introduced and conducted to the Presidency of the Council, in the room of Vicount Sidmouth. *Courier.*

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, JUNE 11.

ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

Mr. Rose gave notice that he should move, tomorrow, that the House do, on Monday next, take into consideration the evidence relating to the Orders in Council.

Mr. Brougham supposed that the Rt. Hon. gentleman was not aware of his notice, which stood for Tuesday next.

Mr. Rose was perfectly aware of that notice, and wished to take the sense of the house on the propriety of it.

THE ADMINISTRATION.

General Gascoigne wished to ask the Noble Lord Castlereagh if the administration about to be formed was in such a state of forwardness as to preclude the necessity of the motion of which he had given notice?

Lord Castlereagh said, all the offices of Government were certainly not yet filled up; but they were expected to be filled up without further delay. The War and the Home Departments were placed under Earl Bathurst and Viscount Sidmouth—(Hear, hear!)

General Gascoigne, then withdrew his notice.

CATHOLIC QUESTION.

Mr. Canning, in consequence of some representations having been made to him that the motion of which he had given notice would be likely to meet with opposition from certain quarters in consequence of some technical objections which were expected to be raised against the form of proceeding by address, wished to make some variation in its form. The objection was one which would not have occurred to him, but as he should be sorry to risk the loss of that which was substantially his object, for the sake of form, he should proceed in a different manner. It was his intention to submit a resolution to the house, and afterwards move, that the resolution, be laid before the Prince Regent. It was his intention to embody the substance of his intended address in a resolution, and then move that that resolution be laid before his royal highness the Prince Regent.

General Gascoigne wished to know whether all the arrangements of the new ministry were settled.

Lord Castlereagh answered in a low tone of voice; but we understood him to say that the offices, with the exception of the inferior ones, were all filled up, and that Lord Bathurst was appointed to the war department—(Hear, hear, and a laugh.)

General Gascoigne said he should withdraw his notice, which stood for to-morrow.

Mr. Canning said, that understanding there was some technical objection to the form of an address to the Prince Regent on the Catholic subject, he should, that he might lose no votes on that account, move a resolution, and that such resolution be laid before the Prince Regent.

ADDRESS

To the Prince Regent on the new Administration.

Mr. Wortley, from the transactions of the last three weeks had been induced to move an address to the Prince Regent. He wished to express the sense of parliament, that the government formed since the death of Mr. Perceval was such as could not expect to possess the confidence of the house and of the nation. The negociations with Lords Grey and Grenville had, as it ought, come to nothing. Mr. W. then moved, that an "humble address be presented to the Prince Regent thanking his royal highness for his gracious answer to the address of the house of commons; and lamenting that his endeavors to form an administration on extended basis had failed; but hoping that his royal highness would avail himself of any opportunity which might occur of giving additional strength to his government."

[At the close of a long debate, for which there is not room in the Federal Gazette to day, Lord Castlereagh concluded a most animated speech with the following view:]

"And now, all I have to say for ministers, is that they claim the constitutional support of parliament, till their actions seem to speak them unworthy of it; and though the present government may not possess within itself all those attributes which we have heard given to broad and extended administrations, they have at least the recommendation to public confidence; and it is not a small one; that they have no disunion among themselves. We have no private ends to answer; we are all anxious to serve our country, to do our best and to submit our conduct to the judgement of parliament."—(Hear, hear!)

Mr. Wortley said, in conclusion, that he was sensible the tide of public favor had in some measure recently turned to the benefit of the noble lord (Castlereagh) and ministry; but all had not been done that might have been done in attempts to form an efficient government.

Lord Milton moved to amend the resolution, "imploring the Prince Regent no longer to defer forming such an administration as would be at once entitled to the support of parliament and the country."

For the amendment,	164
Against it,	289
Majority in favor of Ministers,	125

Mr. Wortley's motion was then negatived, and the house adjourned at half past three in the morning.

BOSTON, JULY 27.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The Dolphin privateer, which has arrived at Salem with a prize of 14 guns, spoke a few days since, an American vessel from Galway for New-York, having on board London papers to June 15. The Lieut. of the Dolphin, who boarded the Galway vessel, says he saw a paper (date not recollected) which stated that the Orders in Council were *revoked*. This paper did not contain the official act, but spoke of it as certain, and congratulated the public upon the event. The captain of the board said, that the revocation was *unconditional*: but the Lieut. of the Dolphin understood it from the paper which he read, to be on condition of the repeal of our non-importation act. The paper contained the debates on the subject.

FURTHER.

We yesterday received a few Irish papers, by the arrival of the brig Pallas, Capt. Doake, 32 days from Limerick, but they furnished no dates from London, later than those which reached this place on Friday last.

On the receipt of Mr. Madison's War Communication to Congress, a great proportion of the American vessels prepared for sea, contemplating either an Embargo or War.

The following are extracts from the papers:—

Saturday a meeting took place at Fife-House between lords Liverpool and Castlereagh, and several Gentlemen connected with the trade to America, on the important subject of the Orders in Council. Their reception was highly flattering, and additional hopes were held out, that the effect of some modification of the Orders in Council would be tried. Lord Liverpool, in the course of conversation, put the question—"If the British Government were to rescind the Orders in Council, is it not probable that America would rise in her demands?" His Lordship was answered, that the Deputation would be glad if a trial was made, by repealing the Orders in question on certain conditions.—Lord Castlereagh observed, that he hoped America would still be *persuaded* into an amicable adjustment of her differences with this country.

By a gentleman who has just had an interview with a right Hon. member of the Lower House, who has taken a most active part in respect to the Orders, we have grounds to apprehend, that ministers, contrary to what has been stated, are resolutely determined to persevere in these measures, and under the doubt as to the effect of this adherence to the old system, orders have been sent for the sailing of 3 frigates to the neighborhood of the United States. The packet was also hurried off on Saturday.

All the men impressed by the Barbara schr. lieut. Morgan, out of the four Americans, have been sent back from Liverpool to Londonderry and their expences paid.

The following came to our hands yesterday from Paris:—"The principal novelty here of late has been the arrival of Henry. His friend, the soi-disant Count de Crillon, is no other than a ci-devant French Priest, who was an officer in the staff of Marshal Ney, in Spain, when he contrived to rob the military chest and escape to England. There he succeeded in passing himself off as an Emigrant Nobleman, and as such, sold to Henry, an estate in France, shares in the Bank of France, and Bills on different Senators who never existed. The estate is in the moon, and the shares all counterfeits. Thus Henry has lost nearly the whole of the money which the American government was silly enough to give him.

At Doctors' Commons, the Officers concerned in preparing the letters of marque and reprisal are in the daily expectation of receiving directions to issue them against the United States.

Four 74's are ordered to join Admiral Sterling, at Halfax.

Domestic Intelligence.

COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON-CITY, JULY 21.

It is understood, that the surviving seamen taken, in the year 1807, by the British ship of war Leopard, from on board the Chesapeake frigate, off the Capes of Virginia, were returned on the 11th inst. at the port of Boston, to the frigate from which they were taken. They were brought from Halifax, in the schooner Brim, commanded by Lieut. Simpson; and by an arrangement with Commodore Bainbridge, received by Lieut. Wilkinson on the quarter-deck of the frigate.

Although the adjustment of this outrage has been postponed to a late day, yet it is agreeable to see that it is finally settled to the satisfaction of the U. States.

MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE, JULY 21.

We learn that on Sunday, nearly all the seamen of the British brig of war Bloodhound, lying at Annapolis, and lately captured by the Cora, left the vessel, and have gone to different places in the country.

NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK, JULY 20.

Secretary Gallatin has arrived in this city from Washington.

JULY 21.

Fulton's Steam Ferry Boat.

This excellent machine, consisting of a boat with two hulls, connected by a single platform, with a wheel in the space between them, and rudder at each end, built for the conveyance of passengers across the Hudson between this city and the city of Jersey, has got into successful operation, and promises extraordinary facilities for travelling.—Horses and waggons stand on each side of the machinery, driving in at one end from a floating bridge fitted to the boat, and out at the other, without rising or descending six inches in accomplishing the passage from street to street on each side the river. The boat is constructed with both ends alike, and never turns in sailing, but goes back and forth by changing the motion of the wheel. On Saturday the corps of flying artillery crossed in the boat from Paulus-Hook to this city, on its way to Albany, at four trips, on the first of which it brought 4 pieces of artillery (6 pounders) and limbers, 4 ammunition waggons, 27 horses, and 40 soldiers, besides other passengers.—*Col.*

JULY 23.

Sailed, yesterday on a cruise, the privateer schooner Bunker Hill, Capt. Jacob Lewis. Several other privateers are preparing to follow in a few days.

ANOTHER FLEET.

Capt. Matthews, of the brig Industry, 14 days from St. Thomas (arrived at Baltimore) informs, that the British West India Island homeward bound, fleet of 180 [illegible] sailed from St. Thomas [illegible] July.—The fleet did not know of the war—they were convoyed by the Statira frigate and a sloop of war—Among the merchant vessels were several ships well armed.

JULY 24.

A second requisition of 200 men from the Artillery of this State, is ordered by Gen. Bloomfield. One half of this number is to do duty in the forts of this city, under the command of Major Swartwout. The other half under the command of Major Bleecker, is to do duty at Fort Richmond, Staten-Island.

The first requisition has been discharged, and has received the thanks of Gen. Bloomfield in general orders.

Yesterday Major Bleecker's detachment of Artillery, went from the city, and took possession of the forts on Staten-Island, which they are to garrison.

The rifle corps from Virginia and North-Carolina, some time since stationed at Staten-Island, will take their departure immediately for Albany.

JULY 15.

The Teazer privateer of this port, has captured a British brig from Gibraltar, in ballast and sent her into an Eastern port.

CANANDAIGUA, JULY 14.

Nothing of consequence has taken place on the frontiers within the last week. Major Mullany has returned to this town and resumed the recruiting business. Capt. Parrish has also returned from holding a council with the six nations of Indians at Buffalo, and brings favorable accounts of their disposition to remain in peace and friendship with us. *Repository.*

From Capt. Trout, we have the following account of the forces on Lake Ontario.

British.—Royal George, twenty four 32 pounders, 260 men; Elmira, twenty-two long 9 pounders; Prince Regent, 12 probably 9 pounders; Duke of Gloucester, 12 do.

American.—Brig Oneida, eighteen 24 pounders 125 men. She calculated to haul up from the Lake. *Messenger.*

BUFFALO, JULY 14.

Unhappy occurrence.—On Saturday evening last as Mr. Henry M'Bride was passing a sentry at Youngstown, the sentry hailed him 3 times, and Mr. M'Bride making no answer, the sentry fired upon him. He held his hand on his breast and the ball passed through his hand and pierced his heart. It is thought that Mr. B. was somewhat disguised in liquor, otherwise he would have answered the sentry. He lived near Youngstown and the person who shot him had boarded at his house.

Posture of affairs on the Lines.—Gen. Brock president of the parliament of U. Canada, acting governor of the Province, and commander in chief of his Majesty's Forces in U. C. is at present at Newark, superintending the various defences on the river. He is stated to be an able and experienced officer, with undoubted courage. He came from Little York soon after hearing the Declaration of war, and it was believed, with a serious intention of attacking Fort Niagara—but, contrary to what has been reported he made no demand of surrender.

Expecting a descent from the American army, the Canadians have, for ten days past, been removing their families and effects from the river, into the interior. At Newark, Queenstown, and other villages on the river, there are no inhabitants, except a few civil officers and soldiers. It is even said, that an immense quantity of specie, plate, &c. from various parts of the province, have been boxed up and destined for Quebec.

The British are understood to have about 6 or 700 regular troops stationed between the lakes, from Fort George to Fort Erie. These men are generally those who have "seen service" in various parts of the world. The Militia of the province are ordered out en masse. Great discontent prevails in consequence of this requisition: there being no help to gather in the crops, the clamors of the people are but little short of open rebellion. There is no civil authority in Canada—no magistrates will act—the martial code has usurped the civil law. Many young tradesmen in Canada from the States will be ruined. They are required to take up arms or leave the country. They cannot collect their debts, nor bring away their property—but many have come away and left their all in jeopardy.

The British are said to have more than 100 pieces of flying, field and garrison artillery, in the different defences on the Niagara River. Fort Erie has been strengthened considerably; a redoubt of many rods in length was thrown up on Wednesday and Thursday last, on the hill a few rods below the house of John Warren, Jun. and directly opposite the dwelling house of Gen. Peter B. Porter at Lower Black Rock. There is also a small battery on point below Chippawa, mounted with two pieces of heavy artillery, calculated to play upon the stone house and mills at Schlosser. Below the Falls there is a small stone battery, near the bank of the river, where the lower ladder formerly stood. On Thursday evening last, a rifleman deserted from the other side, and crossed the river immediately below the falls on a pine log—he stated that but a little way from the battery up the river, a field piece was stationed in the bushes in order to fire into Schlosser village. The woollen factory of Mr. John W. Stoughton (consisting of two carding machines, and fulling and dressing machinery,) is very much exposed. On the hill about half a mile from the stone battery, are placed two eighteen pounders. The ladders on both sides of the river are taken up. On the hill above Queenstown, there is a small defence on very commanding ground. Below Queenstown and nearly opposite the seat of Benjamin Barton, Esq. there is a defence work of several rods in length. Opposite Youngstown, there is another redoubt thrown up. Fort George, at Newark, nearly opposite the American garrison, is considered the strongest and most important fortress in Upper Canada. On Wednesday morning last during a thick fog, four British soldiers, standing as centinel on the river near Fort George swam over to the American shore. Three of them brought over their arms.

It is stated by gentlemen of intelligence at

Lewiston, that the government of Canada have in their employment, under pay, about 250 Indians, armed complete; a part of them are mounted.

Brigadier General William Wadsworth, from Genessee, commands the troops on our frontiers. His aids are Maj. Adam Hoops and Maj. Wm. H. Spencer. His head quarters are now at Lewiston. It is impossible to state the precise number of troops under his command—because the Militia ordered on the lines, are returning, and the companies composing the regiments under his command, have not all arrived—but from what we learn, there are in regular troops, volunteers and detached militia, above 4000 stationed at Rock, Lewiston, Youngstown and Fort Niagara. The troops are in excellent health, in good spirits, and well supplied. They appear quite impatient for want of employment. There has been some firing from the sentries on both sides of the river.

Information from Lake Champlain states, that Gov. Lewis, Q. M. Gen. U. S. Army, is at that place building boats with the utmost activity, and the recruits in Vermont are destined for that place. The Northern Regiment of cavalry of this state are ordered to Plattsburgh immediately.

It was reported at Fort Niagara last week, that the British have sent from Little York a very armed ship in pursuit of the brig Oneida.

Andrew Baker, son of Judge Baker, of this village, together with three other persons, citizens of the U. States, escaped from Canada, at Long Point, in a skiff, and safely arrived in this village on Friday last.

A week last Saturday the militia of Pultneyville Ontario county, by means of some row boats, captured a British merchant vessel.

Capt. Wm. Hull, of this village, is about to take the command of the volunteer company, stationed at Lewiston, formerly commanded by Col. S. Hopkins.

The British armed ship Queen Charlotte, lying at Fort Erie, soon after the declaration of war was received, left her moorings and proceeded up the lake—is now understood to be at Fort Malden, the great depot of Indian supplies. His majesty's sloop of war Hunter has gone up the straits of Mackina, and passed into lake Michigan, and captured an American merchant vessel, said to be either the Mary or Salina. We understand an official account of the capture has been received at Fort Erie.

On Sunday evening last, a barn about a mile from this village, belonging to Mr. John Despart, was burned by a Canadian Frenchman. He was examined yesterday before Esquire Forward, and confessed the fact—upon which he was committed to jail.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, JULY 23.

Very late from Portugal.

The schr. Dorcas-Ann, Capt. C Prince has arrived at North-Yarmouth, in 24 days from Lisbon. Sailed June 17. As the Captain's memorandum of intelligence is silent as to any military event of importance, it may be presumed none such had occurred previous to his sailing, of which we have not heretofore heard. June 16, there were great rejoicings at Lisbon, on account of a report of a declaration of war between France and Russia. Perhaps there is a *possibility* of this news being true, as our latest accounts from London and Paris, are of June 3.

JULY 27.

U. S. Frigate Constitution.

We have the pleasure of announcing the arrival in our harbor, last evening, of the frigate *Constitution*, Capt. HULL. She left the Chesapeake Bay on the 12th inst and on the 16th in the afternoon, saw a frigate and gave chase; the winds being light they could not come near enough before night to ascertain who she was. It continued calm the principal part of the night. On the morning of the 17th, an English squadron was discovered, consisting of a ship of the line, four frigates, a brig and schooner;—the nearest frigate within gun shot. Throughout the whole of this day it was calm; and every exertion made by towing and warping to make head way; but the enemy by attaching all their boats to two of the frigates, were evidently gaining upon the Constitution, and occasionally enabled them to bring their bow guns to bear upon her. This kind of manœvreing, and the frequent discharge of the Constitution's stern chasers, continued during the whole of this day, on the 18th at day light, a small breeze sprang up, when the Constitution spread all her canvas, and by out-sailing the enemy, escaped a conflict which she could not have maintained with any hope of success against a force so greatly superior. The chase was continued 60 hours, during which time the whole crew remained at their stations. The Constitution was bound to New-York, but from the unfavorableness of the winds, has put in here.

Commodore Rodgers' Squadron.

Capt. Stanley, of brig Alexander, arrived here on Friday from Gottenburg, 55 days, was boarded the 2d inst. in lat. 43, lon. 46, from the U. S. frigate Congress; and was informed that the Commodore's ship (the President) had had an engagement with an English frigate, and that eleven men were killed on board her. The squadron had just captured an English brig from New-Brunswick for England, and burnt her; the crew were on board one of the frigates. When the squadron was last seen from the Alexander they were steering E. S. E.

A company of the militia of Georgetown, who had been ordered to march for military duty, but who deserted their officers, are advertised in a public paper, and ten dollars reward are offered for the apprehension of each of them.

CONNECTICUT.

NEW-LONDON, JULY 22.

Capt. Wood of the engineer Corps (we learn with pleasure,) has arrived here for the purpose of superintending and directing repairs on the old fortifications at Groton, and if thought proper to add new works for the defence of the harbor.

THE COURIER.

NORWICH, WEDNESDAY, JULY 29.

From Washington City.

The recruiting goes on briskly. It is understood that in North Carolina upwards of 500 men have already enlisted.

Lieut Col. Winder, of Baltimore, is promoted to Colonel.

Report here is, that Mr. Foster the late British Minister, expected, on leaving us, very soon to return, or that a successor would. He would not dispose of all his Furniture, expressly ordering it to be kept here.

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Capt. Cushing, a passenger in the Portuguese brig D. Maria Theresa, Capt. Zeferino, arrived at Portsmouth, N. H. from Fayal informs, that on the 29th June, lat. 40, 45, N. long 52, W. he was brought to by the sloop of War Hornet, and commodore Rogers' squadron; and after examination and informing of the declaration of war the boarding officer went on board the Commodore's ship and soon returned on board again, mustered the seamen, requested them to go on board the commodore's ship—The seamen, one and all refused to go saying they chose to go home before they entered on board a State's ship. In the mean time the Commodore's boat came on board; they then hailed from the President, and asked how many Americans there were on board; after being informed, the Commodore ordered the boarding officer to bring them all on board immediately; the people still refusing to go, the boarding officer then said if they did not go on board immediately, the Commodore would fire into them—they then went on board (two mates and twelve seamen—the squadron immediately made sail and stood to the S. E. The above mentioned mates and seamen were passengers on board the said brig, put on board by the American consul at Fayal.

N. B. The above facts can be attested to on oath, by Capts. Cushing, Ansley, Eaton, and Mr. Burnett, who were passengers in the Donna Maria Thereza.

—

Extract of a letter from Newburyport, July 17.

"Capt. Eaton, had ten seamen impressed by Commodore Rogers' squadron—they were men returning to their homes after loss of vessels in which they sailed.

—

From the National Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON-CITY, JULY 15.

As the sloop of war Wasp, lately arrived, left Cowes early in June, and Cherbourg shortly before, she must have brought the latest advices from both countries.

We do not pretend to a precise knowledge of the state of our affairs with France at the time the Wasp sailed; but have understood that no satisfactory arrangement had been made respecting spoliations, on our commercial intercourse with that country. It is said that the decree of April 28th, 1811, lately published in our Gazette, declaring the final repeal of the Berlin and Milan decrees as to the United States is an authentic document; but whether it was adopted at the time of its date, or lately, and antedated, is unknown. If the first was the case, we cannot conceive why it was not sooner published.—If the second, we are at a loss for a reason for its having been antedated. Be this as it may, it appears, that, being the kind of document which the British government required, it has deprived it of all pretext for continuing the orders in council.

It is understood that the emperor before leaving Paris to join his army in the north, had authorised the Duke D'Alberg to continue the negotiation with Mr. Barlow.

With respect to the posture of our affairs in Great-Britain, we are led to conclude that the publications in the British newspapers throw as much light on it, as has otherwise been received.

—

Extract of a letter from Cadiz, to the Editor, dated June 7, 1812.

"The French bombarded us smartly on the evening of the 5th, some of their shells fell in the city, by which two ladies lost their lives in one of the principle streets, besides several wounded."

—

LAUNCH.

On Saturday last a ship of about 280 tons was launched from Mr. Gavit's yard, in this city. She is said to be a well built vessel, is copper fastened, and calculated for fast sailing. She is owned by Mr. *James Gordon*, of this city.

—

"*From Bennington, (Ver.) July 15.*

"*This looks like doing business.*—The Commissary returned from Springfield on Saturday last, with *one thousand Guns*, for the use of the drafted militia. We hope they will be immediately forwarded to the lines to supply deficiencies We do not learn that the *powder* and *lead* have yet arrived, but from the energy and activity of the officer engaged, we venture to state, they will soon be brought on."

—

Capt. Lindsay, of the Union of 98 guns, arrived at Lisbon, from England, June 10th. On the passage a few days before his arrival at Lisbon one of the sailors expressed a wish to speak with the captain, and as soon as he found an opportunity while in the act of informing him of a mutiny on board the vessel, stabbed him in the side, but not mortally. The sailor was tried on the 11th and hung on the 12th of June on board the Union. Capt. Lindsay, at the time of the latest accounts, was in a fair way of recovery.

—

A number of Marblehead fishermen that have arrived from the Banks, have been boarded by British armed vessels, and received from them the first intelligence of the war, but were suffered to depart in peace, as they were unwilling to injure them.

Married,

At New-London, Mr. *Benjamin Huntington*, merchant of New-York, to Miss *Faith T. Huntington*, daughter of Gen. J. Huntington; Rev. *Daniel Huntington*, to Miss *Mary H. Saltonstall*.

In this city, on Sunday evening last, Sergeant *Nahum Fay*, of the U. S. army, to Miss *Phebe Burdock*.

Died,

In this city, Mrs. *Champlin*, consort of Mr. Hampton L. Champlin, aged 40 years;

At New-York, on the 22d inst. Mrs. *Hannah Dodge*, wife of Mr. Stephen Dodge.

At Paris, June 2, Vice-Admiral *De Winter*; he commanded at the battle of Camperdown. In England, Sir *Francis Molineaux*.

At Lewistown, *David Robinson*, of Caledonia, Genesee County, and *James Irwin*, of Phelps, Ontario county, Soldiers in the volunteer army of the United States.

At Youngstown, (about 3 miles below Lewistown) *Solomon K. Gilbert*, of Lyons, Ontario county, a soldier in the Volunteer army of the United States.

[There is some sickness prevailing among the troops, stationed on the lines; but not as much as might be expected, during the intense pestilential heat of the summer.]

Marine List.

Schooner Chelsea, Lester, of this port, sailed from Lisbon for St. Salvador June 18.

The brig Despatch, Capt Mack, arrived at New-London on Sunday, released by the British squadron on our coast, for the purpose of fetching in the crews of 15 American vessels taken since July 6, amounting to 155 persons. Among them were the ships Oronoko and Eliza Gracie, of New York, from Lisbon.

The passengers on board the Despatch, state the capture of the U. S. brig Nautilus, Crew, by the British squadron

Five ships and 3 brigs, went up Long-Island sound, on Sunday; one of the ships was the Deborah and Eliza, of New-Bedford, 46 days from Lisbon

The Mandarin, arrived at New-Bedford, spoke July 18, long. 64, the schr Atlas, privateer, 7 days from Philadelphia, who had taken 3 days before a brig, which left New-York on the 14th for Lisbon, and sent her in, in consequence of finding, as it was said, that she had a certificate from Mr. Foster, the British Minister.

BOSTON, JULY 19.

We are informed that a fine English brig, mounting 6 guns, with 60 tons salt on board, arrived at Marblehead on Friday, prize to the privateer Lion, of that place.

The privateer Polly, of Salem, has sent in a prize sloop, loaded with sugar—The Polly has had a broth with a launch from a British sloop war, but succeeded in escaping.

JULY 22.

Arrived brig Nautilus, Atkins, 32 days from Oporto. July 13, lat. 48 long. 63, was boarded by the frigate Spartan, and after taking out 2000 dollars in specie, and putting on board the mate & four seamen belonging to the Hiram, Orne, taken same day on her passage from Lisbon to Salem, with a cargo of lemons and 12000 dollars specie—permitted the Nautilus to proceed home. The mate of the Hiram informs that the Spartan had taken the day before two schrs. one the United States, Smith, from Oporto, for Boston, and ordered them for Halifax; she had taken two days before, a very valuable ship with a cargo of brandy, understood she was from Bordeaux. When taken the brig Plumper and a transport were in co. which were to convoy the prizes to Halifax. The transport had in charge a valuable brig, bright sides, no figure head and very deep, unknown. The Spartan had chased all night before, the Plumper supposing her to be an American privateer, and in the morning came up with her, and in firing at her, killed the man at the wheel, and very much injured her sails &c.

Also, brig Jew, Smith, 38 days from St Ubes. July 11, off Cape Sables, was boarded by the English frigate Spartan, 3 days from Halifax, who informed us of the war: took 700 dollars.—All the cash and other property which Capt. Smith claimed as his own, together with the vessel was given up—treated him politely, and wished him a pleasant passage—5th and 6th July on the Grand Bank in 45 fathoms water, saw a fleet of 25 sail, steering E. under convoy of a frigate. July 16, lat. 42, long. 63, ship Maria, from Cadiz, for New-York, in possession of the English steering for Halifax—same day saw three brigs steering same course, supposed them to have been taken.

Capt. Smith was informed by the commander of the Spartan that he had taken a small privateer of 2 guns and 20 men, Capt. Patterson of Salem, and burnt her; and that he had also taken an American vessel and sent her into Halifax in company with a king's schr. The Spartan, same day, took brig Mary, Weld, from Algesiras for Boston, with a cargo of wine, and about 12000 dollars in specie, and ordered her for Halifax. Capt. and 6 of his crew have arrived in the Jew.

Capt. Weld, July 17th, was taken, by the Spartan, the commander, Brenton, gave Capt. W. a certificate that he had liberated him and 7 men as prisoners of war, requesting him to use his endeavors to get the same number liberated, if there were any English prisoners in Boston. Capt. Smith of the Jew, also received a receipt for the money taken from him. The commander of the Spartan, shewed Capt Weld his instructions from Admiral Sawyer, which were not to molest any coasting or fishing vessels, and not to commit any hostilities on the shores of the United States. He informed Capt. W. he had spoken the night before, the brig Colibri, from N. York, with Mr. Foster, the late British Minister on board, and was informed that one of their cruisers had taken a valuable ship from Civita Vecchia, with a cargo of brandy and silks, and ordered for Halifax—no doubt the Marquis de Somerueloos of Salem.

JULY 23.

English schr. Liverpool Packet, freeman, as a flag of truce 8 days from Halifax. Passengers, Messrs Francis C. Lowell, and family, Elijah Heywood, and Nathaniel Emmons, Caldwell, and M'Gillivray of Quebec; and Capt. J. F. Trott, of brig Minerva; the ship Marquis de Somerueloos, Moriary, from Civita Vecchia for Salem, prize to the Atalanta frigate; and the brig George Robertson, from Moreans, near Rochelle, France, prize to the Gurriere frigate, had arrived at Halifax. It was reported the morning she sailed, that a schr. from Bordeaux had been taken and sent in. Passed Halifax light an American brig, a prize bound in. Also passed a brig off C. Sable, steering for Halifax, understood a brig from Lisbon had been taken with considerable specie on board, but her not having arrived it was supposed she had been retaken.

Vessels captured by H. B. M. brig Emulous, Lieut. Malcuster, and ordered for Halifax:

Ship Maria, of New-York for Cadiz, with 32000 dollars, taken July 13; brig Illuminator, from Havanna for Boston, July 11; schr. Lively from St. Barts. rum and sugar, July 14; schr. Traveller, with Live Oak for Boston, July 13; brig Belleisle, for Salem, from Havanna, with molasses and dye-woods, July 15; brig Cordelia from Figuera, for Boston, July 17, with 22000 dollars. This information was obtained from a seamen of the brig Belleisle, put on board a vessel arrived at Kennebunk. The Emulous had put out all but 30 men and intended to cruise until she had reduced her crew to 20 men.

SALEM, JULY 22.

Arrived this morning British schr Ann Kelley, of Halifax prize to the Dolphin, with an assorted cargo of pork, wine, cordage, twine, thread, &c. bound from St. Johns to Halifax, with three ladies passengers and two children. She was captured within four leagues of Halifax light. The Dolphin had captured an English barque of 300 tons, loaded with provisions and naval stores, but she was afterwards re-captured by the Indian sloop of war. The Dolphin has also captured an English schooner from Halifax, and after taking from her 1000 dollars in cash, and a quantity of beaver, released her. The Dolphin had been chased by the Indian and 3 British frigates several times, but they could not catch her. The Regulator privateer had re-captured the brig Stars, but she was probably taken again by a British three masted schr. as she was seen in chase.—Two days since saw a British ship, a prize deeply laden standing up. The Ann has been in company with a British frigate on her passage up, but by taking down her topmasts and yards, and appearing like a fisherman she was not molested.

The British ship Jarrett, Capt. Jacobs of 400 tons, 8 guns and eighteen men, had been captured and sent in by the privateer Fair Trader, of Salem.—The men refused to fight, and on her capture 4 of them entered on board the privateer.

A letter from Wiscasset, July 10, says—"On Wednesday last arrived at Boothbay a schooner loaded with provisions and naval stores, prize to a small privateer from Salem, cut out of Campo Bello. The privateer was the same day off Manhegan, in company with a ship and brig. Her prizes were bound for Salem."

A British brig of 200 tons, from Liverpool for St. Johns, loaded with salt arrived at Marblehead on Friday, prize to the Lion and Snowbird.

Brig Concord, 44 days from Liverpool, arrived at Kennebunk, was taken by the British frigate Melampus and given up being in ballast, with Irish passengers, after putting on board 17 American seamen—she had taken 5 American vessels one a vessel from Lisbon for New York, with 30000 dollars on board.

PORTLAND, JULY 15.

A RE-CAPTURE.

Arrived ship Margaret, M'Lellan from Liverpool, with a cargo said to be worth 60,000 dollars.—On the 7th inst. lat. 42, long. 63, the Margaret was taken by the British brig Plumper, Prize Master and crew put on board and ordered for Halifax. On 13th, long. 66, 45, off Cape Sable, was re-taken by the Privateer Teazer, of New-York and ordered for this port.

PORTSMOUTH, JULY 17.

Extract of a letter, dated Wiscasset, July 10, 1812.

"On Wednesday last, arrived at Boothbay, a schooner loaded with provisions and naval stores, a prize to a small privateer from Salem, she was cut out from Campobello. The privateer was the same day off Manhegan, in company with a brig and a ship. Her prizes were bound for Salem, where they have probably arrived before this."

SPECULATIONS.

FOR SALE

At Auction,

ON THURSDAY JULY 30th, AT 11 O'CLOCK A. M. AT THE SIGN-POST IN CHELSEA,

ONE third of the patent right in GEER'S WIND-MILL, secured by the President of the United States, to the Inventor and his associates, and if properly attended to may prove a fortune to the purchaser. Also, one third of the WIND-MILL, on WATERMAN'S HILL—and one third of a large MILL, in Warren, R. I.—Also, sundry articles of Houshold Furniture, and many other useful articles belonging to an insolvent estate.

C. F. HARRINGTON, *Auctioneer.*

July 28, 1812.

ON Saturday next, Aug. 1st, at 10 o'clock, A. M,

1 Elegant Copying Machine,
1 Bureau, Bedstead, 1 Port Folio,
1 Mahogany, and 3 Cherry Tables,
1 Mahogany Desk, 1 Bureau,
6 Dining Chairs, 6 Mahogany Chairs,
1 Elegant Tea Urn, 3 large Pictures,
1 Set Flower Pots,
1 Case of Instruments,
2 Violins, and 1 Clarinet,
1 Looking Glass, 2 large Demijohns,
2 Bridles, 1 Martingale, 2 pair Holsters,
1 Valice, 2 Military Coats,
2 Guns, Cartridge Boxes, &c.
1 Gold and 1 Silver Sword Knot,
2 Military Hats, 1 Elegant Plume,
An assortment of Books, &c. &c.

ALSO,

Expected a quantity of Dry Goods.

C. F. HARRINGTON, AUCTIONEER.

July 28.

FOR SALE,

A QUANTITY of MESS PORK of a superior quality for Families use. Enquire of

THOMAS STORRS.

Norwich, July 28th, 1812. 38—

CHRIST'S SPIRIT

A CHRISTIAN'S STRENGTH:

OR

A plain discovery of the mighty and invincible power that all believers receive through the gift of the spirit.

BY WILLIAM DELL,

Minister of the gospel of JESUS CHRIST, at Yelden, in the County of Bedford. Price 17 cents.

For sale by

RUSSELL HUBBARD.

July 29.

BOSTON RUM.

3 Puncheons 4th proof Boston Rum, for sale by

LYMAN BREWER.

July 29. 38—

FIVE Hhds. fine flavored W. I. RUM, for sale by the Hhd. or Bbl. on accommodating terms by

SAMUEL RUDD.

ALSO,

Salt, suitable for Table or Dairy: a fresh supply Paper-Hangings, together with a good assortment Dry-Goods and Groceries.

Norwich, July 27. 38—

Cash

Given for Rags, at this Office.

ORIGINAL STAINED

POETRY.

From the Boston Gazette.

ODE,

Written for the 18th Anniversary of the Massachusetts Charitable Fire Society.

BY JOHN LATHROP, JUN. ESQ.

WHILE the martial clarion's sound,
Gentle pity hears with dread;
While the eager war-steed's bound,
And the soldier's measur'd tread,
Fright the muses—drown the lyres,
Ah! poor heart have they to sing!
Yet, when charity inspires,
Glad, they tune their sweetest string.
Sacred be the lay to thee,
First of virtues, Charity.

When the northern tempest roar,
When the mountain billows swell,
Shipwreck'd on a rocky shore,
Who can seamen's hardships tell?
Listen, sure a seraph's song
Lulls the shiv'ring sailor's grief,
While the ragged coast along,
Flames the signal of relief!
'Tis thy cheering light they see,
First of virtues, Charity.

Scenes of calm domestic joy,
Centres of each fond desire,
Sudden rushing to destroy,
See the ruthless demon, Fire!
Houseless mourners, banish fear.
Hush each anxious thought to rest;
Though the wintry sky be drear,
Warm and kind is pity's breast.
All their woes are sooth'd by thee,
First of virtues, Charity.

What can pomp or pride afford,
Dear to heaven as pity's sigh?
Can the hero's murd'rous sword,
With the peaceful olive vie?
Will the battle's gory field,
With the muse's grove compare?
Or the tyrant's conquest yield
Peace, to smooth the brow of care?
Pride and valor bow to thee,
First of virtues, Charity.

Miscellany.

Religious Intelligence.

On Tuesday, the 30th ult. the directors of the Theological Seminary of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, agreeably to appointment by the Assembly held their first meeting at Princeton, in the state of New-Jersey. After the introductory solemnities of public worship, the Board of Directors we understand, proceeded with great unanimity and cordiality to the discharge of the duties of their trust, and have completely organised the Seminary, so far as this is practicable under a single professor. We learn that the inauguration of the professor of didactic and polemic theology, the Rev. Dr. ALEXANDER of Philadelphia, is fixed for the second Wednesday of August next; and that the Seminary will, on that day, be opened for the reception of pupils. This information may be relied on: and we cannot forbear to add, that we think it information which will gladden the hearts of all who love the prosperity of Zion, and that the prayers and patronage of all her friends will be cheerfully extended to this infant and interesting institution. [*Com. Adv.*

From the Albany Gazette.

APPLICATION OF COTTON,

IN CASES OF BURNS.

Mess. Webster & Skinner,

A son of mine, a short time since, while playing with other boys, with fire balls composed of tow dipped in spirits of turpentine, gunpowder, &c. was burned in a shocking manner, by having one of the fire balls accidentally thrown in his face. Having noticed the application of cotton recommended in the Baltimore Medical Lyceum, in the cases of burns, I was induced to make the experiment. I covered the side of the face which was now so much swollen as to close the eye, and blistered all over, the skin also in some parts broken by his having washed it in cold water, immediately after the accident had taken place. I did not remove the cotton for ten days; during which time he never complained of the least pain, and when removed I found it perfectly well, leaving no sort of mark except two or three spots rather darker than the rest of the skin, but which have since disappeared. As a remedy so efficacious, and so easily procured, ought to be made public for the benefit of our fellow-citizens, I request the liberty to communicate the same through the medium of your paper. JOHN COOK

Letters remaining in the Post Office, at Chelsea Landing, Ct. July 1st, 1812.

TIMOTHY A. Andrews,
Amos Andrews, Preston.
John D. Beman, Nathan Billings,
David S. Bright,
William Barrows, Preston.
Eliphalet Buddington, Preston.
Reuben Bishop, Lisbon.
William Callehan, Betsey Carew,
Alice Campbell,
Susannah Congdon, Montville.
Matthew Clark, Preston.
Peleg K. Dunham, George Daniels,
Elisha Davis, Groton.
Rev. Ashel Hooker, Rufus Huntington,
Nancy Hedden, E. H. Huntington,
John A. Jenner, Lucy Lessingwell, 3
Samuel Lessingwell, Bozrah.
James Potter, Stephen Post, Jun.
Sally Seager, Sally Simpson,
Rebecca Savage, Roger Smith,
Joseph Walker, William Williams, Jun.
Judah Wright, Martha Winship,
John Wheeler, Montville.

Where no Town is mentioned, the direction is Norwich—Chelsea Landing.

JOHN BREED & CO.

HAVE just received and now offer for sale at the New Brick Store, opposite F. A. PERKINS' Crockery Store, a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard and Hollow Ware,

With a small assortment of

Crockery and Glass Ware.

ALSO,

6 Tons Russia and Swedes Iron, Nail Plates, Nail Rods, &c. Sheet Lead, cut and wrought Nails, a few Barrels Richmond superfine Flour, Window Glass, 6 by 8, 7 by 9, per 100 feet or less large Glass suitable for clock cases.

June 9. 31—

J. AND F. A. HUNTINGTON,

HAVE FOR SALE,

15 Bags Green Coffee,
6 Barrels, do.
10 Bags heavy Pepper,
15 Kegs manufactured Tobacco,
2000 Wt. Old Copper,
1000 Wt. Lead,
100 Knapt Hats,
200 felt do.
6 Kegs real Ginger,
6 Barrels Molasses,
2 Chests Hyson Tea,
1 Bale Cotton.

July 1. 34—

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND FOR SALE AT THE STORE, OF *JOHN STERRY & SON,*

STRICTURES ON THE CONSECRATION OF CHRIST, AND THE RITE OF CIRCUMCISION,

BY JOHN LELAND.

IN this ingenuous performance, we find the great contention respecting the introduction of Jesus Christ, in the Levitical Priesthood, exhibited in the clearest point of view: together with the right of circumcision, and the time of the commencement of the gospel dispensation—all illustrated from scripture Authority.

Norwich-Port, May, 27, 1812. 29—

NOTICE.

THE connexion in business between HENRY and SAMUEL NEVINS, is by mutual consent this day dissolved. All persons having accounts open with them are requested to call and settle the same immediately.

HENRY NEVINS.
SAMUEL NEVINS.

Norwich, June 14, 1812. 36—

N. B The business will be conducted as usual by Henry Nevins.

VIRGINIA FLOUR.

A CONSTANT supply of VIRGINIA FLOUR, of a superior quality, for sale by

ERASTUS PERKINS & SON.
who have on hand,
Pilot Bread, Crackers, &c.

July 1. 34—

THE SUBSCRIBER

IS under the necessity of earnestly soliciting those indebted to him to settle their accounts immediately, as it is impossible for him to carry on business without receiving pay, under his circumstances; he is convinced that any good man will need but a hint and no matter how soon the slack are compelled to pay

LEWIS WARREN.

North Stonington, April 18, 1812. —24

BOOTS AND SHOES.

THE SUBSCRIBER

RESPECTFULLY informs the Gentlemen and Ladies of Norwich, and the adjacent towns, that he has commenced the *Boot and Shoemaking business*, at the store lately occupied by CALEB WOODWORTH, opposite to KINNEY'S HOTEL; where he intends to carry on the business in its different branches. Gentlemen's Boots, and Ladies' Morocco Shoes, of various colors and of the newest fashion may be had on the shortest notice.

ABEL MALISON.

Norwich, April 19, 1812. 23—

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE Hartford Fire Insurance Company have appointed JONATHAN G. W. TRUMBULL, Esq. of Norwich, their Surveyor for said town, and its neighborhood—who is also authorized to receive proposals for Insurance against loss by Fire, in behalf of said Company.

WALTER MITCHEL, *Secretary.*

Hartford, Dec. 17, 1810. 7—

CASH and the highest price, given for green

LAMB SKINS,

with, or without the wool, by

THOMAS POTTER.

Norwich, June 16. 3t—8M—

THE SUBSCRIBER

HEREBY notifies all persons who are indebted to the late firm of

RIPLEY & BALDWIN,

that it is indispensably necessary that their accounts should be closed immediately, by payment or Note, and he will attend for that purpose, at the shop of Messrs. BALDWIN & HARRIS, from the 8th to the 20th July inst. All accounts which remain unsettled after the 20th July, will be put into the hands of an attorney for collection.

Eliphalet Ripley.

Norwich, July 8th, 1812. 25—

WAGGON BOXES.

A FEW set of ONE HORSE WAGGON BOXES,

FOR SALE BY

LYMAN BREWER.

July 21. 37—

NEW-YORK RUM.

5 Hhds. New-York RUM, just received and for sale by

LYMAN BREWER.

July 22. 37—

THE subscriber, who for several years past, kept a house of entertainment in Norwich, begs leave to inform the public, that he has removed to New-London and taken the well known place called the Merchant's Coffee-House, lately kept by Mr. David Frink. The situation of the House is delightfully pleasant, being in the centre of business, and yet commanding an extensive view of the harbor and sound, and enjoying the benefit of the sea breezes. Particular attention will be paid to all who may please to favor him with their company, by the public's obedient servant,

J. BROWN.

June 30. 34—4w—

STONE-LIME,

BY the cask or less, for sale by

SAMUEL AVERY & SON.

June 16. 3t

RED and blue Broad-Cloths, red, white, buff, and blue Cassimeres, red, white, and blue Durants, and Rattinetts, scarlet Silk and Twist, white and yellow Buttons, plated cut and thrust Swords and Hangers, brass mounted Cavalry and Artillery Swords, Epaulets, Shoulder and Sword Knots, Priming Wires and Brushes Screw Drivers, and Worms, white and yellow Cords and Taffels, for sale at fair prices, and on accommodating terms, for cash or credit by

SAMUEL AVERY & SON.

July 13. 36—

ROGERS'
VEGETABLE PULMONIC
DETERGENT.

FOR COMSUMPTIVE, ASTHMATIC AND CATARRHAL COMPLAINTS.

EVER since man emanated from the hands of his *Maker*, he has been a prey to disease and a victim of death, this ultimately is the fate of man, but self-preservation being the first law of nature, intelligent Medical men, since the days of Hippocrates, have been indefatigably engaged not only to *prevent* but cure diseases; and their endeavors to promote this desirable object have been attended with great success in most of the maladies which afflict the human race; still it is a lamentable fact, that the attempts of the *Faculty* to remove Pulmonary affections, have too often proved abortive.—This consideration, with the predisposition of the subscriber to Pulmonary Consumption, has induced him during the experience of twenty years in the field of Medicine, to turn his attention more particularly to Consumptive, Asthmatic and Catarrhal complaints; and he has now the satisfaction to announce to the public, that he has selected and compounded, from the Vegetable Kingdom, a mild, yet efficacious Medicine, denominated

ROGERS's VEGETABLE PULMONIC DETERGENT,

which he confidently asserts, will remove the MOST obstinate cough, the precursor to a consumption, and even the Pulmonary Consumption itself if taken in the incipient stages of the disease; and according to the directions accompanying the Medicine. This declaration he is warranted in making from the asseveration of thousands of respectable persons in the United States, now in the enjoyment of health, who but for this Medicine as a *mean*, in the *hands of the Great Preserver of Men*, (for He works by means) would probably be pining on *beds of sickness*, or reposing in the grave

GEORGE ROGERS.

Northampton, (Mass.) March 6, 1811. 44—

CERTIFICATES.

IN consequence of taking a severe cold, in May, 1808, I was seized with a violent pain in my side, attended with a distressing cough, which although I had the advice and prescriptions of a respectable physician, lasted me four weeks, without any alleviation. I then applied to Doctor George Rogers, who administered his Vegetable Pulmonic Detergent, which gave me immediate relief, and in ten days I was entirely freed from the pain in my side, and cough.

CHARLES CHAPMAN.

Northampton, (Mass.) March 1809.

I, ELIJAH NORTON, jun. of Westhampton, Massachusetts, do certify, that in the last year I was attended with great debility, weakness of the lungs, distressed for breath, and a violent cough, attended with a fever for a number of months.—About the 5th of August, I began the use of Doctor Rogers's Vegetable Detergent I kept on the use of it about three months. Immediately after taking this medicine, my cough abated and I could breath with more freedom. I would recommend the medicine from my own experience to those who are troubled with a cough, and disorders of the lungs and breast, and do believe it to be a valuable and useful medicine.

ELIJAH NORTON jun.

Westhampton, (Mass.) Feb. 1809.

The above Medicine for sale by DWIGHT RIPLEY and SAMUEL TYLER, Norwich.

Strayed

OR Stolen, from the subscriber, on the 26th day of June, a pale red

COW,

with a white back and belly, sharp horns, three or four years old. Whoever has taken up said COW, or will give information where she may be found, or return her to the subscriber, shall be generously rewarded by

NATHAN SEARS.

Norwich, July 7, 1812. 35—*tf*—

WANTED,

AS apprentices to the Cotton Manufacturing business, at the UNION MANUFACTORY, in Plainfield, two or three active LADS, from fourteen to sixteen years of age. Enquire of the Agent at said Factory, or of LUTHER EDGERTON, Norwich, who has yarn to put out to weave from said Factory

Plainfield, July 17, 1812. 37—6w

FOR SALE,

THE lot of land, store and wharf, at the point, so called; the store is the same now occupied by Capt. GURDON BILL, for a tallow-chandlery, and the wharf is one of the best in the place, having a great depth of water, being at the head of the principal channel and is in good repair.

Apply to JOSEPH WILLIAMS.
Attorney to the proprietor.

Norwich, February 17, 1812. 15—*tf*—

SPECULATION.

TO be sold, at Public Auction, on Monday July 20, at 11 o'clock, in the forenoon, at KINNEY'S Hotel, in Chelsea, 48 acres of Land on ox hill, so called, belonging to the estate of *Mr. Daniel Huntington*, late of Norwich, deceased, situated near Mr. Nathan Sears' farm, about equi-distant from the Meeting-Houses of the two societies: about 2-3ds well wooded, and the remainder good pasture and mowland, with a fine stream of water. Survey and plan to be seen at the office of

JOSEPH WILLIAMS, Ex'r.

Norwich, July, 14, 1812. 36—

TO LEASE,

AND possession given immediately, the store lately occupied by Messrs. Hyde & Co. For particulars, enquire of

JOHN LATHROP.

Who has for sale, 2 hhds. 3d proof Rum, of an excellent quality.

17 Barrels Richmond Flour, selected by a Baker, of a superior quality.

3 Barrels Mess Shad put up for family's use.

Norwich June 29, 1812. 4—

FOR SALE,

A FARM,

IN the town of Otis, county of Berkshire, and commonwealth of Massachusetts, half a mile north of the Meeting-House, containing about one hundred and fifty acres Said FARM is situated on the Turnpike Road leading from Hartford, in Connecticut, to Albany, by way of Lenox, forty-four miles from Hartford, fourteen from Lenox, and forty-four from Albany. There is a good new two story Dwelling-House on said FARM, a convenient Barn, Stabling, &c. and other out houses. Also, a convenient merchant's Store, which has a good trade; the house is improved as a tavern, is an excellent stand, has as good a run of custom as any on the road. The land is a good strong soil, and about fifty or sixty acres under improvement, well watered by small streams and springs, and is on Farmington River. Said FARM will be sold on very advantageous terms to the purchaser. For further particulars enquire of

WILLIAM S. HART, Esq.

of Norwich, or the subscriber on the premises.

JOSEPH T. CUMMINGS.

Otis, Dec. 6, 1811. 5—

To Let,

AND *possession given immediately, the large and convenient*

DWELLING HOUSE,

pleasantly situated on the west side of the river Thames, on the new road leading to New London, one mile from Norwich Landing, with one acre of Land, Barn, and other out houses.

For further particulars enquire of

THOMAS BUSHNELL,
near the premises.

Oct. 8. 48—*tf*—

PROBATE NOTICES.

THE Hon. Court of Probate, for the district of Norwich, hath allowed six months from his date, for the creditors to the estate of

MR. JOSEPH SAVAGE,

late of Norwich, deceased, represented insolvent, to exhibit their claims, and appointed the subscribers commissioners to receive, examine, and adjust said claims. We hereby give notice that we will attend on the business of said appointment, at the store of Mr. THOMAS M. HUNTINGTON, *in Norwich, on the first Monday of August next: and on Thursday the 7th day of January, 1813, from two to three o'clock in the afternoon, on each of said days. Dated at Norwich, this 7th day of July, 1812.* 36—

LUTHER SPALDING,
JAMES STEDMAN, } *Com'rs.*

THE SUBSCRIBER

BEING appointed, by the Hon. ANDREW HUNTINGTON Esq. Judge of Probate, for the district of Norwich, administrator of the estate of

MR. DANIEL DUNHAM,

late of Norwich, deceased, requests all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS, *Adm'r.*

Norwich, July 17, 1812. 37—

Probate Office, in Norwich, July 17, 1812.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS Esq. *administrator to the estate of*

MR. DANIEL DUNHAM,

late of Norwich, deceased, represents to this Court, that the circumstances of said estate are such that it will likely be insolvent: the said administrator is directed to advertise the same, in the NORWICH COURIER, *that all persons interested may appear before the Judge of this Court, on the first Tuesday of August next, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, and shew reasons, if any they have, why Commissioners should not be appointed according to law.*

Per order of the Judge,

Test. JOSEPH HUNTINGTON, *Clerk.*

37—3w—

NOTICE.

BY *order of the Hon. Judge of Probate, for the district of Plainfield: the subscriber, executor to the last will and testament of*

EZEKIEL MITCHELL,

late of the town of Killingly, deceased, gives notice to the creditors of said deceased, to appear if they see cause, before said Court, on the first Tuesday of August next, then to be heard, upon the appointment of Commissioners, on said estate, represented insolvent.

DAVID CHASE, *Ex'r.*

Killingly, July 7, 1812. 37—3w

BLANKS of most kinds, for sale at this Office.

ORIGINAL STAINED

AUG

NORWICH COURIER.

WEDNESDAY AUGUST 5, 1812. *NORWICH*; (CONN.) PRINTED BY RUSSELL HUBBARD—AT HIS OFFICE IN *CHELSEA.* [VOL. XVI. No. 39.

JOHN BREED & CO.

HAVE just received and now offer for sale at the New Brick Store, opposite F. A. Perkins' Crockery Store, a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard and Hollow Ware,

With a small assortment of

Crockery and Glass Ware.

ALSO,

6 Tons Russia and Swedes Iron, Nail Plates, Nail Rods, &c. Sheet Lead, cut and wrought Nails, a few Barrels Richmond superfine Flour. Window Glass, 8 by 8, 7 by 9, per 100 feet or less large Glass [illegible] clock cases.

June 9. 31—

J. AN[illegible]*TINGTON,*

[illegible] *ALE,*

15 Bags [illegible]
6 Barrels [illegible]
10 Bags heavy Pepper,
15 Kegs manufactured Tobacco,
2000 Wt. Old Copper,
1000 Wt. Lead,
100 Knapt Hats,
200 felt do.
6 Kegs real Ginger,
6 Barrels Molasses,
2 Chests Hyson Tea,
1 Bale Cotton.

July 1. 34—

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10 Hhds. retailing Molasses,
4 do. Rum,
3 Bbls. Peach-Brandy,
5 Kegs Tobacco,
3 Bales Cotton,
10 M. merchantable Pine Boards,
5 M. refuse, do. do.
5 M. Pine Plank,
50 Bags Bottle Corks,
Tucks Island and Lisbon Salt per 100 Bushels, or less quantity.
Salt, suitable for Hay or Cattle,
30 Quintals best retailing Codfish,
100 Bbls. Tar,

For sale by

C. EELLS.

May 19, 1812. 28—

ROGER HUNTINGTON & CO.

HAVE just received per Brig SOPHIA,

30 Hhds. }
20 Tierces, & } MOLASSES.
10 Bbls. }
7 Hhds. RUM.
10 Bbls. SUGAR, &c. &c.

ALSO,

IN STORE,

A general assortment of Groceries, all which will be sold on as good terms as can be bought in town.

All persons having demands against Elisha Leffingwell, payable in West-India Goods, are requested to call and receive payment.

Norwich, June 30, 1812. 35—

FOR SALE,

By the subscriber,

2 hhds. 2d proof Rum,
8 hhds. Molasses,
1 bag black Pepper,
2 doz. Iron Shovels,
3 half barrels Mess Pork.

WILLIAM PEABODY.

June 16. 32—

BOSTON RUM.

3 Puncheons 4th proof Boston Rum, for sale by

LYMAN BREWER.

July 29. 38—

FIVE Hhds. fine flavored W. I. RUM, for sale by the Hhd. or Bbl. on accommodating terms by

SAMUEL RUDD.

ALSO,

Salt, suitable for Table or Dairy; a fresh supply Paper-Hangings, together with a good assortment Dry-Goods and Groceries.

Norwich, July 27. 38—

FOR SALE,

By the subscriber,

100 yds. Bagging,
30 pieces Humhum,
1 Gentleman's Liquor Case,
1 Cask Rice,
1 Bale Cotton,
1 Bag Cocoa,
300 lb. Lump Sugar.

WM. PEABODY.

Aug 6. 26—

FOR SALE,

A QUANTITY of MESS PORK of a superior quality for Families use. Enquire of

THOMAS STORRS.

Norwich, July 28th, 1812. 38—

JUST PUBLISHED,

and for sale by

RUSSELL HUBBARD,

THE TRIAL AND EXECUTION OF BELLINGHAM,

FOR THE MURDER OF MR. PERCEVAL,

Price 12½ cents.

July 14.

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND FOR SALE AT THE STORE, OF

JOHN STERRY & SON,

STRICTURES ON THE CONSECRATION OF CHRIST, AND THE RITE OF CIRCUMCISION,

BY JOHN LELAND.

IN this ingenuous performance, we find the great contention respecting the introduction of Jesus Christ, in the Levitical Priesthood, exhibited in the clearest point of view: together with the right of circumcision, and the time of the commencement of the gospel dispensation—all illustrated from scripture Authority.

Norwich-Port, May, 27, 1812. 29—

CHRIST S SPIRIT

A CHRISTIAN'S STRENGTH:

OR

A plain discovery of the mighty and invincible power that all believers receive through the gift of the spirit.

BY WILLIAM DELL,

Minister of the gospel of JESUS CHRIST, at Yelden, in the County of Bedford. Price 17 cents.

For sale by

RUSSELL HUBBARD.

July 29.

VIRGINIA FLOUR.

A CONSTANT supply of VIRGINIA FLOUR, of a superior quality, for sale by

ERASTUS PERKINS & SON.

who have on hand,

Pilot Bread, Crackers, &c.

July 1. 34—

NEW GOODS.

AN extensive assortment of EUROPEAN and INDIA

GOODS,

now opening and for sale by

JOHN DEWITT.

May 13, 1812. 27—

E. COIT AND CO.

OFFER FOR SALE,

10 Puncheons of W. I. Rum,
9 Hhds. White clayed Sugars,
10 Barrels Muscovado, do.
6 Barrels Green Coffee,
400 Bushels Salt, suitable for dairies.

Norwich, July 1, 1812. 34—

FLOUR,

Warranted Genuine,

MANUFACTURED at the Norwich Mills, constantly for sale for the proprietors, (for cash only) by

ERASTUS COIT & *Co.*

Norwich, Jan. 6, 1812. 9—

PARASOLS.

AN elegant assortment of silver mounted Pagodas and plain Parasols, this day received, by

Giles Buckingham.

Norwich-Landing, June 16, 1812. 23—

FOR SALE,

A WELL broke HORSE, for Harness or Saddle. Dearborn's Patent Balance, wt. 1020 lb.

Leather Fire Buckets,
Woman's Saddle,
Soft Soap, in barrels,
M. Candles, in boxes.

ENQUIRE OF

L. BREWER,

or G. BILL.

Chelsea, June 16, 1812. 32—

30,000 feet clear & merchantable Machias PINE BOARDS, just landing from schooner Betsey, and for sale cheap by

ROGER HUNTINGTON, & Co.

June 16. 32—

A few thousand feet

CHERRY BOARDS, PLANK AND SCANTLING,

Well seasoned, and of a superior quality, for sale by

STEPHEN B. ALLYN.

Norwich, March 17, 1812. 19—

FROM THE CONNECTICUT HERALD.

Messrs. Walter & Steel,

The following is the advice of the Council of this State, convened by his Excellency the Governor, at Hartford on the 29th ultimo, on the subject of calling out part of the Militia of this State into actual service.

It is known that his Excellency the Governor expressed himself to be perfectly satisfied with the advice of the Council, and declared that he should conform thereto, so far as he might have any agency respecting the subject matter thereof.

A.

At a meeting of the Governor and Council of the State of Connecticut at Hartford on the 29th of June. A. D. 1812.

His Excellency the Governor has requested of this board advice respecting the course which it is proper to take on a requisition of the national Government, communicated through the medium of General Dearborn, for detaching five companies of the militia, drafted under the Act of Congress of the 10th of April last, for the defence of New-London and New-Haven. The order for this draft of three thousand men was received and immediately executed. On the 12th of instant June, the Secretary of War requested of the Governor, that as many of the militia thus drafted, as General Dearborn should require for the defence of the sea coast, should be ordered into the service of the United States.

Presuming that nothing would be required which was not warranted by the constitution and the law, assurance was given of a compliance with this request. The council entirely approve of the promptitude with which the Governor has thus manifested his readiness to comply with all legal and constitutional requisitions, a promptitude always shewn by the government of Connecticut.

General Dearborn now requests that four companies of the Militia drafted as stated, be detached for the Fort at New-London, and one company for the Fort at New-Haven, to be put under the command of the officers of the Army of the United States, stationed at those posts. His Excellency the Governor has requested the "serious and deliberate attention" of this board, to the following questions arising out of the requisition of General Dearborn. "Can the Militia be legally and constitutionally demanded, until one of the contingencies enumerated in the Constitution shall have arisen? And can a requisition to place any portion of the Militia under the command of a continental officer be executed?" The Council, impressed with the great importance of these questions have seriously and deliberately examined them, and in compliance with the request of the Governor, now present to him the result of their deliberations.

The Constitution of the United States has wisely ordained that Congress may provide for calling forth the Militia, *to execute the Laws of the Union suppress insurrections*, and *repel invasions.*

The acts of Congress of February, 1795 and of April, 1812 in strict pursuance of the Constitution, provide for calling forth the Militia into actual service in the exigences above named.

This Board is not informed that the requisition of General Dearborn, said to be in pursuance of that of the Secretary of War, of the 12th of instant June, is grounded on any declaration made by the President of the United States, or notice by him given, that the Militia are required to *execute the Laws of the Union, suppress insurrections or repel invasions*, or that the United States are in imminent danger of invasions." As none of the exigences recognized by the constitution and laws of the United States are shewn to exist, this Board deem his Excellency the Governor, to be of right the Commander in Chief of the Militia of this State, and that they cannot thus be withdrawn from his authority.

The Council, to the second enquiry, observe, that the Constitution of the United States provides, that the appointment of officers of the Militia shall be reserved to the states respectively. In the event of their being called forth into the actual service of the United States, in any of the exigences specified, the laws of the United States provide, that they are to be called forth as a militia furnished with officers by the State. The militia organized under the act of the 10th April, from which the detachment in question is required, have been regularly and in conformity to law, formed into a division, consisting of brigades, regiments, battalions and companies.

The requisition of General Dearborn is, that five companies, which constitute a battalion, be detached, four of which are required for the fort at New-London and one for the fort at New-Haven, *to be put under the command of the officers there stationed.* The Council do not perceive in the constitution or laws of the United States, any warrant for thus taking from the officers duly appointed by the State, the men under their control, and thus impairing, and as the case may be, eventually destroying the military force of the State. Nor do they perceive any law, authorising the officers of the army of the United States, to detach from a body of drafted militia, now organized with constitutional officers, a portion of its men, and thus weaken, and as the case may be, annihilate the detachment. They do perceive however, that a compliance with such a requisition, might transfer the militia of the respective states into the army of the United States, and that thus the officers of the militia might be left without any command except in *name*, and that the respective states might thus be deprived of the militia, which the constitution has guaranteed to them. In this view of this interesting subject, the Council advise his Excellency the Governor not to comply with the requisition of General Dearborn.

In view of this result, made from a conviction that it is just and conformable to the constitution, the Council feel entirely disposed to give ample assurance, that this State will ever support the national government in all constitutional measures, and presume that in case of invasion, or imminent danger of invasion, the Governor will deem it expedient to make such provision for the protection of the sea coast, by the militia of the State, in cooperation with the military force of the United States, as the public exigency may require, and as is warranted by law.

In regard to other matters in the Governor's communication, the Council forbear to remark particularly, relying with perfect confidence on the wisdom of his Excellency to pursue such a course in any emergencies which may arise, as becomes the chief magistrates of a free and enlighted people, and imploring the blessing of the God of our Fathers, for the protection in the midst of the calamities of war.

June 29th 1812.

Passed in the Council [illegible]

Attest, THOMAS DAY, *Secretary.*

Extract of a letter from a Mercantile House of the first respectability in Liverpool, to another in this city, dated June 4th, received by the arrival at Kennebeck of the ship Mars, from Liverpool.

The newspapers & letters received yesterday per the brig Cannon, bore what we thought, a hostile complexion, and which might in all probability produce some advance on cotton, in that expectation we withdrew ours from the market; today, however brings no encouragement—not a buyer appearing who would give any additional price whatever. The difficulties experienced by the Prince Regent in forming the cabinet, are beyond all expectation, and as far as newspaper reports go nothing accomplishing. There is a letter in town stating that the opposition party had declined forming a part of any new administration, so that it must in all probability be composed of Marquis Wellesley, Mr. Canning and the late ministers, who will in all likelihood follow the old path in regard to your country unless indeed, the extended views of the Marquis relative to the war in the Peninsula require his conceding in order to procure supplies from America. But many are of opinion that will not be necessary, as the quantities of grain from the Barbary States and the Levant will be ample at a low rate.—*B. Post.*

Indian Neutrality.—A deputation from the Schoodic, St. John's and Penobscot tribes to the English at St. Andrews have agreed to remain neutral in the war, and have sent a deputation to Quebec to exhort all the tribes to follow their example.

It is understood, that some Indian Chiefs, who tendered their services to the governor of Canada, since the war, were directed to return to their people, and not to "lift the hatchet" without orders.

A Court Martial has been instituted in New-Hampshire for the trial of some refractory Conscripts who have refused to obey the orders for marching.

A severe gale of wind was experienced at N. Orleans, about the 16 June. Among the vessels damaged, are the ship Alfred and Juno, who went ashore on the levee; the Two Brothers materially damaged in her upper works.

Many rumors have been afloat respecting depredations on the frontiers, which has proved without foundation. Thus far we believe the inhabitants upon both sides have experienced but little or no inconvenience from the approaching calamities of war, but that which is imaginary—excepting those concerned in the boats, &c. heretofore mentioned. On the borders of Vermont and lower part of New-York, the inhabitants have agreed with the Canadian inhabitants to join in preventing individuals from committing outrages by plunder or otherwise, and have *resolved* to cause such offenders to be given over to the offended party.

Boston paper.

A gentleman who left Montreal, Canada, on the 14th inst. informs that Gov. Prevost had caused the persons who lately took and burned two vessels near Ogdenburg, to be arrested, and their property seized to indemnify the owners.

Ibid.

We understand that Gen. *Dearborn* left here yesterday for Albany, and that he will be succeeded in the command of the Eastern District by Col *Boyd* of the 4th regiment.

Ibid.

PHILADELPHIA, JULY 29.

His excellency Gov. Snyder, on the 13th inst. received an express from Erie soliciting a supply of arms and ammunition for that place.

LATEST FROM CANADA.

QUEBEC, JULY 9.

The Burlington mail arrived, as usual on Monday, containing papers from all parts of the United States—It is said that the Courier will go from Montreal to receive the mail until interrupted by the American authorities.

MONTREAL, JULY 13.

Several American boats which came loaded to this market with produce, on their return loaded with merchandize, were taken by the inhabitants of the upper province. The act was unauthorised by the government, and the governor has ordered them restored.

ORIGINAL PAGE(S) MUTILATED

Foreign Intelligence.

NEW-YORK, JULY 28.

THORN'S PILOT BOAT.

This pilot-boat returned yesterday from a cruize of 10 days, having been employed by government to cruise for Commodore Rodgers' squadron, but did not fall in with them. Went as far as the edge of the Grand Bank; saw only one ship of war, supposed to be British.

IMPORTANT.

Repeal of the Orders in Council.

The Pilot of the Thorne, has politely furnished us with the London "Star," of the 17th ult. which he received from the captain of the brig Felix, mentioned above.

This paper contains an important debate in the British Parliament, on the subject of the Orders in Council, of which we can only give an outline to-day. The obnoxious orders, were unquestionably repealed a few days after the debate took place: But what bearing this repeal can have on us now that war is declared, God only knows.—But, we would recommend to Mr. Madison, immediately to send Commissioners to England, to negociate a Peace.

In the House of Commons, June 16, Mr. Brougham, brought forward his promised motion for the repeal of the orders: The following was his motion:

"That an humble address be presented to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, stating that the house had inquired into the distressed state of the manufactures of the country, that the result of their inquiry had induced them to believe that it was chiefly owing to the orders in council of 1807 and 1809, that at the same time that they assure his Royal Highness of their desire that the Maritime Rights of the Country should be maintained unimpaired, they recommend the revocation of those orders, as injurious to the country, and an unjust infringment of the rights of neutral powers."

Mr. Brougham made a long speech in support his motion, Mr. Rose in opposition, and Mr. Baring in favor.

Lord Castlereagh [one of the ministers,] at the conclusion of his speech, said,

"He thought with the Hon Gentleman who brought forward the motion, that it would be wrong to notice any irritative measures which had been lately adopted by America, as that could by no means be productive of benefit, but might tend to widen the breach subsisting between the two countries. If the plan he proposed should take place, and the mutual intercourse be restored, it would have the effect of introducing new connections, which could not fail to have the most prosperous and beneficial results. At all events, he hoped the house would not at present interpose its judgement between the Crown and the American government. He was conscious nothing had been discovered in the conduct of the Executive government of this country that shewed hostility to America; and he confidently hoped the present negociations would be so managed as to put an end to all differences subsisting between the countries.

Mr. Whitbread—The noble Lord seemed to wish the house to believe that he proposed to do something conciliatory to America. But did he mean to act immediately on his proposition? or was it his intention to send out to America, and tell her, that if she would relax her late system of the Non-Intercourse act, this country would suspend, or revoke, or abandon, or do what with the Orders in Council? Did he mean to give any relief to the starving manufacturers and ruined capitalists, or did he mean to advise his Royal Highness the Prince Regent to withdraw the orders in council till this question should be determined.

Lord Castlereagh, in explanation, said, he meant as he had stated, that a proposition should be made to the American government to suspend immediately the Orders in Council, on condition that they would suspend their Non-Importation act; and that in the interval both parties should use their endeavors to prevail on Bonaparte to restore the rules of commerce to their ancient customary limits.

Mr. Ponsonby said, he saw no reason for any such proposition as that mentioned by Lord Castlereagh. The American Minister has distinctly and plainly stated to our Ambassador there, that as soon as the Orders in Council were rescinded, that instant the Non-Importation act would cease. The Noble Lord's proposal could therefore do no good; and nothing but an express revocation of the Orders in Council could be availing and effectual.

Mr. Canning entertained the same opinion of the Orders in Council as he had originally done, that they were a justifiable measure of retaliation on the enemy: but that retaliation he always considered as of a political and not a commercial nature. It was becoming the character of this country to exert its strength in defence of its just and necessary rights; but it was also becoming its character to exercise its rights, so as to keep within the rules of strict justice to others. He did not approve, therefore, of converting a measure of political retaliation into a commercial monopoly for ourselves; but he was happy that such a principle had been disclaimed. Whether it was right or not to permit this inquiry to be commenced, he would not now consider; but he felt himself under some difficulty, for he had always considered this as a great political question, though certainly connected with commerce, which no British statesman ought to lose sight of; and yet by consenting to try it on the ground of commercial pressure, the question was prejudged. There were in truth, great political parties interested in this question—America, Great-Britain and France; and yet, from our mode of trying the question, we precluded ourselves, in some measure from the exercise of a due discretion in regard to our own Orders in Council, with a view to what might be done by the other parties. This was his opinion. But now, however, the enquiry had taken place, and the only remaining consideration was, how to use it to the best advantage. The Right Hon. Gentleman then contended, that revocation was better than suspension. He had no hopes that concession would make any change in the measures of France; but he yielded to the hopes of a reconciliation with America, and relief to the distresses of this country.

Mr. Brougham congratulated the House and the country on the prospect of speedily getting rid of these Orders in Council. He hoped they should never hear of them again; indeed, he wassure they would, for he should like to see any one that would dare to re-animate them—He hailed the absence of his honorable and Learned Friend (Stephen) though he should have been sorry for it on any other occasion; for it was evident his honorable and learned Friend had not been able to bring himself to witness the death of his darling offspring—the Orders in Council. The enquiry had been long and tedious, but it had been in vain. He disclaimed all idea of having considered the provisions of the treaty of Utrecht as part of the Law of Nations. The Noble Lord, he hoped, would withdraw his motion of proceeding to the Orders of the Day, and explain more distinctly what was the exact intention of Government. He suggested that the debate might be adjourned till Friday, that they might understand each other more clearly before they came to a decision.

Lord Castlereagh must oppose the Orders of the Day to the Address, which he considered as an unconstitutional interferance with the executive government. But the words of the address covered the proposition which he had suggested, for it recommended to his royal highness to repeal or suspend the orders in council.

The question was then loudly called for, and the galleries cleared. No division, however, took place; but we understand that after some conversation, lord Castlereagh and Mr. Brougham withdrew their motions, upon an understanding that his lordship was pledged at least to the measure of the suspension of the orders in council.

From the London Evening STAR, June 17.

THE ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

It will be seen from our report of the debate in the House of Commons last night, that ministers have determined to rescind the Orders in Council, but they mean, most wisely as we think, to make this measure contingent on the repeal of the American Non-Importation Act, and to hold out the threat of similar regulations, if France be permitted by the Americans, with impunity, to commit those disgraceful aggressions upon the law of nature and nations, by which the conduct of her Ruler has been ever distinguished. The Gazette of Saturday will contain a Proclamation to this effect.

The termination of our disputes with America is thus at hand, and we trust there is not a human being on either side of the Atlantic, who will not raise his hands in thankfulness to Heaven for the conciliatory disposition which the British ministers have manifested. Without entering at all into the question of the policy or impolicy of the Orders in Council, for the discussion would now be fruitless we hail even their temporary repeal as a blessing conferred upon mankind in general. The tirades of the French Journals, and the factious spirit of the admirers of the French principles, both in Great-Britain and America, had certainly rendered the retaliatory measures adopted by the British Government unpopular and even obnoxious. They were eagerly caught at as a subject of popular clamor, and to which all the distresses of the poor were ascribed.

The opening of the trade with America will now prove how far the conclusions drawn by most individuals from the evidence laid before Parliament have been correct; and most sincerely do we hope that the revival of a brisk traffic between the two countries will raise the drooping spirits of our manufacturers, and give bread to the thousands of our fellow countrymen, whose discontent (we will not say disaffection) is described as having arisen from the interruption of our intercourse with America.

But the beneficial effects of this magnanimous concession, on the part of Great-Britain, will be felt far beyond the limits of the British Empire. If it be true that there exists in America a French faction, always alive to every thing that can produce rupture between the two countries, the fulcrum upon which they rested their animosities is now removed, and the President of the United States must now retrace his warlike steps, and resume the language and the attitude of peace. France, we have no doubt will continue to burn, sink and destroy the defenceless American merchantmen as usual, but we look forward to a revolution in the popular sentiment in America, and Great-Britain will then no longer have to contend single-handed against the common enemy of civil liberty. We trust that the sober, the enlightened, and the wealthy part of the American population (we mean the Federalists) will now resume the legitimate preponderance in the councils of their country. The real motives for the blustering documents against Great-Britain, which have issued from the democratic party in the United States, will then be disclosed, and the important discovery will be then made of what are really the true interests of America.—*Star.*

Domestic Intelligence.

OHIO.

ZANESVILLE, JULY 22.

We are happy to announce the glorious news that Gen. Hull and his army have landed safe in Canada, with little or no opposition, and taken possession of the town of Sandwich, two miles below Detroit on the English side. There is no mar to this pleasing news but the capture of a number of Americans in some vessels laden with provision, and some baggage of the army among whom we are sorry to learn is Mr. Lewis Dent, paymaster, from this town. Capt. John Sharp of Marietta, a lieut. in the 4th regiment, some women and others. It is said the total prisoners are about 50: and the loss of property 40,000 dollars (including probably some vessels not here enumerated) The report of Mr. Hughes, chaplain of the army, and two of Col. Pyrtle's daughters being taken is unfounded. Col. Cass, after the army arrived at Detroit (which was on the 6th and 7th) went to fort Malden with a flag of truce and demanded the prisoners, but without effect. By deserters it was ascertained that the force in Malden consisted of about 1100, 700 of whom are Indians.

The following extract of a letter and Gov. Hull's proclamation will afford further explanation:

Extract of a letter from Dr. James Reynolds, Surgeon's mate in the army of Ohio, dated Detroit, July 7th, 1812.

"In order to hurry the march of the army to Detroit, the sick were put on board of a boat and schr. with public property, and the greater part of the officers' clothing. I took command of the boat loaded with sick. On the 1st of July we hoisted the sails for Detroit from the Rapids. The schooner and boat were ordered to sail in company, but she passed me the first night, and about 10 o'clock the next day, opposite to fort Malden, she was made a prisoner of war by the British, 30 on board, among whom were paymaster Lewis Dent, Capt. Sharp, of Marietta, a lieut. of the 4th regiment, and three of the officers' wives. Two of the ladies were sent to Detroit, the other remains with her husband in Malden. The same day in the evening I passed Malden up a different channel unmolested by the British, but harrassed by the Indians that night. On the 3d at 3 o'clock in the afternoon we arrived at Detroit, where I was received with open arms, and here I first heard of war being declared.

On the 5th inst. the artillery opened on the British dogs (in Sandwich,) and we continued firing 24 pounders on them till 10 o'clock, while they were forcing their way with boats loaded with produce out of their ware-houses. We have reason to believe that a number of them were killed.

BY WILLIAM HULL,

Brigadier-General and Commander in Chief of the North-Western army of the United States.

A PROCLAMATION.

Inhabitants of Canada!

After thirty years of peace and prosperity, the United States have been driven to arms. The injuries and aggressions, the insults and indignities of Great-Britain, have once more left them no alternative but manly resistance or unconditional submission. The army under my command has invaded your country, and the standard of Union now waves over the territory of Canada. To the peaceable, unoffending inhabitant, it brings neither danger nor difficulty. I come to find enemies, not to make them. I come to protect not to injure you.

Separated by an immense ocean and an extensive wilderness from Great-Britain, you have no participation in her councils, no interest in her conduct—you have felt her tyranny, you have seen her injustice: but I do not ask you to avenge the one or redress the other. The United States are sufficiently powerful to afford every security consistent with their rights and your expectations. I tender you the invaluable blessings of civil, political and religious liberty, and their necessary result, individual and general prosperity. That liberty which gave decision to our councils and energy to our conduct in a struggle for independence, and which conducted us safely and triumphantly through the stormy period of the revolution—that liberty which has raised us to an elevated rank among the nations of the world; and which afforded us a greater measure of peace and security, of wealth and improvement, than ever fell to the lot of any country.

In the name of my country, and by the authority of government, I promise you protection to your persons property and rights. Remain at your homes; pursue your peaceful and customary avocations; raise not your hand against your brethren. Many of your fathers fought for the freedom and independence we now enjoy. Being children, therefore of the same family with us, and heirs to the same heritage, the arrival of an army of friends must be hailed by you with a cordial welcome. You will be emancipated from tyranny and oppression, and restored to the dignified station of freemen. Had I any doubt of eventual success, I might ask your assistance, but I do not. I come prepared for every contingency—I have a force that will look down all opposition, and that force is but the vanguard of a much greater. If contrary to your own interests and the just expectations of my country, you should take a part in the approaching contest, you will be considered and treated as enemies, and the horrors and calamities of war will stalk before you. If the barbarous and savage policy of Great-Britain be pursued and the savages let loose to murder our citizens and butcher our women and children, this war will be a war of extermination. The first stroke of the tomahawk, the first attempt of the scalping knife will be the signal for one indiscriminate scene of desolation. No white man found fighting by the side of an Indian will be taken prisoner; instant destruction will be his lot. If the dictates of reason, duty, justice and humanity, cannot prevent the employment of a force which respects no rights, and knows no wrong it will be prevented by a severe and relentless system of retaliation. I doubt not your courage and firmness—I doubt not your attachment to liberty. If you tender your services voluntarily, they will be accepted readily—The United States offer you peace, liberty and security, your choice lies between these and war—slavery and destruction—Choose then but choose wisely, and may He who knows the justice of our cause, and who holds in His hand the fate of nations, guide you to a result the most compatible with your rights and interest, your peace and happiness.

By the General,

A. P. HULL, *Captain of the 13th United States' regiment of Infantry and Aide-de-Camp.*

Head-Quarters, Sandwich, July 12, 1812.

NEW-YORK.

ALBANY, JULY 27.

Gen. Dearborn arrived in this city yesterday from Boston.

Major-General Van Rensselaer has left Sacket's harbor and has his head-quarters at present at Ogdensburgh.

Major-General Hull, we understand, commands at Niagara.

We have nothing new from the frontiers—but all accounts agree in this, that there is no immediate appearance of offensive war.

The military, as well as the inhabitants on both sides of the lines, as far as example will go, appear to be extremely anxious to ameliorate the horrors of war, by discountenancing and preventing all predatory excursions.

NEW-YORK, JULY 30.

A letter from Albany mentions, that General Dearborne arrived there on the 25th inst. from Boston, and that the flying artillery from this city had arrived also. About 1500 regulars are now encamped in the neighborhood of Albany.

An express arrived at Albany on the 26th, with information, that the Prince Regent and Almira, British armed vessels, were before Ogdensburgh, on the St. Lawrence, and feats were entertained of their burning the town, and shipping in the harbor. Redoubts were thrown up on the shore, and it was hoped that they would drive away the enemy.

JULY 31.

By the Portuguese schr. Anna, Fisher, from the Isle of May, which arrived at this port last evening, we learn that accounts have been received from the United States frigate Essex under the command of the gallant Porter, stating that about two o'clock in the morning of the 11th July, in lat. 33, long. 66, the Essex, fell in with the British frigate Minerva, having under her convoy 7 sail of armed transports, with eleven hundred troops on board, bound from Barbadoes to Quebec; that the Essex boarded one of the convoy, mounting six guns, carried her out of the squadron, and lay too; that at day light the Minerva, with the residue of the squadron, was five or six miles distant; that Capt. Porter hoisted his colors in the expectation of drawing the British frigate into action, which was *prudentially* declined.

In the course of w[illegible] Capt. Porter took from his prize, all he [illegible] and other munitions of war, enter[illegible] contract with the officers and tr[illegible] in the present war, unless ex[illegible]red her under this parole, and [illegible] return from whence she came; and [illegible] disgraceful tale of her disasters. On [illegible] was one hundred and ninety s[illegible] British troops and officers. The Essex frigate is one of the smallest frigates in our service.—*P. A.*

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, JULY 30.

From Cadiz, June 16.

By the Miser, arrived last evening from Cadiz, we received papers of that place of June 16—On a cursory perusal of them, there appears to have been some uneasiness in the city from a conviction that there were French spies among them, and from other causes.—The French continued busily engaged in making or improving batteries for the annoyance of the city.—The Duke del Infantado, (late Spanish Ambassador to England) had arrived at Cadiz, and was sworn in as one of the Regency. The allied Portuguese and English army was said to be moving towards Salamanca.

The conduct of Capt. Hull in getting off his ship in safety, when surrounded by danger, merited, and has received great praise. On his arrival in town, on Tuesday, he was greeted by the spontaneous and universal acclamation of a large concourse of people.

AUGUST 1.

Still later from England.

A Cartel, 7 days from *Halifax*, with 14 or 15 American prisoners, among them Mr. J. Gardner, late supercargo of the ship *Marquis-Somerulos*, arrived at *Salem*, on Thursday evening. Mr. Gardner furnishes the following political news:

A Ketch had arrived at *Halifax*, from *Plymouth*, bound to the U. S. with despatches for the British Minister; but learning from a vessel she spoke, that Mr. Foster was in *Halifax*, put in there for advice;—and it seems her despatches were of such a nature that it was determined to send her immediately to *N. York*, and, as she sailed in company with the cartel, has probably arrived there. What was considered as giving importance to them was doubtless the *Positive Repeal* of the Orders in Council, which took place on the 18th June, [*the date of our declaration of War!*] as the Governor assured Mr. Howe, the publisher of the *Gazette*.—[*A letter from Mr. Howe to the Exchange Coffee H. book-keeper, dated 22d July, says, "The Orders in Council are repealed: Despatches received by Mr. Foster, in the Gleaner, last night, announce that event."*]—Mr. Gardner understood this vessel brought London dates to the 21st June.—Much good as to a reconciliation, seemed to be expected from this act of revocation.—Mr. Foster, (adds Mr. G.) had sailed for *England* in the *Atalanta*.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of respectability at Pittsburg, dated July 20, 1812, to his friend near Philadelphia.

"Gen. Hull was at the seat of the general government this spring, where he made arrangements for conducting a force to Detroit, to be in readiness to make an attack on the British posts near Detroit, the moment war was declared. He assembled 1200 Ohio militia, and was joined by the fourth regiment from Vincennes, about 300, and marched from Dayton, a town I believe on the Mad river, and reached the rapids of the Miami of the lake about the last of June. Vessels from the lake come up to the rapids. What does the general but put on board a vessel there, all the baggage of the army, his own baggage, his hospital stores, an officer of the 4th regiment and 30 men, with the officers wives, &c. and the vessel sailed for Detroit, while the army had but about 70 miles to march. Unfortunately the British had the declaration of war several days before it reached Detroit, and perhaps before this vessel left the rapids, and at fort Malden, mouth of Detroit river she was captured—the next day, the ladies were very politely sent across in a flag boat, the officer, a prisoner, however was the husband of one of them. This information is from a gentleman at Detroit to his friend here, dated the 7th instant. General Hull had then reached Detroit a couple or three days, and the writer says that the next day the army, joined by the force in that country, expected to cross the river and attack the British. Fort Malden is the only place where any resistance is expected. it is a regular fortification of earth, 300 regulars and forty pieces heavy artillery and several companies of militia will no doubt be ordered into the fort; besides he says they had information that for some days the enemy had issued to the Indians daily assembled at Malden, 1500 rations, so that they expect some fighting. He says that the Ohio militia and troops are in fine spirits, and anxious to be led across to the enemy. We shall hear of something serious in the course of a week."

ORIGINAL PAGE(S) MUTILATED

THE COURIER.

NORWICH, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 5.

ANOTHER RIOT AT BALTIMORE.

It is with extreme regret, that we have to record the following alarming and sanguinary RIOT at BALTIMORE.

Two of the letters which follow were received at New-York; the others were received at Philadelphia. We have conversed with a gentleman from Baltimore, who was there at the time of the riot. He corroborates the leading particulars now laid before our readers.

BALTIMORE, JULY 29.

"The die has been cast. The jail has been forced, and the persons confined in it dragged forth to execution. Eleven made their escape through the mob, and the remainder left as dead. Two have expired—Gen. Lingan and Gen. Lee. The former was murdered outright. Terrible, indeed, were the scenes of last night. The horrors of the French revolution could scarcely exceed the sanguinary acts performed from the hour of eight to ten o'clock. The feelings which pervaded the city cannot be described Fathers, Mothers, Sisters and Brothers were convulsed with terror for the safety of their relatives and friends. God of his infinite wisdom only knows, when these awful convulsions will end."

BALTIMORE, JULY 29.

I scarcely know how to begin to inform you of the horrid scene, in which this city is at present involved. Since the destruction of the office of the Federal Republican, that paper has not been published until Monday last. It was then issued by C. Hanson and J. H. Heath. About 8 o'clock, in the evening, a Mob began to assemble (about 30, mostly boys under 17 years of age) and to break the windows of the house, from which the papers were distributed to the subscribers in Baltimore. About 10 o'clock, they were joined by many more. They then broke the doors, and attempted to enter the house. There were about 70 armed persons within, who immediately fired upon those who were entering the building, and killed three and wounded four others. The Mob then armed themselves, brought a six pounder to bear upon the house, fired into the building with their muskets, and wounded one man in the breast. This was 12 o'clock, and the alarm bell did not ring till 2. Two troops of horse then assembled. To them the men in the house surrendered, on condition that they should be taken to the prison unmolested. A company of infantry were called out to assist in guarding them; but it was with difficulty they were conveyed to the jail. The Mob broke all the furniture in the house which had been thus surrendered; broke the frames of the doors and windows; tore down the chimnies; and then marched to the prison with the intention to murder the prisoners.—Two Regiments were put under arms and continued so until 7 o'clock in the morning when the Mob dispersed, and the Military were dismissed This calm was but a prelude to a more dreadful storm. At 8 o'clock in the evening, the Mob re-assembled in greater numbers; cut down the prison doors; entered; and, by beating and hanging, murdered in cold blood, about twelve persons—the rest, to the number of ten, made their escape through the back door. Old Gen Lee from Virginia was murdered—David Hoffman was left as dead, and is not expected to live until 11 o'clock—two young men of Hoffman's in the same case—Hanson and Heath the same—J. Thompson was beaten, and supposed to be dead; he was then dragged with a rope, until they could obtain a cart, on which they put him, covered him with tar and feathers, and conveyed him thus about the city. Their barbarity did not cease here. They occasionally felt his pulse, and when they discovered the least indication of life, they again beat his head until it was extinguished.—This work continued until 2 o'clock, when they were persuaded to lodge him in the Watch House, where I saw him.—He had then come too, and asked for a drink of water, which was given him—The mob dispersed with a determination to meet again this morning at nine, for the purpose of tormenting this poor creature a little longer. All I have ever heard of the French does not equal what I saw and heard last night. Such expressions as these were current—"We'll root out the tories"—"we'll drink their blood"—"we'll eat their hearts."

"I have just heard, that the mob are out and have gotten poor Thompson again. I understand they intend to seize again upon the others who were beaten, and who are now in the Hospital and not expected to live till 12 o'clock My thoughts are so confused from anxiety and want of rest, that I can scarcely write.

OUTRAGE AT BALTIMORE.

We have collected the following particulars respecting this second Lawless Outrage on persons and property, in extracts from letters received by yesterday's Southern mail.

Freeman's Journal.

Extract of a letter from Baltimore, dated July 28.

The Reign of Terror and Proscription has raised its hideous form once more among us.—The first assault on the Federal Republican office was but a farce compared to the one last night. The cause of offence was, the re-appearance of the Federal Republican yesterday. The paper itself, is printed in Georgetown, District of Columbia; the Editors however, took an office in this city, from whence it was to be distributed among the subscribers here The Editors having received information in the course of the day, that an attempt would be made in the night to demolish the building and its contents, they accordingly prepared themselves to defend their persons and property. About 50 of their friends joined them, armed and otherwise accoutered. About 10 o'clock the Mob made their appearance, and commenced the attack by throwing a volley of brick-bats at the windows, to which no return was made from within. At length they attempted to force the door of the building, when those within desired them to desist, at the same time firing, as a warning, three pistols without ball. The assailants then burst open the door, when those within were ordered to fire, and 3 or 4 of the ringleaders were instantly levelled with the ground and about 30 others wounded. Having been defeated in this instance, they had recourse to the gun-house of one of our artillery companies, from whence they took a nine pounder, which they loaded and placed opposite to the house, and were only deterred from firing it by a troop of horse making their appearance, when a compromise being made with the defendants, and a few of their friends without, that they would go to jail and hold themselves amenable to the laws for what they had done, accordingly about 8 o'clock, 20 of our most respectable citizens were conducted to jail for safety, under a guard of soldiers, and amidst the shoutings and joyful acclamations of as infuriated a set of demagogues, as ever disgraced the city of Paris under Robespierre. They have threatened to pull down the jail as likewise the court-house. Our *praise-worthy* Mayor was sent for early, but did not make his appearance till after 6 o'clock this morning, when he remained a passive *Spectator!* Oh that we had a DE WITT CLINTON here—an end would soon be put to these iniquities and abominations.

Extract of another letter from Baltimore, dated July 28.

"Last night and this morning, our city has been again under Mob Government, the most disgraceful that ever visited any city except Paris in the commencement of the French Revolution. Yesterday morning the Federal Republican was again published from No. 45, South-Charles-street, which contained some severe reflections against our police and the Democratic party, which they did not relish, and an immediate attack was meditated against the premises. The proprietors being apprized of it, collected about 20 of their friends, and put the house in a state of defence. General Lee, of Virginia, was the commander in chief in the house; with him were Captains Murray and Lingan, of the United States' army. Things were in this state, when the mob began to assemble at night, and when their numbers were deemed sufficiently powerful, they began by breaking the windows. They then attempted to break open the door when the commander of the garrison within, told them to desist, or they would be fired upon. This seemed to have no effect, and after a great deal of forbearance on the part of the garrison, they commenced firing and one of the mob-leaders was shot immediately through the heart and died instantaneously—one other shot in the groin—another received four balls in his side from a blunderbuss—and a fourth severely wounded—two of the three it is expected will die. After this repulse, the mob procured a 4 pound cannon, had it well charged, placed it before the house, and one of them stood ready with a lighted match to fire it as occasion might require, but fortunately it was not done In the mean time the militia were called out, but the mob would not disperse, and insisted upon the surrender of the garrison that they might reak their bloody vengeance on the men who had killed one of their chiefs, and this they adhered to until about 9 o'clock this morning At last the garrison agreed to give themselves up to the military, and they were marched down Market-street and from thence to jail, where they now are. I hear that an attack will be made on the jail this night, to force them out, and execute vengeance on them. Our Police are not worth a straw—they are really afraid to act. In the early part of this horrid business, Samuel Hoffman, a son of old Peter Hoffman, was sent by Gen. Lee from the garrison to propose terms. He was taken by the mob and very much beaten; and they went so far as to get a halter round his neck, and were actually going to hang him to the first lamp post they came to! He was fortunately rescued, after spending a night in the watch-house."

Extract of another letter from Baltimore, dated July 28.

"I have to record the most painful occurrence that took place here last night, (and final ruin of our once prosperous city.) Yesterday the Federal Republican resumed its former circulation, and last evening a lawless mob made an attempt on the house, in Charles street (from whence it was issued) about 9 in the evening, by breaking the windows and forcing the doors. The house was fortified and manned with the editor, Mr. Hanson, and 30 resolute volunteers, commanded by Gen. Lee, of Virginia. Remonstrance was used until they actually were in the act of entering the house, when the defenders of the property fired blank cartridges; which did not deter the mob—At last it was found expedient to fire with ball at those in the act of entering, when three were killed dead on the spot, and several wounded. This deterred them for the moment, until they could rally, when they returned with double vigor, but were repulsed from the determined resolution of those within, and I may safely say hundreds of lives were saved by the interposition of their noble commander Gen. Lee, who would not suffer a shot to be fired nor a bayonet to be used, except against those in the act of entering; so well was this little band organised, as I am credibly informed, a thousand men could not have dislodged them from the house without cannon, and this the mob was sensible of, which induced them to break open Capt. Harris's gun house and brought 2 field pieces, 4 pounders, to bear on the house, but, in the hurry they had neither powder nor shot; at this time it was about 1 o'clock this morning, and in the interval whilst they were plundering for ammunition, a few of our respectable citizens belonging to some volunteer troops of horse agreed to endeavor to put a stop to further blood being shed. They rode between the mob, sword in hand, and demanded order; at this time near 3 o'clock, the cannons were loaded, but the military increasing so fast, without the order of the major, or any superior officer, but by the impulse of good citizens, has this valiant little band been saved from lawless murderers. Gen. Lee and the volunteers, gave themselves up to the military and were conducted to the jail surrounded by the military and the mob, at 9 o'clock this morning, and with great difficulty were the mob restrained from having vengeance on these defenders of freedom—since they surrendered the house has been left to the mob for plunder, which they are now demolishing as fast as possible, and as soon as they have done there, they threaten the jail, as they are determined to have satisfaction... Many of our respectable citizens are leaving town, and no doubt this place will be given up to the mob.—Wagner was at Georgetown.

"The mail is about to close—the mob is very numerous and active at this moment—the mayor will do nothing. The military acted without command or officers—The Lord have mercy upon us. It is impossible to say how many are killed and wounded."

The Hon. MARTIN CHITTENDEN, is the federal Candidate for Governor of Vermont.

Judge MARSHALL, Mr. CLINTON, and Mr. MADISON, are named as candidates for the Presidency.

We understand that during the severe storm on Saturday evening, Mr Hurlbut's Rope Walk at N London, was struck with lightning, and partly consumed.

It is said a stack of Hay was struck in Mantville.

The Wasp sloop of war sailed from Philadelphia on Saturday last, on a cruise.

FROM AUX-CAYES.

Extract of a letter dated Aux Cayes June 30th, 1812, received per brig George van Philadelphia.

"I send you herewith an account of a series of pleasing events, the continuance of which will add considerably to our happiness in this Island. An express arrived here yesterday morning with letters to the commandant, from Port-au-Prince. Petion has got possession of St. Marks, Cape St. Nichola Mole, and Gonaives, and is now advancing rapidly with twelve thousand men, to take possession of Cape Francois. Fort Dauphin and all the north. All Christophe's soldiers have deserted him, and have joined the army of the south, to terminate at once this conquest. Christophe has fled into the mountains with only a handful of men; his staff officers have left him to join the President. It is very lucky that such has been the case, otherwise if he had succeeded in entering the Cape, he would have murdered all the female inhabitants. He was followed closely till he took refuge in the mountains. All the north rejoice at the monster's overthrow, and are sending daily, deputies to Gonaives to request the President to advance. Next week he contemplates being in the Cape, and making that city his seat of government. The Island was never more quiet than since this defeat of Christophe. Provisions of all kinds high and scarce.

Died,

At Litchfield, *John Allen*, Esq.

Drowned at Sea, Mr. *Simeon Leffingwell*, aged 22, formerly of this city.

We announced, a few weeks since, the death of *Simeon Parkill*, Esq. The following notice of his death is taken from a Liverpool, N. S. paper:—

His great wisdom, general knowledge, piety and benevolence, and uncommon usefulness, has endeared his memory to all the inhabitants of this Settlement, who have lost in him a Father! He was born at Norwich, in the State of Connecticut, then a British Province, in the year 1735, and came to Nova-Scotia in 1762, when he commenced business in this Town as a Merchant; he soon after obtained the confidence of Government, and has filled the Offices of First Justice of the Courts, Judge of Probates, and Colonel Commandant of the Militia in this Country, with great satisfaction to the Public, and honor to himself He was a Member of the fourth General Assembly convened in this Province, and continued to serve this Country as a Representative for *thirty-four years*; in his Legislative capacity he discovered great modesty; not forward as a speaker, yet in deciding upon any important question, he always manifested a depth of wisdom and good understanding, as one tenacious of the rights of the people, with a sacred regard to the prerogative of the Crown.—In every station in this Court, in which industrious application, knowledge and sound judgment were necessary, his services were wanted, and cheerfully afforded with unwearied patience, being an indefatigable servant of the Public, to the no small inconvenience and injury of his private concerns.—From his increasing age and infirmities, he obtained permission to resign the command of the Militia (which he had held for 40 years) and his other appointments, in the year 1807.—He was a man of unblemished character, affable and kind to the Poor, a uniform friend to the cause of God, and to religious liberty; and though fixed in his own principles, yet liberal in his sentiments towards others: he was a firm believer in the Christian religion, the comforts and supports of which he experienced and expressed in his dying moments—"Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright, for the end of that man is peace!"—He has left an aged widow, and eight affectionate children to deplore his loss, to them irreparable.

Marine List.

Arrived brig Fame, Halsey, 58 days from Cadiz.—June 10th, long. 15, 22, lat. 35, 11, spoke brig Rising Sun, from Oporto, for Isle of May. June 20th, lat 36, 11. long 28, schr William Thatcher, Baker, 13 days from Cadiz for New Bedford.

Lat 42. 26, long. 45, spoke ship Powhatten, 10 days from New York for Bordeaux

July 7 on the Banks of Newfoundland was informed of the war, which induced Capt H. to alter his course. The news of the War was known on the Banks six days after it reached Boston. July 10th, lat 42. 5, long. 59 ship Adaline, 34 days from Lisbon for Salem.

July 13th, lat. 41, 40, long. 63, 30. brig Cordelia, 23 days from Virginia for Boston.—Left a number of vessels at Cadiz, which have been reported.

BOSTON, JULY 31.

Capt Griswold, of the sloop Eagle, from Hartford, arrived here yesterday, spoke on the 29th July, off Cape Cod Light, brig Hercules, Stow, from St. Ubes for New London, 90 days out; had been without provisions for 10 days, when he fell in with an American privateer, from whom he received a supply. Capt. S. was 9 days off Cape Cod, waiting for a pilot, when he was obliged to take one from a fishing smack.

The Spanish brig Rambler, from Porto Rico, arrived at Nantucket 26th inst. An American gentleman, passenger in her, informs that the day before (25th) they were boarded from the British Squadron, about 30 leagues S. E. of Nantucket; learnt that they had taken a great number of vessels, but was not told the names, &c. of them

EMPORIUM OF ARTS AND SCIENCES.

SUBSCRIPTIONS for the EMPORIUM OF ARTS AND SCIENCES, conducted by *John Redman Coxe*, M. D. Professor of Chemistry in the University of Pennsylvania, received by R. Hubbard, at the Norwich Bookstore.

Specimens of this highly popular work are received.

This is the only work of the kind, ever attempted in America, although the country abounds with periodical publications of almost every other description.

DR. COXE has had such a work in contemplation many years, has long been making selections, and has succeeded in it to his highest satisfaction. It is perhaps unnecessary to mention Dr. Coxe's high standing in society, his integrity and firmness, or his wealth and good family. His distinguished talents are fully displayed in the "Medical Museum" which Thomas Dobson published seven years. He is likewise the author of the American Dispensatory and Medical Dictionary, published by Dobson, and several other works of great celebrity.

The publisher has already received recommendations for his work from almost every part of the Continent. A literary character who has subscribed writes thus: "The utility of periodical publications are too well known, and too correctly appreciated to need the aid of additional evidence; but the plan of the EMPORIUM is peculiar, it embraces a field of science and a department of knowledge unattempted in that form, from the American press. I feel almost a paternal zeal for its success, because I think it judiciously conducted, it will deeply interest our country. Arts and Sciences are not like the blazing meteors of fashionable literature, which are soon extinguished, but being founded on the immutable nature of things, they emit a constant light and heat and they will be heightened by familiarity. I feel justified in believing that the pages of the EMPORIUM will exhibit not only the correctness of American genius."

The President of the United States writes thus: "Considering the plan of the EMPORIUM as formed for solid usefulness, and the execution of it in able hands, I regret that I cannot patronize it in the mode, of which so high an example is before me. Wishing to possess a copy of the EMPORIUM, I enclose the price of the six numbers, and request that they may be forwarded to me at this place."

Mr. Jefferson the late President writes thus—I send you my subscription and shall receive your EMPORIUM with pleasure. A regular knowledge of the advance of the Arts and Sciences in Europe which Dr. Coxe is so well qualified to furnish, will certainly be a very acceptable treat to every lover of Science. Accept my wishes for its success." After the above was received, Dr. Coxe wrote Mr. Jefferson to know whether in his opinion something might be suggested for its improvement. Mr Jefferson replied thus:—"The plan prescribed by yourself is so entirely judicious, that I do not know that any thing can be suggested for its improvement."

Notice.

THE Inhabitants of the Town of NORWICH, obliged by Law to pay TAXES, are hereby notified to hand to the Listers, a true List of the Polls and taxable estate belonging to them on the 20th of August instant, or before the 10th of September next.

JUDAH HART,
GERARD CARPENTER,
JONA. G. W. TRUMBULL,
TIMOTHY MORSE,
} *Listers.*

Norwich, Aug. 5. 1812. 39—

FOR SALE,

AT the store lately occupied by THOMAS FANNING, Esq. deceased,

33 Half bbls. Mess Pork, put up for family use,
1200 lb. Hams and Shoulders,
9 Kegs hogs Lard,
300 Bushels I. M. Salt,
200 lb. Hyson Skin, Souchong and Congo Tea,
100 lb. old Cheese,
10 Bushels white Beans,
3000 feet Pine Plank,
900 feet Spruce Scantling.

Enquire of
NATHANIEL SHIPMAN,
OR THOMAS LATHROP.

Aug 4. 1812. 39—

Hhds. Molasses,
Bbls. Sugar,
Bags Coffee,
Kegs Tobacco,
Checks and Stripes,
China, Glass and Earthen Ware,
FOR SALE BY
F. A. PERKINS.

Aug. 5. 39—3w

Cash

WILL be paid for one or two thousand White-Oak Staves and Heading, if delivered at my shop on the Wharf Bridge, West Chelsea.

HENRY CAREW.

Aug. 4. 39—4w

FOUR Hhds. Newport RUM, just received and
FOR SALE BY
R. HUNTINGTON & Co.
Who want a few Tons HAY.

Aug. 5. 39—

PANOPLIST.

SUBSCRIBERS to the PANOPLIST, may receive their first number at the Norwich Book-Store.

ORIGINAL STAINED

POETRY.

AUGUST.

By James Grahame.

FAREWELL, sweet summer, and thy fading flowers!
Farewell, sweet summer, and thy woodland songs!
No woodland note is heard, save where the hawk,
High from her eyry skims in circling flight,
With all her clamorous young, first venturing forth
On untried wing: at distance far, the sound
Alarms the barn-door flock; the fearful dam
Calls in her brood beneath her ruffling plumes;
With crouding feet they stand, and frequent peep
Through the half-opened wing. The partridge quakes
Among the rustling corn. Ye gentle tribes,
Think not your deadliest foe is now at hand.
To man, bird, beast, man is the deadliest foe;
'Tis he who wages universal war.
Soon as his law gives leave to wound
The heathfowl, dweller on the mountain wild,
The sportsman, anxious, watching for the dawn,
Lies turning, whilst his dog, in happy dreams,
With feeble bark anticipates the day.
Some, ere the dawn steals o'er the deep blue lake,
The hill ascend: vain is their eager haste,—
The dog's quick breath is heard panting around,
But neither dog, nor springing game, is seen
Amid the floating mist; short interval
Of respite to the trembling dewy wing.
Ah, many a bleeding wing, ere mid-day hour,
Shall vainly flap the purple heaving heath—
Fatigued, at noon, the spoiler seeks the shade
Of some lone oak, fast by the rocky stream,—
The hunter's rest, in days of other years,
When sad the voice of Cona, in the gale,
Lamentingly the song of Selma sung.

How Changeful, Caledonia, is thy clime!
Where is the sun-beam that but now so bright
Played on the dimpling brook? Dark o'er the heath
A deepening gloom is hung; from clouds high piled
On clouds, the sudden flash glances; the thunder
Rolls far, reverberated 'mong the cliffs;
Nor pause; but ere the echo of one peal
Has ceased, another, louder still, the ear appals.
The sporting lamb hastes to its mother's side;
The shepherd stoops into the mountain-cave,
At every momentary flash illumed
Back to its innermost recess, where gleams
The vaulted spar; the eagle, sudden smote,
Falls to the ground lifeless; beneath the wave
The leathowl plunges; fast the rain descends;
The whitened streams, from every mountain-side,
Rush to the valley, tinging far the lake

Miscellany.

From Hunter's Sacred Biography.

It is a pleasing and an instructive view of the Divine Providence, to consider one and the same great design as carried on to maturity, in periods, and by persons the most remote from each other, without communication or intelligence, without concurrence or exertion among themselves; to behold the great God moulding, guiding, subduing the various passions, purposes, and private interests of men to his own sovereign will; to behold the building of God rising in beauty, advancing towards perfection by the hands of feeble workmen, who comprehend not the thousandth part of the plan which they assist in executing, and who, instead of co-operation, frequently seem to counteract one another. One digs his hour in the quarry; another lifts up his axe, and strikes a stroke or two in the forest; a third applies the square and compass to the stone which his neighbor had polished. But their labor, their views, their abilities however different, all promote the same end; and though they and their endeavors be frail and perishing, the work in which the Almighty employs them is progressive, is permanent, is immortal.—Here a shepherd, there a King; here a little child, there a sage; here a legislator, there a conqueror; here a deluge, there a conflagration, fulfils the designs of high heaven; and the glorious fabric of redemption rises and rises though patriarchs and prophets, and apostles sink, one after another, into the dust. Man often begins to build, but is unable to finish, because he had not counted the cost; but God "seeth the end from the beginning." He can never want an instrument who has heaven, earth and hell at his disposal.—"Surely, O Lord, the wrath of man shall praise thee." Satan is thy chained slave, and "ten thousand times ten thousand mighty angels minister unto thee." How then can thy aim be defeated? How can thy counsels fail?

(From the Rural Visitor.)

Predictions for 1812.

"Laugh where we must, be candid where we can."

When I see a man keep *two* dogs, I guess next year he will have to *buy meat*.

When I see a man take *two slings* before breakfast, I guess he will *tumble down* before supper.

When I see a man plant a garden, and never attend to it afterwards, I guess next year he will have to buy *sauce*.

When I see a poor man run in *debt* at the store, to dress his family equal to his rich neighbor's, I guess he will soon have to enlist under *Capt. Biddle*.

When I hear a man say he is done meddling with *politics*, I guess politics has done with him.

When I see a representative give his constituents a large portion of *toddy*, I guess his object is the *loaves and fishes*.

When I see a man's meadows overrun with *brush*, and his ditches filled up, I guess he is *growing poor*.

When I pass a house and see the windows broken, a bundle of *rags* in one, and a *hat* in another, I guess the mistress is a *slut*, and the master a *rum fellow*.

When I see a man so anxious to do *public* business as to omit his *own*, I guess next year his wife will not be troubled to milk more than *one cow*.

MOST DREADFUL CATASTROPHE.

NEW-CASTLE UPON TYNE, MAY 26.

Yesterday, one of the most terrible accidents on record, in the history of collieries, took place at Felling, near Gateshead, Durham, in the mine belonging to —— Brandling, Esq. the member for this place, which was the admiration of the district for the excellence of its ventilation and arrangements. Nearly the whole of the men were below, the second set having gone down before the first came up, when a double blast of hydrogen gas took place, and set the mine on fire, forcing up such a volume of smoke as darkened the air to a considerable distance, and scattered an immense quantity of small coal from the upper shaft. In the calamity ninety three men and boys perished, the remains of eighty six of whom are still in the mine, which continues unapproachable. Meetings are to be called at Newcastle and the neighborhood, to raise subscriptions for the widows and orphans of the sufferers.

The Madrass Journals mention, that one of the largest Tigers ever seen in that part of the world was killed at Sankerry Droog, by Captain Moore and Lieutenants Birch and Nelthrope. In the course of a few months it had destroyed, a hundred head of cattle, &c. besides four children.—Sixteen balls were lodged in its body before it fell; it measured from head to tail 14 feet, and was 43 inches in height.

The Barclay match.—The Somersetshire pedestrian who undertook for a wager of 300 guineas to perform the 1000 miles at a mile every hour, failed on Wednesday, after having proceeded at his herculian labor 30 days, and brought betting in his favor. He is said to have wasted 20 pounds, and he is much injured in his feet and hams. This is the fourth failure, but no one has gone so near as the present pedestrian before or since Captain Barclay.

Lond. paper.

A SINGULAR CIRCUMSTANCE.

We understand, that among the new Recruits who arrived yesterday morning at the Rendezvous at Greenwich, are a *father, and brother and six sons.* The father has brought with him a wife and four other children. Three of the enlisted sons have with them their wives and seven children. Thus the number of the *family party amounts to twenty three.* Who has the honor to command this patriotic company we have not heard. The party were enlisted about 60 miles west of Newburgh;—and, before they commenced their march to Head-Quarters, none but the mother of the family had ever seen the North River.

N. Y. Com. Adv.

Whimsical Anecdote of an English Sailor.

A few days ago an honest jack tar, just discharged, and rolling in money, on awakening out of a sound sleep called out, "What ship, ahoy!" On which he was told, that he was at an inn at Prescot. He then asked how many leagues to Liverpool, and whether any packet sailed soon? He was told it was eight miles to Liverpool, and that no stage coach passed by that way for several hours; on which he told the landlord to rig him a sloop immediately, and he'd steer for Liverpool. After some consideration, the landlord ordered one of his chaises out, and Jack was told the sloop was ready. Jack instantly stept forward, and seeing the driver hold the chaise door open, swore pretty roundly, and asked him, if he'd a mind to cram him in the hold? but insisted upon keeping the deck! Accordingly he sprang on the top, and told the driver to weigh anchor, and hoist all the sail he could carry—They had not proceeded far before a bare-footed pedestrian, seeing no one in the chaise, called out to the driver to give him a lift for a few miles. The driver asked his employer if he might take him up on the top? To which Jack replied, "No, he shan't come upon the deck—douse him below in the hold!" The weary passenger of course got into the chaise, and Jack on the quarter deck (as he called it) rode triumphantly into Liverpool.

Paper.

400 Rms. Foolscap Writing Paper, No. 1.
150 Rms. brown Wrapping do.
100 Rms. blue do. do.

FOR SALE BY
RUSSELL HUBBARD.

July 8.

CASH and the highest price, given for green
LAMB SKINS,
with, or without the wool, by
THOMAS POTTER.
Norwich, June 16. 3t—3M—

WAGGON BOXES.
A FEW set of ONE HORSE WAGGON BOXES,
FOR SALE BY
LYMAN BREWER.
July 21. 37—

INK POWDER.
20 dozen INK POWDER, for sale low, by
RUSSELL HUBBARD.
July 7.

RED and blue Broad-Cloths, red, white, buff, and blue Cassimeres, red, white, and blue Durants, and Rattinetts, scarlet Silk and Twist, white and yellow Buttons, plated cut and thrust Swords and Hangers, brass mounted Cavalry and Artillery Swords, Epaulets, Shoulder and Sword Knots, Priming Wires and Brushes Screw Drivers, and Worms, white and yellow Cords and Taffels, for sale at fair prices, and on accommodating terms, for cash or credit by
SAMUEL AVERY & SON.
July 23. 36—

NEW-YORK RUM.
5 Hhds. New-York RUM, just received and for sale by
LYMAN BREWER.
July 22. 37—

STONE-LIME,
BY the cask or less, for sale by
SAMUEL AVERY & SON.
June 16. 33

ROGERS'
VEGETABLE PULMONIC
DETERGENT.
FOR COMSUMPTIVE, ASTHMATIC AND CATARRHAL COMPLAINTS.

EVER since man emanated from the hands of his *Maker*, he has been a prey to disease and a victim of death, this ultimately is the fate of man, but self-preservation being the first law of nature, intelligent Medical men, since the days of Hippocrates, have been indefatigably engaged not only to *prevent* but cure diseases; and their endeavors to promote this desirable object have been attended with great success in most of the maladies which afflict the human race; still it is a lamentable fact, that the attempts of the *Faculty* to remove Pulmonary affections, have too often proved abortive.—This consideration, with the predisposition of the subscriber to Pulmonary Consumption, has induced him during the experience of twenty years in the field of Medicine, to turn his attention more particularly to Consumptive, Asthmatic and Catarrhal complaints; and he has now the satisfaction to announce to the public, that he has selected and compounded, from the Vegetable Kingdom, a mild, yet efficacious Medicine, denominated

ROGERS's VEGETABLE PULMONIC DETERGENT,

which he confidently asserts, will remove the MOST obstinate cough, the precursor to a consumption, and even the Pulmonary Consumption itself if taken in the incipient stages of the disease; and according to the directions accompanying the Medicine. This declaration he is warranted in making from the asseveration of thousands of respectable persons in the United States, now in the enjoyment of health, who but for this Medicine as a *means*, in the *hands of the Great Preserver of Men*, (for He works by means) would probably be pining on *beds of sickness*, or resting in the grave

GEORGE ROGERS.
Northampton, (Mass.) March 6, 1811. 44—

CERTIFICATES.

IN consequence of taking a severe cold, in May, 1808, I was seized with a violent pain in my side, attended with a distressing cough, which although I had the advice and prescriptions of a respectable physician, lasted me four weeks, without any alleviation. I then applied to Doctor George Rogers, who administered his Vegetable Pulmonic Detergent, which gave me immediate relief, and in ten days I was entirely freed from the pain in my side, and cough.

CHARLES CHAPMAN.
Northampton, (Mass.) March 1809.

I, ELIJAH NORTON, jun. of Westhampton, Massachusetts, do certify, that in the last year I was attended with great debility, weakness of the lungs, distressed for breath, and a violent cough, attended with a fever for a number of months—About the 5th of August, I began the use of Doctor Rogers's Vegetable Detergent. I kept in the use of it about three months. Immediately after taking this medicine, my cough abated and I could breath with more freedom. I would recommend the medicine from my own experience to those who are troubled with a cough, and disorders of the lungs and breast, and do believe it to be a valuable and useful medicine.

ELIJAH NORTON jun.
Westhampton, (Mass.) Feb. 1809.

The above Medicine for sale by DWIGHT RIPLEY and SAMUEL TYLER, Norwich.

THE SUBSCRIBER
IS under the necessity of earnestly soliciting those indebted to him to settle their accounts immediately, as it is impossible for him to carry on business without receiving pay, under his circumstances; he is convinced that any good man will need but a hint and no matter how soon the flock are compelled to pay
LEWIS WARREN.
North Stonington, April 18, 1812. —24

BOOTS AND SHOES.
THE SUBSCRIBER
RESPECTFULLY informs the Gentlemen and Ladies of Norwich, and the adjacent towns, that he has commenced the *Boot and Shoe making business*, at the store lately occupied by CALEB WOODWORTH, opposite to KIMBEY'S HOTEL; where he intends to carry on the business in its different branches. Gentlemen's Boots, and Ladies' Morocco Shoes, of various colors and of the newest fashion may be had on the shortest notice.
ABEL MALISON.
Norwich, April 13, 1812. 28—

FIRE INSURANCE.
THE Hartford Fire Insurance Company have appointed JONATHAN G. W. TRUMBULL, Esq. of Norwich, their Surveyor for said town, and its neighborhood—who is also authorized to receive proposals for Insurance against loss by Fire, in behalf of said Company.
WALTER MITCHEL, *Secretary.*
Hartford, Dec. 17, 1810. 7—

Strayed

OR Stolen, from the subscriber, on the 26th day of June, a pale red
COW,
with a white back and belly, sharp horns, three or four years old. Whoever has taken up said COW, or will give information where she may be found, or return her to the subscriber, shall be generously rewarded by
NATHAN SEARS.
Norwich, July 7, 1812. 35—*tf*—

WANTED,
AS apprentices to the Cotton Manufacturing business, at the UNION MANUFACTORY, in Plainfield, two or three active LADS, from fourteen to fifteen years of age. Enquire of the Agent at said Factory, or of LUTHER EDGERTON, Norwich, who has yarn to put out to weave from said Factory.
Plainfield, July 17, 1812. 37—6*w*

FOR SALE,
THE lot of land, store and wharf, at the point, so called; the Store is the same now occupied by Capt. GURDON BILL, for a tallow-chandlery, and the wharf is one of the best in the place, having a great depth of water, being at the head of the principal channel and is in good repair.
Apply to JOSEPH WILLIAMS.
Attorney to the proprietor.
Norwich, February 17, 1812. 15—*tf*—

TO LEASE,
AND possession given immediately, the store lately occupied by Messrs. Hyde & [illegible]
For particulars, enquire of
JOHN LATHROP.
Who has for sale, 2 hhds. 3d proof Rum, of an excellent quality.
17 Barrels Richmond Flour, selected by a Baker, of a superior quality.
3 Barrels Mess Shad put up for family's use.
Norwich June 29, 1812. 4—

FOR SALE,
A FARM,
IN the town of Otis, county of Berkshire, and commonwealth of Massachusetts, half a mile north of the Meeting-House, containing about one hundred and fifty acres. Said FARM is situated on the Turnpike Road leading from Hartford, in Connecticut, to Albany, by way of Lenox, forty-four miles from Hartford, fourteen from Lenox, and forty-four from Albany. There is a good new two story Dwelling-House on said FARM, a convenient Barn, Stabling, &c. and other out houses. Also, a convenient merchant's Store, which is a good trade; the house is improved as a tavern, is an excellent stand, has as good a run of custom as any on the road. The land is a good strong soil, and about [illegible] or sixty acres under improvement, well watered by [illegible] streams and springs, and is on Farmington River. The FARM will be sold on very advantageous terms to a purchaser. For further particulars enquire of
WILLIAM S. HART, Esq.
of Norwich, or the subscriber on the premises.
JOSEPH T. CUMMINGS.
Otis, Dec. 6, 1811. 4—

To Let,
AND *possession given immediately, the large and convenient*
DWELLING HOUSE,
pleasantly situated on the west side of the river Thames, on the new road leading to New London, one mile from Norwich Landing, with one acre of Land, Barn, and other out houses.
For further particulars enquire of
THOMAS BUSHNELL,
near the premises.
Oct. 8. 48—4—

PROBATE NOTICES.

THE SUBSCRIBER
BEING appointed, by the Hon. ANDREW HUNTINGTON Esq. Judge of Probate, for the district of Norwich, administrator of the estate of
MR. DANIEL DUNHAM,
late of Norwich, deceased, requests all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment.
JOSEPH WILLIAMS, *Adm'r.*
Norwich, July 17, 1812. 37

Probate Office, at Norwich, July 17, 1812.
JOSEPH WILLIAMS Esq. *administrator to the estate of*
MR. DANIEL DUNHAM,
late of Norwich, deceased, represents to this Court that the circumstances of said estate are such that it will likely be insolvent; the said administrator is directed to advertise the same, in the NORWICH COURIER, *that all persons interested may appear before the Judge of this Court, at the first Tuesday of August next, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, and shew reasons, if any they have, why Commissioners should not be appointed according to law.*
Per order of the Judge,
Test. JOSEPH HUNTINGTON, *Clerk.*
37—3*w*—

NOTICE.
BY order of the Hon. Judge of Probate, for the district of Plainfield; the subscriber, executor to the last will and testament of
EZEKIEL MITCHELL,
late of the town of Killingly, deceased, gives notice to the creditors of said deceased, to appear if they see cause, before said Court, on the first Tuesday of August next, then to be heard, upon the appointment of Commissioners, on said estate, represented insolvent.
DAVID CHASE, *Ex'r.*
Killingly, July 7, 1812. 37—3*w*

CHRISTIAN RESEARCHES
IN ASIA,
with notices of the translation of the scriptures into the oriental languages;
BY THE
REV. CLAUDIUS BUCHANAN, D. D.
ALSO
PRACTICAL PIETY,
or the influence of the religion of the heart on the conduct of the life, by
HANNAH MORE.
Also,
SHORT DISCOURSES
TO BE READ IN FAMILIES BY
WILLIAM JAY.
For sale at the Book Store of
R. HUBBARD.
June 3.

SPOKE TIMBER WANTED.
JAMES F. BROWN will pay a generous price for so far choice spokes, if delivered soon.
Likewise,
Wanted, ½ inch White wood boards, clear.
Dec. 25. 7—

Cash
Given for Rags, at this Office.

ORIGINAL STAINED

Missing Issue

of

Issues

Aug. 12

NORWICH COURIER.

WEDNESDAY AUGUST 19, 1812. NORWICH; (CONN) PRINTED BY RUSSELL HUBBARD—AT HIS OFFICE IN CHELSEA. [VOL. XVI. No 41.

THE SUBSCRIBER

RETURNS his most cordial thanks to those who have patronized his school to the present time—would inform them and the public in general, that he will continue to teach the

ART OF WRITING

upon Analytical Principles, on the following terms, viz. 3 dollars for the first four weeks, after that, should any wish to continue practising, 25 cents per week.

It is to be hoped that the young gentlemen and ladies of Norwich will not fail to embrace the present opportunity of adding to their other accomplishments, that *elegant indispensable one*, of elegant writing. They now have an opportunity of acquiring this beautiful and necessary art, in a short time and at a trifling expence—extremely trifling compared with the importance of the acquisition.

It will be acknowledged by all, that in order to make a rapid improvement in any art, or science, the pupil's attention should be undivided. How much better it is then, to give one, or two *months'* attention solely to the Art of Writing, as taught by the subscriber, than to spend *years* without acquiring *even a tolerable hand*: let those who have tried it, or their improvements attest!

Specimens of scholars' improvements may be seen at the Office of the COURIER.

S. YOUNG.

AUGUST 11. 40

At a General Assembly of the State of Connecticut, holden at Hartford, in said State, on the second Thursday of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twelve

UPON the memorial of THOMAS and DANIEL LATHROP, proprietors of the Colchester and Norwich Turnpike road, praying for an alteration of their said road as per memorial on file, dated June first, A. D. 1812.

Resolved, That this memorial be continued to the session of this Assembly, to be holden at New-Haven in October next, and that the memorialists give notice of the pendency thereof, by publishing the same in the News-Paper printed at Norwich, three weeks successively, at least six weeks before said session of the Assembly.

A true copy of record,
Examined by
THOMAS DAY, *Secretary.*

COUNTRY RUM.

THE subscribers have received a few hhds. of Connecticut distilled RUM, high proof, which they will sell on reasonable terms.

Brown Sugar, Molasses, and good Havana W. I. RUM, by hhd. or less quantity.

AND. & JOS. PERKINS.

Norwich, Aug. 8, 1812. 40

BOSTON RUM.

3 Puncheons 4th proof Boston Rum for sale by

LYMAN BREWER.

July 29. 38—

VIRGINIA FLOUR.

A CONSTANT supply of VIRGINIA FLOUR, of a superior quality, for sale by

ERASTUS PERKINS & SON.
who have on hand,
Pilot Bread, Crackers, &c.

July 1. 34—

NEW GOODS.

AN extensive assortment of EUROPEAN and INDIA

GOODS,

now opening and for sale by

JOHN DEWITT.

May 13, 1812. 27—

RED and blue Broad-Cloths, red, white, buff, and blue Cassimeres, red, white, and blue Durants, and Rattinetts, scarlet Silk and Twilt, white and yellow Buttons, plated cut and thrust Swords and Hangers, brass mounted Cavalry and Artillery Swords, Epaulets, Shoulder and Sword Knots, Priming Wires and Brushes Screw Drivers, and Worms, white and yellow Cords and Tassels, for sale at fair prices, and on accommodating terms, for cash or credit by

SAMUEL AVERY & SON.

July 13. 36—

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5 Hhds. New-York RUM, just received and for sale by

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July 22. 37—

STONE-LIME,

BY the cask or less, for sale by

SAMUEL AVERY & SON.

June 16. 33

WAGGON BOXES.

A FEW set of ONE HORSE WAGGON BOXES,

FOR SALE BY

LYMAN BREWER.

July 21. 37—

INK POWDER.

20 dozen INK POWDER, for sale low, by

RUSSELL HUBBARD.

July 7.

EMPORIUM OF *ARTS AND SCIENCES.*

SUBSCRIPTIONS for the EMPORIUM OF ARTS AND SCIENCES, conducted by *John Redman Coxe*, M. D. Professor of Chemistry in the University of Pennsylvania, received by R. Hubbard, at the Norwich Book-Store.

Specimens of this highly popular work are received.

This is the only work of the kind, ever attempted in America, although the country abounds with periodical publications of almost every other description.

DR. COXE has had such a work in contemplation many years, has long been making collections, and has succeeded in it to his highest satisfaction. It is perhaps unnecessary to mention Dr. Coxe's high standing in society, his integrity and, formerly, his wealth and good family. His distinguished talents are fully displayed in the "Medical Museum" which Thomas Dobson published seven years. He is likewise the author of the American Dispensatory and Medical Dictionary, published by Dobson, and several other works of great celebrity.

The publisher has already received recommendations for his work from almost every part of the Continent. A literary character who has subscribed writes thus: "The utility of periodical publications are two well known, and two correctly appreciated to need the aid of additional evidence; but the plan of the EMPORIUM is peculiar, it embraces a field of science and a department of knowledge unattempted in that form, from the American press. I feel almost a parental zeal for its success, because I think it judiciously conducted, it will deeply interest our country. Arts and Sciences are not like the blazing meteors of fashionable literature, which are soon extinguished, but being founded on the immutable nature of things, they emit a constant light and heat and they will be heightened by familiarity. I feel justified in believing that the pages of the EMPORIUM will exhibit not only the correctness of American genius."

The President of the United States writes thus: "Considering the plan of the EMPORIUM as formed for solid usefulness, and the execution of it in able hands, I regret that I cannot patronize it in the mode, of which so high an example is before me. Wishing to possess a copy of the EMPORIUM, I enclose the price of the 12 numbers, and request that they may be forwarded to me at this place"

Mr. Jefferson the late President writes thus—I lend you my subscription and shall receive your EMPORIUM with pleasure. A regular knowledge of the advance of the Arts and Sciences in Europe which Dr. Coxe is so well qualified to furnish, will certainly be a very acceptable treat to every lover of Science. Accept my wishes for its success." After the above was received, Dr. Coxe wrote Mr. Jefferson to know whether in his opinion something might be suggested for its improvement. Mr Jefferson replied thus:—"The plan prescribed by yourself is so entirely judicious, that I do not know that any thing can be suggested for its improvement."

CHRIST'S SPIRIT
A CHRISTIAN'S STRENGTH:
OR
A plain discovery of the mighty and invincible power that all believers receive through the gift of the spirit.

BY WILLIAM DELL,

Minister of the gospel of JESUS CHRIST, at Yelden, in the County of Bedford. Price 17 cents.

For sale by

RUSSELL HUBBARD.

July 29.

CHRISTIAN RESEARCHES
IN ASIA,
with notices of the translation of the scriptures into the oriental languages,
BY THE
REV. CLAUDIUS BUCHANAN, D. D.
ALSO
PRACTICAL PIETY,
or the influence of the religion of the heart on the conduct of the life, by
HANNAH MORE.
Also,
SHORT DISCOURSES
TO BE READ IN FAMILIES BY
WILLIAM JAY.
For sale at the Book Store of
R. HUBBARD.

June 3.

JUST PUBLISHED,
and for sale by
RUSSELL HUBBARD,
THE
TRIAL
AND
EXECUTION
OF
BELLINGHAM,
FOR THE MURDER OF MR. PERCEVAL,
Price 12½ *cents.*

July 14.

JUST PUBLISHED,
AND FOR SALE AT THE STORE, OF
JOHN STERRY & SON,
STRICTURES ON THE CONSECRATION OF CHRIST,
AND THE RITE OF CIRCUMCISION,
BY JOHN LELAND.

IN this ingenuous performance, we find the great contention respecting the introduction of Jesus Christ, in the Levitical Priesthood, exhibited in the clearest point of view: together with the right of circumcision, and the time of the commencement of the gospel dispensation—all illustrated from Scripture Authority.

Norwich Port May 27, 1812 29—

CASH

Given for Rags, at this Office.

ROGERS' VEGETABLE PULMONIC DETERGENT.
FOR CONSUMPTIVE, ASTHMATIC AND CATARRHAL COMPLAINTS.

EVER since man emanated from the hands of his *Maker*, he has been a prey to disease and a victim of death, this ultimately is the fate of man, but still, preservation being the first law of nature, intelligent Medical men, since the days of Hippocrates, have been indefatigably engaged not only to *prevent* but cure diseases; and their endeavors to promote this desirable object have been attended with great success in most of the maladies which afflict the human race; still it is a lamentable fact, that the attempts of the *Faculty* to remove Pulmonary affections, have too often proved abortive—This consideration, with the predisposition of the subscriber to Pulmonary Consumption, has induced him during the experience of twenty years in the field of Medicine, to turn his attention more particularly to Consumptive, Asthmatic and Catarrhal complaints; and he has now the satisfaction to announce to the public, that he has selected and compounded, from the Vegetable Kingdom, a mild, yet efficacious Medicine, denominated

ROGERS's VEGETABLE PULMONIC DETERGENT,

which he confidently asserts, will remove the most obstinate cough, the precursor to a consumption, and even the Pulmonary Consumption itself if taken in the incipient stages of the disease; and according to the directions accompanying the Medicine. This declaration he is warranted in making from the attestation of thousands of respectable persons in the United States, now in the enjoyment of health, who but for this Medicine as a *means*, in the *hands of the Great Preserver of Men*, (for He works by means) would probably be pining on *beds of sickness*, or groaning in the grave

GEORGE ROGERS.

Northampton, (Mass.) March 6, 1811. 44—

CERTIFICATES.

IN consequence of taking a severe cold, in May, 1808, I was seized with a violent pain in my side, attended with a distressing cough, which although I had the advice and prescriptions of a respectable physician, lasted me four weeks, without any alleviation. I then applied to Doctor George Rogers, who administered his Vegetable Pulmonic Detergent, which gave me immediate relief, and in ten days I was entirely freed from the pain in my side, and cough.

CHARLES CHAPMAN.

Northampton, (Mass.) March 1809.

I, ELIJAH NORTON, jun. of Westhampton, Massachusetts, do certify, that in the last year I was attended with great debility, weakness of the lungs distressed for breath, and a violent cough, attended with a fever for a number of months.—About the 5th of August, I began the use of Doctor Rogers's Vegetable Detergent. I kept in the use of it about three months. Immediately after taking this medicine, my cough abated and I could breath with more freedom. I would recommend the medicine from my own experience to those who are troubled with a cough, and disorders of the lungs and breast, and do believe it to be a valuable and useful medicine.

ELIJAH NORTON jun.

Westhampton, (Mass.) Feb, 1809.

The above Medicine for sale by DWIGHT RIPLEY and SAMUEL TYLER, Norwich.

JOHN BREED & CO.

HAVE just received and now offer for sale at the New Brick Store, opposite F. A. PERKINS' Crockery Store, a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard and Hollow Ware,

With a small assortment of

Crockery and Glass Ware.

ALSO,

6 Tons Russia and Swedes Iron, Nail Plates, Nail Rods, &c. Sheet Lead, cut and wrought Nails, a few Barrels Richmond superfine Flour. Window Glass, 6 by 8, 7 by 9, per 100 feet or less large Glass suitable for clock cases.

June 9. 31—

FOR SALE,
By the subscriber,

100 yds. Bagging,
50 pieces Humhum,
1 Gentleman's Liquor Case,
1 Cask Rice,
1 Bale Cotton,
1 Bag Cocoa,
300 lb. Lump Sugar.

WM. PEABODY.

May 6. 26—

ROGER HUNTINGTON & CO.

HAVE just received per Brig SOPHIA,

30 Hhds.
20 Tierces, & } MOLASSES.
10 Bbls.
7 Hhds. RUM.
10 Bbls. SUGAR, &c. &c.

ALSO,

IN STORE,

A general assortment of Groceries, all which will be sold on as good terms as can be bought in town.

All persons having demands against ELISHA LEFFINGWELL, payable in West-India Goods, are requested to call and receive payment.

Norwich, June 30, 1812. 35—

E. COIT AND CO.
OFFER FOR SALE,

10 Puncheons of W. I. Rum,
9 Hhds. White clayed Sugars,
10 Barrels Muscovado, do.
6 Barrels Green Coffee,
400 Bushels Salt, suitable for dairies.

Norwich, July 1, 1812. 34—

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.
[*Government Paper*]

We have seen with great regret and surprise the many misrepresentations of the views of the government which are daily published in the federal prints. At a time like this, when the exertions of every individual should be directed to an efficient prosecution of the war, solemnly declared by the constituted authorities, such misrepresentations cannot but have the most baneful influence as well on the present as on the future prospects of our country.

To put an end to them so far as is in our power, we will remark, that although the government are making the most vigorous efforts to prosecute the war against England with effect, they are disposed to accommodate all differences on the most reasonable conditions.

As an inducement to the British government not to impress seamen from our vessels, our government is yet willing, as it is well known it has long been, to enter into an arrangement, to be reciprocal, to prevent the employment of British seamen in American vessels public or private. Such an arrangement would put an end to all pretext on the part of Great-Britain for impressing men from our vessels, and the great advantage she would derive from it, if her only object, as is alledged, is to get her own subjects ought to induce her to accede to it; for it must be evident that the exclusion of British seamen from our service would secure to her more than she can gain by impressment; seamen must have employment, and the exclusion of those of Great-Britain from our service would confine them in a great measure to that of their own country. Such an arrangement, then, would be advantageous to Great-Britain merely as an expedient to increase her maritime strength, while it would have the effect of bringing into our service our own seamen, and also augmenting their numbers.

It is highly important to both countries that this question should be settled, for experience has shewn that there cannot be a good understanding between them until Great-Britain ceases to impress our seamen.

We state with pleasure another fact which we believe to be equally true—that our government will not, under any circumstances that may occur, form a political connexion with France. To the injuries received from her, a just sensibility has always been felt. The war with England has not abated it, nor has it diminished the zeal or weakened the effort to obtain redress. The idea of a political connexion with France as an expedient to extort justice from England, is treated with disdain by every person connected with the government. It is not advisable to enter the lists with the two great belligerents at once; but if England acts with wisdom, and France persevere in her career of injustice and folly, we should not be surprised to see the attitude of the United States change towards those powers. We are now at war with England; let her government do us justice—let the other continue to refuse it; and from that moment we have no doubt that the United States will assume a correspondent retaliation with both.

The United States are placed by the injustice of the belligerents in an important crisis; but we are confident they will go through it with honor and advantage. If the citizens of the U. States make common cause and support with energy and decision the measures of the government, the result is certain. They will obtain what they have a right to demand, first of Great-Britain and afterwards of France. Success in this struggle will secure them the respect of both the belligerents and all Europe. It will also secure them a permanent peace, and in other respects a just reward for all their exertions. We are confident that nothing will be wanting on the part of the government to ensure success. It has boldly taken on itself a great responsibility, one which the exigency of the times required, and we are satisfied it will acquit itself to the just expectations of the country.

FROM THE SAME.

WASHINGTON CITY, AUG 7.

By letters from the Northwestern army under Gen. Hull, it appears his head-quarters were at Sandwich on the 19th of July and preparations was making for the siege of Malden.

The British force was superior in numbers at that time, although fifty or sixty militia had deserted from Malden every day since the American standard had been erected on the Canada side—A detachment had ascended the river La French, and taken a considerable quantity of provisions, which had been collected for the British army. The enemy's advanced posts had been forced by a detachment under Col. Cass.

Copy of a letter from Col. Cass to Gen. Hull.

Sandwich, Upper Canada,
JULY 17, 1812.

SIR—In conformity to your instructions, I proceeded with a detachment of 280 men, to reconnoitre the enemy's advanced posts. We found them in possession of a bridge over the river Canas, at the distance of four miles from Malden. After examining their position, I left one company of riflemen, to conceal themselves near the bridge, and upon our appearance on the opposite side of the river, to commence firing, in order to divert their attention, and throw them into confusion. I then proceeded with the remainder of the force about five miles, to a ford over the Canas and down on the southern bank of the river. About sun-set we arrived within sight of the enemy. Being nearly destitute of guides, we marched too near the bank of the river, and found our progress checked by a creek, which was deep and impassable. We were then compelled to march

ORIGINAL STAINED

up a mile, in order to effect a passage over the creek. This gave the enemy time to make their arrangements, and prepare for their defence. On coming down the creek we found them formed; they commenced a distant fire of musketry The riflemen of the detachment, were formed upon the wings, and the two companies of infantry in the centre. The men moved on with great spirit and alacrity. After the first discharge the British retreated——we continued advancing. Three times they formed, and as often retreated. We drove them about half a mile, when it became so dark that we were obliged to relinquish the pursuit. Two privates in the 41st regiment were wounded and taken prisoners. We learn from deserters, that nine or ten were wounded, and some killed. We could gain no precise information of the number opposed to us. It consisted of a considerable detachment from the 41st regiment, some militia, and a body of Indians. The guard at the bridge consisted of 50 men. Our riflemen stationed on this side the Canas discovered the enemy reinforcing them during the whole afternoon. There is no doubt but their number considerably exceeded ours. Lieut. Col Miller, conducted in the most spirited and able manner. I have every reason to be satisfied with the conduct of the whole detachment.

Very respectfully, sir, I have the honor to be, your obedient servant.

(Signed) LEWIS CASS,
Col. 3d Reg. O. Vol.

His Excellency Brig. Gen. HULL.

Foreign Intelligence.

BOSTON, AUG. 11.

A Dublin paper of the 2d July, has reached this place (via Wiscasset) containing news of very considerable importance. The following is a summary of its general contents:

PROTECTIONS.

We (says the London Morning Chronicle) have the pleasure to announce, that the only remaining difficulty obstructing the immediate shipments for the United States, in consequence of the late Proclamation, revoking the Orders in Council, was yesterday removed, by the concession of the Board of Trade. We are informed that licences will forthwith be granted to American ships destined from hence to the republic, and freighted with British manufactures in the nature of guarantee, or safe conduct against capture by British cruisers. These licences are to be valid for such protection, whether the property be British or American.

Of Russia, France, Sweden, &c.

An Austrian and a Swedish Messenger have arrived. The accounts by them are said to be, that the Russian army is considerably augmented, well provided, and in a high state of discipline. A gentleman from Riga, 31st May, says, that all ships of all descriptions are admitted, without even the inspection of their papers, but that no public order had been announced authorising a relaxation of the former arrangements. Letters from Hanno speak of the Russian ports generally as open under the like circumstances.

Accounts from Konigsburg are to 31st May. —The French had taken possession of a battery at Pilau, commanding the port; and that some vessels with grain had been permitted to depart.

Accounts from Gottenburgh, to June 14, state that Bernadotte has got the Army (30,000) and Navy on a good footing, and that their wants are properly attended to. Russia has offered to place 20,000 men at his disposal.

A letter from St. Petersburg says, the story of the conspiracy against the life of the Emperor, is without foundation. It says nothing of the reported death of Count Romanzoff. Peace with Turkey was confidently expected.

It is said that government have determined on taking possession of the island of Groa, off L'Orient, as a very desirable station for our vessels, and admirably situated for the annoyance of the enemy. It is conjectured that it was for the capture of Groa that the four sail of the line sailed from Plymouth Dock on Monday last. If so, the island is probably ere this time in our possession

Parliament it was expected would be prorogued about 10th July—

No War between Russia and France.

The ship Rose, of Philadelphia, arrived at Portland on Friday last, in 44 days from Stockholm, Sweden. The master informs that the general opinion in Sweden was, that there would be *no war between France and Russia*. The Rose had 560 tons of iron on board. She threw over 80 tons in the Baltic, where she got aground. This ship has brought dispatches for our government.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *June 29.*
AMERICAN SEAMEN.

Mr. Robinson (though the Hon. Baronet was not in his place, who had brought forward the subject to which he was about to call the attention of the House) thought it his duty to state what he had to offer. As soon as the Hon. Baronet had mentioned the case of an American seaman, who it was said had been impressed, he (Mr Robinson) had made it his business to enquire how the fact stood, and ever since had attended in the House, for the purpose of making such observations to him the case appeared to call for, if the presence of the Hon. Baronet. This, however the Hon. Baronet had not given him an opportunity of doing; and as he had made no further observations on the subject, he (Mr. Robinson) took it for granted that he meant to say, nothing more about it; but content with having mentioned the circumstance the Hon. Baronet was willing to leave the business altogether to the Admiralty. On Monday the Hon. Baronet had mentioned the circumstance again. He (Mr. Robinson) had been in the House early in the evening, waiting to reply to any thing that might have been said on it but nothing of the kind having been spoken of, he (Mr. Robinson) thought the public business was pretty far advanced, and no idea that it would then be alluded to, and had therefore left the House. He understood the case to have been formerly stated by the Hon. Baronet to be as follows:—That an American seamen had been impressed, and was now on board the enterprize. On enquiry, he (Mr. R.) found that it was true that a person had been impressed in the course of the last month, of the name of John Williamson, who at the time of his being impressed, had stated himself to be an American Citizen who had subsequently applied to the American Consul to be released, on the ground of his being an American seamen. On inquiry however, it had turned out, that the man, though when seized, he had stated himself to be an American seaman, and that he had been discharged, was recognised by one of the gang as having deserted from the service of this country, about two months before, when ashore—and this had been admitted by the man himself. He could further state, on the general principle, that nothing was so little desired as American seamen, whether they were pressed or not; as having such persons was likely to lead to some inconvenience and embarrassment: and whenever application was made by a person impressed for his discharge, on the ground of his being an American seaman, if this statement on investigation proved to be correct, he was immediately discharged.

Domestic Intelligence.

VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, AUG. 8.

Saturday last, was laid on the scite of the late Richmond Theatre, under the direction of Robert Mills, Esq. architect, the Corner-stone of the Monumental Church about to be erected in commemoration of those who perished on the same spot on the 26th of December last.

COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON CITY, AUG 8.

Letters from the Northwestern army under general Hull, dated July 21st and 22d, state that the result of the Indian council at Brownstown has been communicated to the general, by which it appears that the Ottawas, Chippewas, Pottawatamies, Wyandots, Delawares, Munsees, some Kickapoos, Sacs and the Six Nations, are unanimous for remaining neutral. Tecumseh and Marpot are the only chiefs of consequence who remain with the British. A party of the British with all their Indians, passed the River Aux Canards, twelve miles from the encampment.

The general detached Col. M'Arthur, with a part of his regiment, to protect the inhabitants. The Col. attacked and drove them back—two of the colonel's men were slightly wounded—the loss of the enemy not ascertained. Col. M'Arthur's conduct on this as well as all other occasions, entitles him to credit.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, AUG. 8.

The National Intelligencer of Saturday last is silent as to the arrival of Mr. Barclay, with the official information of the revocation of the Orders in Council. Nor does it contain any further indication of those amicable sentiments which were announced in that paper of the 4th inst. The administration ought to know, that the American People will not be satisfied with the *declarations*, unaccompanied with corresponding *actions*. If the Orders in Council are repealed, and Great-Britain is willing to enter into a friendly arrangement as to the other subjects of dispute between the two Countries, why continue the War? The information of an immediate suspension of hostilities, and the appointment of a Minister with full powers to negociate and settle all the differences existing between the two nations, would be received with rapturous joy by three fourths of the People of the United States.

NEW-JERSEY.

TRENTON, AUG. 10.

The Legislature of this state met on Tuesday and adjourned on Friday last about noon During their sitting an act was passed authorising the governor to draw on the U. S. military Storekeeper at New-York for *one thousand stand of arms*, (due to this state from the U. S. under the act of Congress of 1808 for arming the whole body of the militia:) authorising him to purchase *camp equipage*, (including marquees, tents, camp-kettles, &c.) for 500 men, and *accoutrements*, viz. catridge-boxes and belts, bayonet straps and scabbards, canteens and knapsacks, for 1000 men—and authorising him further to draw on the Treasurer for 6000 dollars to defray the expence.—These arms, &c. are to be deposited at such place or places as the governor may direct, and delivered by his order to the militia when called into actual service.

NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK, AUG. 11.

A letter from Dublin received by a gentleman in this city, of the date of the 1st of July, mentions, that since the repeal of the Orders in Council, American vessels were loading at that port, and had procured licences as a precautionary measure to prevent them from capture by British cruisers, in the event of war.

INTERESTING FRONTIER NEWS.

Extract of a letter from Detroit, dated July 21, 1812.

"For the present all communication by water is stopt—The British have yet possession of Fort Malden, which commands the mouth of this river, and otherwise have complete command of Lake Erie; having an armed ship carrying 18 guns, and a schooner carrying 6, and some gun-boats. We have no vessels here either armed or unarmed, except a brig which has been two years repairing, and has not yet a mast up.

"Our army took possession of the British territory without this town, without the least opposition; not a single gun was fired. The French inhabitants had either fled from their houses or been compelled to go down to Malden by the British—Their fort was almost level with the ground when the news of war reached them; had an army been here with artillery, they would probably have taken it without bloodshed. The British received the news of war before we did, and took our ferry-boats which had gone over as usual with passengers. The army only arrived here three or four days after the declaration of war reached us. This place was miserably unprepared, owing to the negligence and stupidity of those who had the management of the public concerns;—every thing was at stake—our lives and property. In consequence of the exertions of a few unauthorised though influencial characters, the militia was all called in and put under arms—We made the best disposition of our forces, and were determined to yield the safety of our town but with our lives. Thus we remained under arms for three days and nights without sleep or rest, expecting hourly to be attacked by the combined forces of the British and Savages. Thanks to the Divine Author of all good, the storm has passed away, and a fairer prospect illumines our future destinies

"Though matters are yet unsettled, we expect that Malden must fall, and then our troubles will be at an end. There has been skirmishing between our parties and the British and Indians, for two or three days since—the loss on both sides is trifling.

"The reason, I apprehend, the army did not immediately proceed to Malden was for want of ordnance, there being none mounted in our fort; they are now mounting them—or, in other words, they are now preparing while they ought to be fighting; giving the enemy every opportunity of fortifying themselves. One thing however in our favor, is, that their militia have almost all left them, and returned to their homes. It is said many Indians have also left them, since the arrival of our army. Some accounts state that great numbers are meeting above on the upper Lakes Huron and Superior, and are expected in the course of a few weeks. We may yet have hard fighting."

AUG. 12.

A PRIZE.

Arrived here yesterday through the Sound, the English brig Lady Sherbrooke, James Wilson, prize-master, a prize to the Marengo privateer of this port. She sailed from Halifax on the 13th of July, laden with a cargo of fish and lumber, bound to Kingston in the island of Jamaica; and on the 25th, in lat. 34. long 56, was captured by the Marengo, after a slight resistance. The Lady Sherbrooke was navigated by 12 men; the captain and 10 of them were taken on board the privateer, and the other two, with a passenger, remained on board the prize The Lady Sherbrooke is a beautiful vessel of 250 tons, coppered to light water mark, and carries four guns, 6 pounders. She is French built. This is the first prize that has been brought in here since the war.

AUG. 13.

A letter from Chilicothe, Ohio, Aug 1, mentions that Col. M'Arthur, of the army at Detroit, had taken 300 barrels of flour, 1000 blankets, a box of clasp knives, and a number of other packages which had been deposited by the British about a mile above the mouth of the river Trenton. The army are busily employed in mounting cannon upon carriages, which was expected to have been completed on Sunday the 26th July. It was reported in camp that they would attack Malden the next day.

Another letter says—"Capt Dill commandant of Fort M'Arthur, arrived in town last evening He informs that captain Lewis (an Indian Chief) arrived at that fort, and stated that the whole army were encamped below the Long Bridge 4 miles from Malden—that in the late skirmish general M'Arthur had his horse shot under him, and afterwards caught a British Indian by fair racing—he did not kill him.

"Gen. Hull it is confidently believed, made an attack on Malden, on last Monday night. This report is credited for two reasons—First, because it coincides with other reports as to the day the attack was to be made; and secondly, because Lewis positively asserts that on Monday night, during the whole of the night, he heard a very heavy and incessant cannonading."

From a correspondent, 6th August.

By a respectable merchant of Sacket's Harbor direct from that place, I am informed, that some time last week, lieut. Wells, of the brig Oneida, learning that two vessels of the British squadron on lake Ontario, were near Ogdensburgh took the command of a schooner, armed with 2 long 9's 12's, and the 32 pounder amidship, (Called *Old Tom*) lately on the battery at Sacket's Harbor, and proceeded down with a strong, fair wind, till he discovered the Earl Moira (some times called the Elmira) of eighteen 24 pound carronades and the Gloucester, of ten guns, about half a mile below Elizabethtown, on the British side, and near a strong battery on a commanding eminence. On seeing the schooner the enemy got under way and attempted to beat up to her; but our brave lieutenant, having the advantage of the wind and the best working vessels, and having them below him, in a narrow channel, began to play upon them with a long shot, and kept them at respectful distance, where not a shot of theirs could reach him, (their guns being all short pieces) and continued his fire upon them from half past four P. M. till dark, when he went into Ogdensburg, without sustaining any damage whatever. What injury the British received could not be ascertained—but they were engaged all the next day repairing, and it was with difficulty that the Gloucester could be kept afloat. Major Ford sat at home with his glass and saw the affair—at what distance you may judge, as 2 shells have been thrown over his house from the British battery—*Col.*

LATE FROM STOCKHOLM.

A letter from Portland, dated August 7, says, "The ship Rose, of Philadelphia, has just arrived here in 44 days from Stockholm. She is 560 tons, and brings 500 tons Iron—The general opinion at Stockholm and Gottenburg was, that the differences between France and Russia would be adjusted. This vessel has brought despatches for our government, and received news of war 4 days since from privateers, and made this port for safety."

AUGUST 14.

ARMISTICE. A letter from Albany, received by yesterday's Steam Boat, states, that an armistice, for thirty days, was concluded on Saturday night between general Dearborn and Col. Baine. The Passengers in the Steam Boat confirm this intelligence. Also that Fort Malden has been taken by general Hull.

Mr. Barclay, the bearer of despatches by the Gleaner, returned to this City on Wednesday evening.

The Gleaner will sail in a day or two.

The privateers Rosamond, and Black Jose, have sailed from this port, on a cruise.

His Excellency governor Tompkins has granted a full and free pardon to John Martin, who has been confined fourteen weeks in the State Prison for attempting to corrupt members of the Legislature, in favor of the Bank of America.

LATEST FROM HALIFAX.

Yesterday arrived at this port the British Packet Carteret, Capt Davey, from Falmouth, and 14 days from Halifax, with the June mail—Passengers, Capt Williams and Chief Mate, late of the ship Four Sisters, from Lisbon bound to New York, sent into Halifax Capt. Williams informs us, that the privateer ship Catharine of 18 guns, belonging to Wm. Grey, Esq. of Boston, was captured and sent into Halifax by the British brig of war Colibri, after a running fight of several hours. The Catharine was very much shattered, but lost none of her Men. The Colibri had one man killed, and 7 or 8 wounded.

The privateer brig Curlew, of Boston carrying 16 guns, is also captured and sent into Halifax. The Curlew was out only 6 days, and had taken nothing, when she fell in with the British frigate Acasta, in a thick fog, and was taken without the loss of a man. The Acasta was direct from Lisbon for Halifax, and had not heard of the war.

Capt. W. further states, that the Acasta frigate sailed from Halifax, in company with the Packet on a cruise, after the U. S. frigate Essex off Bermuda, where it was said at Halifax the Essex was cruising.

The Ring Dove brig of war also sailed in company with the Packet on a cruise.—Left at Halifax, the Colibri brig, the only vessel of war there.

The U. S. brig of war Nautilus, was going in as the Packet came out.

We further learn, that there were between 4 and 400 American prisoners in the Halifax prisons, who were treated in a very humane manner.

AUG 15.

Late from Portugal.

Extract from the Postscript of a letter received by a gentleman of this city, dated Halifax, 11 o'clock, 27th July, 1812.

"The Acasta frigate arrived last night in 19 days from Lisbon; the French were completely surrounded by the combined army. Lord Wellington declared his determination to be in Salamanca in 10 days.—Marmont had made up his mind to cut his way through the combined armies.—Affairs appear to be approaching a crisis in the Peninsula."

Extract of a letter from Halifax, dated July 27.

Our Navy is gathering daily strength, several Frigates have already joined this station and a number more daily looked for. The Acasta frigate arrived last night, she left Lisbon on the 1st inst. Flour was then worth 20 dollars at that market—She captured and brought in with her the privateer brig Curlew, (belonging to Mr. Gray) mounting 16 guns and 170 men, out from Boston nine days and had taken nothing—We have accounts of our Squadron having destroyed about a dozen privateers. There are now in this harbor about 25 sail of American vessels.

ALBANY, AUG 10.

WAR EVENTS.

On Saturday, two companies of Light Artillery, with 8 field pieces, and 2 companies of Infantry, (about 280 men) under command of Col. Fendwick, passed through this city on their way from the encampment at Greenbush, to the Western Frontier.

We understand, Col Schuyler's regiment of the new army, raised in the city of N. York, has been ordered to rendezvous at the encampment at Greenbush, and that they are now on their way thither. Col. Schuyler and family arrived here in the last Steam-boat.

Reports from different sources continue to speak of the capture of Fort-Malden by General Hull—but whether entitled to credit or not, a short time will determine.

We are sorry to learn, that most of the young men of the St. Regis tribe of Indians, have left their settlements to join the British forces; or that Col. Louis, and several of the aged chiefs friendly to the United States, have from fear of their personal safety, also fled from their settlement, and taken refuge within the county of Franklin, where they are now supported at the expense of the United States.

AUG. 10.

On Saturday last arrived in this city, C. Baine, Adjt general of the British forces in Lower Canada, accompanied by Maj. Clark, Aid-de-Camp to general Pettit, commanding the American troops on the Canada line. Immediately on his arrival he was introduced to general Dearborn, at his head-quarters, at Greenbush, with whom, and his Excellency governor Tompkins, we are informed, he remained closeted till a late hour.—Report says: He came to communicate to the Commander in Chief of the American army, official information of the repeal of the Orders in Council, and that instructions had been sent out by the British government to Mr. Foster to open negociations with our government on all the points in difference between the two nations; but that in consequence of Mr. Foster's having withdrawn from the U States, the governor general of Canada, proposed an armistice or suspe-

ORIGINAL STAINED

sion of arms, until the answer of the American government could be obtained to the overtures which would be made to it on the part of the British court. What has been the result of the conference between general Dearborn and Col. Baine we have not been able to learn—though we are led to believe, as most probable, that a partial armistice, and for a short period, has been concluded on.

Another report says: That Col. Baine was in possession of the instructions sent for Mr. Foster; and that he came to this city, with intention to proceed to the seat of government—but that permission to that effect could not be obtained from general Dearborn.

Col. Baine left town yesterday on his return to Canada.

LANSINGBURGH, AUG. 11.

Suspension of Arms.

Col. Baine, adjutant-general of the British army in Canada, passed through this village on Saturday afternoon for general Dearborn's head-quarters at Greenbush. He was accompanied from Plattsburgh, by Maj. Clark, aid-de-camp to general Pettit, of the conscripts. They returned on Sunday, at noon; when Major Clark informed a gentleman of the village, that Col. Baine was the bearer of a proposition from governor Prevost to general Dearborn, for a suspension of hostilities for sixty days, in consequence of the former having received intelligence of the conditional revocation of the orders in council—a measure which might lead to a restoration of peace between the two countries; and that the proposition was acceded to by general Dearborn, subject to the determination of the President of the U. States. We give this statement, and the authority, as we received it. The gentlemen proceeded immediately on their return.

BUFFALO, AUG. 4.

FROM DETROIT.

We have various reports and rumors respecting the operations of Gov. Hull, in Canada. Every traveller has a story, and whether they deal wholesale or retail, generally add a most extravagant per centage to the first cost! We have paid attention to every account, and publish an abstract of the whole.

The gentleman who gave us the hand-bill, containing Gov. Hull's Proclamation, published in our last, stated that the Governor crossed the river on the 12th ult. and moved down the river about two miles and established his head quarters at Sandwich. He left the head quarters of the Gov. on the 18th, and understood that in consequence of the Governor's proclamation, 70 or 80 militia had left Malden, and returned to their homes. The forces under Gov. Hull were rising 2000, part were regular troops—and some were 'sharp shooters.' A reinforcement was every day expected, and no movement would be made until auxiliaries arrived.

An early reduction of Malden would be of the utmost consequence to the success of Gov. Hull in subjugating that part of Upper Canada. It would decide at once the conduct of a horde of savages, who reside in that quarter. According to the last accounts Malden contained nearly one thousand regulars and volunteers, and without doubt would receive reinforcements as soon as Gov. Hull.

Malden is situated 20 miles below Detroit—the Queen Charlotte lay there at the last dates.

Some late accounts state, that several skirmishes had taken place between small parties of British and Indians from the fort and detachments from Hull's army, in which several Indians and British were killed.

VERMONT.

BENNINGTON, AUG. 5.

It must give great satisfaction to every friend to humanity to learn that the commanding officers on each side the lines, have given orders, that the peaceable inhabitants shall not be molested in their persons or property.

THE COURIER.

NORWICH, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 19.

Accounts are received of the capture of fifty-five American vessels since the declaration of War, viz 1 United States' vessel—13 privateers,—1 Revenue Cutter,—15 ships, 14 brigs, 10 schooners, and 1 sloop.

The British brig Emulous, of 18 guns, has been lost on Cape Sables, and the crew are to be transmitted to the Curlew, which is to be fitted out as a King's vessel.

There were nearly 700 American prisoners at Halifax on the 5th instant, who were well treated.

Admiral Sir T. Duckworth, has arrived at St. Johns, Newfoundland, in the Antelope of 50 guns.

Samuel Carswell, Esq. has resigned the office of commissary-general of the United States.

Dem. Press.

The New-Hampshire Electors of President, &c. and Representatives to Congress, will be chosen by the people, 2d Nov. next.

Mr. Charles W. Green, of Boston is appointed Danish Vice Consul for the New-England States.

John W. Eppes, Esq. (Mr. Jefferson's son-in-law) has offered himself as a Candidate to Congress, to represent the Counties of Charlotte, Prince Edward, Cumberland and Buckingham, Virginia. Mr. Randolph at present represents these Counties, and will be Mr. E's Competitor at the ensuing election.

From the Montreal Herald Extra.

The following are copies of letters received from Upper Canada, containing the account of the capture of Fort Michilimacinac.

MARINAC, JULY 18, 1812.

Dear Sir—I am happy to have it in my power to announce to you, that Fort Makona capitulated to us on the 17th inst. at 11 o'clock A. M. Capt. Roberts at our head, with part of the 10th Regiment, 5th battalion; Mr. Crawford had the command of the Canadians, which consisted of about 200 men; Mr. Dickson, 113 Scoux Forlavoins and Winebagoes; myself about 280 men Attawas and Chippewas; part of the Attawas of L'barb Croche had not arrived. It was a fortunate circumstance that the fort capitulated without firing a single gun; had they not done so, I firmly believe not a soul of them would have been saved. My son Charles Longlade, Augustine Nolin, and Michelle Cadotte, jun have rendered me great service in keeping the Indians in order, and executing from time to time such commands as were delivered to me by the commanding officer. I never saw so determined a set of people as the Chippewas and Attawas were.

Since the capitulation they have not drank a single drop of liquor, nor even killed a fowl belonging to any person [a thing never known before] for they generally destroy every thing they meet with. I am, dear sir, your most obedient servant.

(Signed) JOHN ASKIN, Jun.
Str. Keep. Dep.

The Hon. Col. W. Claus, &c. &c.
Fort George.

Extract of a letter from Quebec, dated, Post-Office, 8 o'clock, 1st Aug. 1812.

"An express has arrived from Halifax in 9 days. They had received intelligence of an American ship having been taken, bound to France with despatches to that government, advising them that WAR would be declared against Great-Britain *on a certain date*—requesting them to send a force to assist their squadron in taking Halifax, and other measures they had in view."

Melancholy Accident.

On Tuesday morning last, about 1 o'clock, Mr. *Henry Peterson* descended into a privy for the purpose of getting his watch which was lost on Monday—as soon as he descended he fainted. Mr. *Remels*, his brother-in-law, went to his assistance and both were suffocated together; they have left distressed families to bemoan their sudden deaths. Their remains were entombed yesterday.

Boston Pat.

Extract of a letter, dated Portsmouth, Aug. 7, to the Keeper of the E. C. H. Books. Boston.

"*Friday Evening*, 10 *o'clock*—The ship Mount Vernon, Cheever, of Salem, has this moment arrived from Liverpool—put into this port in consequence of the war, was bound to Havana, has a cargo of salt, crates, &c. The captain informs me that about 45 American vessels (all that were in port) were loading with *dry goods* and *hard ware*. Every merchant ship in Liverpool, supposing our non-intercourse law was repealed, as the orders in council were revoked. The Liverpool people were in great spirits, in expectation of a free trade with America. The New-Galen, Tracy, was to sail in about ten days full of goods; ship Ceres, Webber, for Baltimore, do; Eliza Ann, Elbridge, of Boston, goods, for Baltimore; a new ship belonging to Boston, of about 400 tons, for Baltimore, (probably the Marcellus, Ward,) with a freight by the run of £2000; ship Monsoon, Williams, to sail in ten days, with a cargo for Alexandria; ship Minerva, Gross, expected to be freighted at £4 1s for goods to America. So many goods were offered for America, that the ships would not take crates or salt. Capt. Cheever has despatches for government, and also 1700 letters, and as the post-office is shut, they cannot go on in to-morrow's mail. No expectation of war in England. I write you this not knowing of your having any information so late. Capt. C. fell in with the Jamaica Fleet in long. 22.

A ship with dry goods, 36 days from Liverpool, arrived off Montauk on Monday Morning The news of the passage of the war bill, in the lower house had reached England previous to her departure.

The privateer Actress, Lumsden, of N. Haven, was captured by the British frigate Spartan, on the fifth day of her cruise, and sent into Halifax.

Marine List.

Spoke August 2, lat. 40, long. 74, pilot boat Patriot, Strong, 3 days from New York, sent out by government to cruise for Com. Rodgers.

Schr. Nimble, Grant, arrived at Philadelphia in 7 days from New London.

PHILADELPHIA, AUG. 14.

ARRIVED AT THE LAZARETTO.

Two prize vessels—ship Boyd, late Scott, of London—a prize to the Baltimore privateer Globe—captured on her homeward passage from N. Providence, 1st Aug in lat. 31, 50, long. 57. logwood, cotton and coffee.

Brig Ranger, late Heard, of London, prize to the Philadelphia privateer Matilda—Captured lat 20, long 64, on her homeward passage from Cape Henry—logwood and coffee.

NEW-YORK, AUG. 14.

The Ship Algernon, Le Barron from Gottenburg for New York, with a cargo of iron, has been sent into Yarmouth, on a supposition that England and America would be at war.

BALTIMORE, AUG. 11

Arrived British ship Henry from St. Croix for London, taken by the privateer Comet, Boyle, after an engagement of about 15 minutes, the ship mounts 4 twelve and 6 six pounders; is of the first class; coppered to the bends, 400 tons burthen, and has a cargo of upwards of 700 hhds. sugar, 12 pipes of old Malaga wine and a quantity of lignumvitae. Ship and cargo estimated at $150 000. The Henry sailed from St. Croix on the 15th, was captured on the 19th, in lat 28, 30, long 66, 30.

Arrived British schr. Alfred, Loscome, from Bermuda for N. Providence, prize to the privateer Spencer, of Philad—was captured July 31, off Watling's Island—cargo, brandy, rum, claret, Madeira, almonds, prunes, &c. Saw after leaving the privateer, a Spanish fleet, from Havana for Cadiz, under convoy of a Spanish ship of war Sixty miles S. of the Capes, was chased by a small privateer.

Died,

In this city, *Lydia*, daughter of Mr. Shubael Breed, aged 7 years.

NORWICH BOOK-STORE.

R. HUBBARD,

HAS FOR SALE—THE FOLLOWING BOOKS AT NEW-YORK PRICES, VIZ:—

THE use of Sacred History; especially as illustrating and confirming the great doctrines of Revelation; to which are prefixed two Dissertations—the first, on the authenticity of the history contained in the Pentateuch, and in the book of Joshua; the second, proving that the Books ascribed to Moses were actually written by him, and that he wrote them by divine inspiration. By John Jamieson, D. D. F. A. S. S. Minister of the Gospel, Edinburgh.—Price 3 dollars.

Porteus', Smith's, Doddridge's, Whitfield's, Jay's, and Lee's Sermons.

Scott's essays on the most important subjects in Religion. Price 1,25.

Fuller's Dialogues, Letters, and Essays, on various subjects. To which is added, an Essay on Truth; containing an Inquiry into its nature and importance; with the causes of error, and the reasons of its being permitted.—Price 1 dollar.

Watson's Apology for Christianity; in a series of Letters, addressed to Edward Gibbon, Esq. Author of the History of the decline and fall of the Roman Empire—Price 75 cents.

Murray's Power of Religion on the Mind, in retirement, affliction, and at the approach of death; exemplified in the testimonies and experience of persons distinguished by their greatness, learning or virtue.—Price 1 dollar.

Hannah More's Practical Piety.—Price 75 cts.

Stoddard on Judgement.

Smith's Sacred Mirror.

Vincent's Explicatory Catechism; or an explanation of the Assembly's Shorter Catechism.—Price 75 cents.

Afflicted Man's Companion.

Logic, or the right use of reason, in the inquiry after truth. With a variety of rules to guard against error in the affairs of Religion and human life, as well as in the Sciences—Price 75 cents.

Romaine on the walk of faith.—Price 87½ cents.

Mrs. Rowe's Devout Exercises of the Heart.—Price 75 cents.

Baxter's call to the unconverted. 62½.

Howe's Devout Meditations.—Price 50.

Payne's Imitation of Christ.

An introduction to the study of the Bible.

Gospel Sonnets, or Spiritual Songs.

M'Ewen on the Types.

Doddridge's Rise and Progress.

Sermons, Essays and Extracts, by various authors; selected with special respect to the great doctrine of atonement.

Comstock's Essays on the duty of parents and Children.

Visions of John Bunyan.

Buck's Miscellaneous Works. Price 2,25.

Grove on the Lord's Supper.

Willison on the Sacrament.

BIBLES,

from one dollar to 16 dollars.

Dwight's Psalms and Hymns.

The Hartford Selection of Hymns.

Divine Hymns, by Joshua Smith and others.

Wilson on Febrile Diseases.

A digest of the Law of Evidence, by Zephaniah Swift.

Powell's Treatise on the Law of Mortgages.

Statutes of Connecticut.

Public Acts for forming and conducting the Military Force of the State of Connecticut.

Lord's Military Catechism.

A Gamut, or Scale of Music. To which is added blank lines for favorite music.

Guthrie's Geographical, Historical and Commercial Grammar.—Price 6 dollars.

Smith's Wealth of Nations

Elements of the Philosophy of the Human Mind.

Haller's Physiology.

Ramsay's Life of Washington.

Mrs. Opie's Simple Tales,

Goldsmith's Vicar of Wakefield.

The Letters of Junius.

The works of the right honorable lady Mary Wortley Montagu; including her correspondence, poems, and essays. In five vols.—Price 7 dollars.

The Ladies Cabinet of Polite Literature.

Carr's Northern Summer.

Ossian's Poems. Mordaunt—a Novel.

Tales of Real life.

Mineries of Human Life.

John De Lancaster—a Novel, by Richard Cumberland.

Rosaldha—a Romance. Home—a Poem.

The Birds of Scotland; with other Poems. By James Grahame.

The Universal Letter Writer.

TOGETHER WITH

A General Assortment of
Classical and School Books.

AUGUST 19.

Notice.

THE Copartnership of STANTON and BROWN is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having open accounts with said firm, are requested to call and settle the same either by payment or note without further notice; all those who have demands against said firm shall receive their pay as soon as collections can be made to meet them, which is hoped will be done in the course of 60 or 90 days. The accounts made at the Store in PRESTON, will be settled by J. STANTON; and those made at the Store in LISBON, will be settled by T. BROWN.

JOSEPH STANTON,
TYLER BROWN.

Preston, Aug. 17, 1812.

THE subscriber will continue business at his old stand, in PRESTON, in his own name; a continuance of former custom is solicited.

JOSEPH STANTON.

August 17.

THE subscriber will continue business at his old stand, in LISBON, in his own name; a continuance of former custom is solicited.

TYLER BROWN.

August 17, 1812. 41—

FOR SALE

A PLEASANT convenient situation for a family wishing to retire from business, situated in NORWICH, CONNECTICUT, one mile from the Court-House, on the main street; consisting of a

DWELLING-HOUSE,

two stories high, 40 by 40 feet, with a piazza 8 feet, at one end, and a shed back 10 feet wide, covering an excellent well, store room and bed-room, well finished—The House neatly finished from the garret to the cellar, and in complete repair.—Joining is a convenient store, wood, and Chaise-house.—At a little distance is a large convenient

BARN

with good well, a CORN-HOUSE, with about one and a quarter acres of good

LAND,

on which are some valuable FRUIT-TREES; together, with about nine acres of excellent MEADOW and PLOW-LAND.—The whole would be sold for considerably less than the original cost of the house, and an undoubted title given. For particulars apply to JOHN E. HYDE No. 155 Pearl street New-York, or to WM. CLEVELAND Norwich, or to D. L. DODGE on the premises.

Norwich, Aug. 18, 1812. 41—3w

Norwich, Aug. 19, 1812. 41—

HORACE COLTON,

STILL continues to carry on the business of

CABINET MAKING,

in its various branches, at his shop next south of CHELSEA STEAM BOAT, where all kinds of work will be furnished at a short notice in the neatest style and most modern fashion.

He has for sale, and can always furnish his customers with FANCY CHAIRS of the newest fashions.

For Sale, a quantity of CHERRY BOARDS and PLANK, on reasonable terms.

He will pay cash for White Wood or Bass Wood PLANK, suitable for CHAIR BOTTOMS, and Maple or White Wood SEANTLING, 3½ inches square.

All favors will be gratefully acknowledged.

HORACE COLTON.

Norwich, Aug. 19, 1812. 41—

A FAST SERMON,

Delivered at Hartford, July 23, 1812,

BY NATHAN STRONG, D. D.

Just received and for sale by

RUSSELL HUBBARD.

Aug. 18. 41—

WE the subscribers, being appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate, for the district of Plainfield, Commissioners, to receive and adjust the claims of the creditors to the estate of

EZEKIEL MITCHELL,

late of Killingly, in said district, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice, that we shall attend to the business of our appointment, on the last Tuesday in September, and the first Tuesday of February next, at the dwelling house of AARON ARNOLD, Esq. in said Killingly, at one o'clock, P. M. on each of said days. Those persons who do not exhibit their claims, legally attested, within six months from this will be debarred a recovery.

Samson Howe,
Joseph Adams, } *Com'rs.*
Anthony Brown,

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

DAVID CHASE, *Executor.*

Killingly, Aug. 5, 1812. 41—

Strayed

OR Stolen, from the subscriber, on the 13th instant, a pale red

COW,

with a short tail and a small bag. Whoever will take up and return said COW, or give information where she is, shall be handsomely rewarded.

CARY THROOP.

Norwich, Aug. 15, 1812. 41—

Notice

IS HEREBY GIVEN,

TO all those who have taken NEWSPAPERS of the subscriber since the commencement of his Route, that one half year of his public services will expire the second week in September ensuing.

That he may be enabled to discharge his obligations to the several PRINTERS, with punctuality he most earnestly solicits his friendly customers to encourage a continuation of his services in this important crisis, by paying the balance due for papers at the close of said term, and thereby confer a distinguished favor upon their friend and the Public's humble servant

Samuel Smith, *Post-Rider.*

Hampton, Aug 17, 1812. 41—

NEW-YORK RUM.

A FEW Hhds. sweet flavored New-York RUM, just received and for sale by Hhd. or Bbl. by

LYMAN BREWER.

Aug. 19. 41—

LANDS
FOR SALE AT VENDUE.

THE equity of redemption in several tracts of LAND, lately owned by Mr. JOSEPH CHAPMAN, of Preston, and Mr GEORGE PENDLETON, of Norwich, will be sold at Vendue, at the store of EBEN. HUNTINGTON, on Monday the 7th day of Sept. 1812, at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon, for the benefit of creditors. Particulars will be made known at the time of sale by

Eben. Huntington,
George Perkins, } Commissioners.

Norwich, August 11, 1812.

CASH GIVEN FOR

RAGS,

BY R. HUBBARD.

Aug. 19.

ORIGINAL STAINED

POETRY.

EXTRACT.

CUSTOM for Liberty is still mistook,
And Virtue for the Fashion is forsook;
Deluded age, confin'd in Custom's chain,
Reflect, and soon your Liberty regain;
That once regain'd, this maxim will protect,
Let each man act as Conscience shall direct.

Miscellany.

CELIBACY.

Matrimony is rarely contracted but by chance. Hence partners, widely differing in qualities of mind, fortune, and situation in life frequently form a jarring and discordant union. Many who attempt to obey the precept, "*ulmis adjungere vites*," at length discover that the *vine* which they have wedded to the elm, but the deadly *ivy*, which destroys whatever it embraces. "*Ut hedera serpens vires arboreas necat.*"

Some Benedicks, who by chance have crept along to thirty without forming a domestic alliance, determine to take vengeance on tardy fortune, and bravely forswear all thoughts of matrimony. But nature will recur; and bright eyes and alluring smiles will operate on them, as the genial rays of the rising sun on the cold and marble statue of Memnon, causing it to send forth sounds of sweet music. We need not despair of a man as an unchangeable bachelor, till we observe him in his solitary rambles, muttering and talking to himself; then he manifests a troubled mind and disordered fancy, like the maniac hermit,

At times, alas! not in his perfect mind!
Holds dialogues with his lov'd brother's ghost.

It is a remarkable fact, that many of the brightest luminaries of literature have spent their lives in cold and cheerless celibacy. Pope, Goldsmith, Locke, Pitt, Voltaire, Erasmus, and many others were bachelors. Swift was merely a Platonist in love. Dr. Johnson was indeed married; but during the life of his "dear Tetty," he seems not to have been very warmly attached to her; his affection was rather posthumous. The most exquisite literary productions have been the effects of exertions to relieve their authors from distressing poverty, want, and necessity. The mind rarely makes great efforts, but to satisfy the cravings of the body. Wives are not among the necessaries of life; therefore they chose not to become bound to encounter the cares of the domestic state, and to exchange the tranquility or midnight meditation for the bitterness of curtain lectures. They esteem it less expensive and more delightful to be wedded to the nine Muses, than to one mortal wife of flesh and blood. For if they could write verses with the facility of Horace's poetaster, and receive as many cesterces for each verse, as Virgil's patron presented him, still a worldly wife would soon dissipate their wealth in the circles of gaiety and fashion.

ANECDOTE OF DRYDEN.

Mr. Dryden happening to pass an evening with the Duke of Buckingham, the Earl of Rochester, Lord Dorset, and some others, of the first distinction as men of genius, it was agreed that each person present should write something on whatever subject chanced to strike his imagination, and place it under the candlestick. Mr. Dryden was chosen judge of the whole. Some of the company were at more than ordinary pains to out-rival each other: The person most tranquil and unconcerned, was Lord Dorset, who with much composure, wrote two or three lines, and threw them into the place agreed upon; and when the rest had done so by theirs, the arbiter opened the leaves of their destiny. In going through the whole he discovered the most lively raptures. "I must acknowledge (says Dryden) that although there are an abundance of fine things in my hands, and such as do honor to the personages who wrote them, yet I am under the indispensable necessity of giving the preference to Lord Dorset. I must request you will hear it yourselves, gentlemen, and I believe each and all of you will approve of my judgment." "I promise to pay John Dryden, Esq. or order on demand, the sum of five hundred pounds, for value received. "DORSET."

ANECDOTE OF JUNOT.

This officer was originally a private in the ranks, and owed his elevation to a singular circumstance. During the battle on the continent, Bonaparte had occasion to send a dispatch to one of the generals, and having rode up to the company in which Junot served, he asked if any man among them could write; Junot instantly replied in the affirmative. He was accordingly called out of the ranks to a drum head, and Bonaparte dictated his despatch. While Junot was writing, a cannon ball struck the ground near him, and covered him with dust: "That will do," said the soldier —"I wanted some sand for my letter." —"You are a brave fellow," observed Napoleon, "what is there I can do for you?"—"Have," said Junot, "these worsted epaulettes cut off my shoulders and replace them with silver. It was accordingly done; the soldier was promoted, was afterwards made governor of Paris and next duke of Abrantes. He is described as a brave and excellent general, but is supposed to be of a captious disposition, as he fought no less than fifteen duels, before his elevation to the dignity of a duke.

A military gentleman at Paris had invited much company to dinner. His son, six years old, came to the table, but was repulsed, and told that his beard was too short to dine with his father.—The mother, as much mortified as her son, made up a little side table for him, and ordered him to be well attended.—A large cat, however, repeatedly tried to take away his victuals, on which the child, out of all patience, exclaimed, "go and eat with my papa, you have a beard long enough."

TRUTH

Convinces, persuades, and confirms; Falshood deludes, or threatens and compels.—Truth calmly spreads its beams like the sun; Imposture launches its bolts like the lightning, and destroys what it would seem to illumine.

Notice.

THE Inhabitants of the Town of NORWICH, obliged by Law to pay TAXES, are hereby notified to hand to the Listers, a true List of the Polls and rateable estate belonging to them on the 20th of August instant, on or before the 20th of September next.

JUDAH HART,
GERARD CARPENTER,
JONA. G. W. TRUMBULL,
TIMOTHY MORSE, } *Listers.*

Norwich, Aug. 5, 1812. 39—

FOR SALE,

AT the store lately occupied by THOMAS FANNING, Esq. deceased,

33 Half bbls. Mess Pork, put up for family use,
1200 lb. Hams and Shoulders,
9 Kegs hogs Lard,
300 Bushels I. M. Salt,
200 lb. Hyson Skin, Souchong and Congo Tea,
100 lb. old Cheese,
10 Bushels white Beans,
3000 feet Pine Plank,
900 feet Spruce Scantling.

Enquire of
NATHANIEL SHIPMAN,
OR THOMAS LATHROP.

Aug. 4, 1812. 39—

Hhds. Molasses,
Bbls. Sugar,
Bags Coffee,
Kegs Tobacco,
Checks and Stripes,
China, Glass and Earthen Ware,
FOR SALE BY
F. A. PERKINS.

Aug. 5. 39—3w—

Cash

WILL be paid for one or two thousand White Oak Staves and Heading, if delivered at my shop on the Wharf Bridge, West Chelsea.

HENRY CAREW.

Aug. 4. 39—4w—

FIVE Hhds. fine flavored W. I. RUM, for sale by the Hhd. or Bbl. on accommodating terms by

SAMUEL RUDD.

ALSO,

Salt, suitable for Table or Dairy; a fresh supply Paper-Hangings, together with a good assortment Dry-Goods and Groceries.

Norwich, July 27. 38—

FOR SALE,

A QUANTITY of MESS PORK of a superior quality for Families use. Enquire of

THOMAS STORRS.

Norwich, July 28th, 1812. 38—

Paper.

400 Rms. Foolscap Writing Paper, No. 1.
150 Rms. brown Wrapping do.
100 Rms. blue do. do.

FOR SALE BY
RUSSELL HUBBARD.

July 8.

10 Hhds. retailing Molasses,
4 do. Rum,
3 Bbls. Peach-Brandy,
5 Kegs Tobacco,
3 Bales Cotton,
10 M. merchantable Pine Boards,
5 M. refuse, do. do.
5 M. Pine Plank,
50 Bags Bottle Corks,
Turks Island and Lisbon Salt per 100 Bushels, or less quantity.
Salt, suitable for Hay or Cattle,
50 Quintals best retailing Codfish,
100 Bbls. Tar,

For sale by
C. ELLS.

May 19, 1812. 28—

J. AND F. A. HUNTINGTON,

HAVE FOR SALE,

15 Bags Green Coffee,
6 Barrels, do.
10 Bags heavy Pepper,
15 Kegs manufactured Tobacco,
2000 Wt. Old Copper,
1000 Wt. Lead,
100 Knapt Hats,
200 felt do.
6 Kegs real Ginger,
6 Barrels Molasses,
2 Chests Hyson Tea,
1 Bale Cotton.

July 1. 34—

FOR SALE,

By the subscriber,

2 hhds. 2d proof Rum,
8 hhds. Molasses,
1 bag black Pepper,
2 doz. Iron Shovels,
3 half barrels Mess Pork.

WILLIAM PEABODY.

June 16. 32—

FLOUR,

Warranted Genuine,

MANUFACTURED at the Norwich Mills, constantly for sale for the proprietors, (for cash only) by

ERASTUS COIT & *Co.*

Norwich, Jan. 6, 1812. 9—

PARASOLS.

AN elegant assortment of silver mounted Pagodas and plain Parasols, this day received, by

Giles Buckingham.

Norwich-Landing, June 16, 1812. 33—

FOR SALE,

A WELL broke HORSE, for Harness or Saddle. Dearborn's Patent Balance, wt. 1020 lb.

Leather Fire Buckets,
Woman's Saddle,
Soft Soap, in barrels,
M. Candles, in boxes.

ENQUIRE OF
L. BREWER,
OR G. BILL.

Chelsea, June 16, 1812. 32—

30,000 feet clear & merchantable Machias PINE BOARDS, just landing from schooner Betsey, and for sale cheap by

ROGER HUNTINGTON, & *Co.*

June 16. 32—

A few thousand feet

CHERRY BOARDS, PLANK AND SCANTLING,

Well seasoned, and of a superior quality, for sale by

STEPHEN B. ALLYN.

Norwich, March 17, 1812. 19—

FOUR Hhds. Newport RUM, just received and

FOR SALE BY
R. HUNTINGTON & Co.

Who want a few Tons HAY.

Aug. 5. 39—

SPOKE TIMBER WANTED.

JAMES F. BROWN will pay a generous price for 26 set chaise spokes, if delivered soon.

Likewise,

Wanted, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch White wood boards, clear.

Dec. 25. 7—

WANTED,

AS apprentices to the Cotton Manufacturing business, at the UNION MANUFACTORY, in Plainfield, two or three active LADS, from fourteen to sixteen years of age. Enquire of the Agent at said Factory, or of LUTHER EDGERTON, Norwich, who has yarn to put out to weave from said Factory.

Plainfield, July 17, 1812. 27-6w

FOR SALE,

A FARM,

IN the town of Otis, county of Berkshire, and commonwealth of Massachusetts, half a mile north of the Meeting-House, containing about one hundred and fifty acres. Said FARM is situated on the Turnpike Road leading from Hartford, in Connecticut, to Albany, by way of Lenox, forty-four miles from Hartford, fourteen from Lenox, and forty-four from Albany. There is a good new two story Dwelling-House on said FARM, a convenient Barn, Stabling, &c. and other out houses. Also, a convenient merchant's store, which has a good trade; the house is improved as a tavern, in an excellent stand, has as good a run of custom as any on the road. The land is a good strong soil, and about fifty or sixty acres under improvement, well watered by small streams and springs, and is on Farmington River. Said FARM will be sold on very advantageous terms to the purchaser. For further particulars enquire of

WILLIAM S. HART, Esq. of Norwich, or the subscriber on the premises.

JOSEPH T. CUMMINGS.

Otis, Dec. 6, 1811. 5—

To Let,

AND *possession given immediately, the large and convenient*

DWELLING HOUSE,

pleasantly situated on the west side of the river Thames, on the new road leading to New London, one mile from Norwich Landing, with one acre of Land, Barn, and other out houses.

For further particulars enquire of
THOMAS BUSHNELL.
near the premises.

Oct. 8. 48—tf—

TO LEASE,

AND possession given immediately, the store lately occupied by Messrs. Hyde & Co. For particulars, enquire of

JOHN LATHROP.

Who has for sale, 2 hhds. 3d proof Rum, of an excellent quality.

17 Barrels Richmond Flour, selected by a Baker, of a superior quality.

3 Barrels Mess Shad, put up for family's use.

Norwich, June 29, 1812. 34—

THE Hon. James Gordon Esquire, Judge of Probate for the District of Plainfield, has allowed SIX MONTHS from the 4th of August, 1812, for the creditors to the estate of

Mr. SILAS BLISS,

late of Canterbury, deceased, to exhibit their claims against said estate for settlement. Those who neglect will be debarred a recovery agreeable to law.

All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscribers.

ERASTUS BLISS,
CURTIS BLISS, } Administrators.

Canterbury, 4th August, 1812. 40

THE subscribers appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate for the District of Norwich, Commissioners on the Estate of

Mr. DANIEL DUNHAM,

late of Norwich, deceased, represented insolvent, notify those who have claims against said estate, that we shall meet to receive and examine the same, at the Office of JOSEPH WILLIAMS Esq. the Administrator, on the 1st Saturdays in September, October and February next, 9 o'clock, A. M. on each of said days.

All demands not exhibited will be barred by law; the limitation being six months from date.

Jabez Perkins,
Dwight Ripley. } Commissioners.

Dated Norwich, August 4th, 1812. 40

THE SUBSCRIBER

IS under the necessity of earnestly soliciting those indebted to him to settle their accounts immediately, as it is impossible for him to carry on business without receiving pay, under his circumstances; he is convinced that any good man will need but a hint, and no matter how soon the slack are compelled to pay

LEWIS WARREN.

North Stonington, April 18, 1812. —24

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE Hartford Fire Insurance Company have appointed JONATHAN G. W. TRUMBULL, Esq. of Norwich, their Surveyor for said town, and its neighborhood—who is also authorized to receive proposals for Insurance against loss by Fire, in behalf of said Company.

WALTER MITCHEL, *Secretary.*

Hartford, Dec. 17, 1810. 7—

Strayed

OR Stolen, from the subscriber, on the 26th day of June, a pale red

COW,

with a white back and belly, sharp horns, three or four years old. Whoever has taken up said COW, or will give information where she may be found, or return her to the subscriber, shall be generously rewarded by

NATHAN SEARS.

Norwich, July 7, 1812. 35—tf—

CASH and the highest price, given for green

LAMB SKINS,

with, or without the wool, by

THOMAS POTTER.

Norwich, June 16. 32—3M—

PANOPLIST.

SUBSCRIBERS to the PANOPLIST, may receive their first number at the Norwich Book-Store.

BLANKS

For sale by Russell Hubbard.

ORIGINAL STAINED

Missing Issue

of

Issues

Aug. 26.

SEPT

Missing Issue

or

Issues

SEPT. 2, 9, 16, 23, 30

OCT

Missing Issue

or

Issues

OCT. 7, 14, 21, 28

NOV

NORWICH COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 4, 1812. NORWICH; (Conn.) PRINTED BY RUSSELL HUBBARD—AT HIS OFFICE IN CHELSEA. [Vol. XVI. No. 52.

NEW BOOKS.

R. HUBBARD,

has just received a new supply of BOOKS, among which are the following, viz:

ROLLIN's Ancient History, eight vols. with an Atlas.
Shakespeare's Works, nine vols.
Smith's Wealth of Nations.
The works of the Rev. Joseph Bellamy, D. D. late of Bethlem, in this State—3 octavo vols.
Silliman's Journal—price 3 dolls. handsomely bound.
Solitude Sweetened; or miscellaneous meditations on various religious subjects, written in different parts of the world. By James Meikle
The Traveller; or meditations on various subjects, written on board a man of war—to which is added converse with the world unseen. By James Meikle. To which is prefixed the life of the author.
Miscellaneous works of the Rev. Charles Buck.
Burder's Village Sermons.
Scott's essays on the most important subjects in Religion.
Scott's Force of Truth.
Ossian's Poems. Home—a Poem.
The Works of the Right Honorable Lady Mary Wortley Montagu.
Practical Piety—by Hannah More.
Ramsay's Life of Washington.
Youth's guide to happiness, consisting of Poems, Essays, and Sermons, particularly calculated for the pious instruction of Children.
Emerson's Evangelical Primer.
Hartford collection of Hymns.
Book of Common Prayer.
Lady's Cabinet of Polite Literature.
Bowden on Episcopacy.
Simple Tales; by Mrs. Opie.
Journal of the voyages and travels of a corps of discovery, under the command of Capts Lewis and Clarke, to the Pacific Ocean.
Memoirs of the celebrated Stephen Burroughs in two vols. enlarged—a late edition.
Vivian, and Emilie De Coulanges: Tales by Miss Edgeworth—in two vols.
The Absentee, a Tale by Miss Edgeworth—in two vols.
Tales of Real Life.
Memoirs of an American Lady.
John De Lancaster, a novel, by Rich. Cumberland.
[illegible], a Romance.
The Universal Letter Writer.

FAMILY BIBLES,
from $2 to $16.
AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF
SCHOOL-BOOKS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
WRITING-PAPER,
by hundred reams or less; Letter Paper; Dutch Quills; black and red Sealing Wax; Wafers; Knives; Folders; black and red Ink Powder; Office Tapes; Letter Stamps; Memorandum Books, &c. Oct. 27.

MUFFS & TIPPETS.

THIS DAY RECEIVED BY
G. BUCKINGHAM,
A LARGE AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF
MUFFS & TIPPETS,
FROM 10 TO 35 DOLLARS,
wholesale and retail, as cheap as can be purchased in the United States.
—ALSO—
SUPERFINE and low-priced green and blue Callicoes, of the latest importations and [illegible]; superfine and Cambrick Muslins and Cotton Shirtings, Waistcoatings, silk, leather, and kid Gloves, cotton and silk Sleeves, long and square Shawls, Ribbons, and Pins, Children's red and green morocco Hats—A general assortment of Ladies', Misses' and Children's kid and morocco Shoes and Sandals, assorted colors, [illegible] Shoes—all warranted of the best quality.
A handsome assortment of American Ginghams at the factory prices.
Norwich-Landing, Oct. 7th, 1812. 48—

CASH OR SALT,

PAID for Rye and Flaxseed at the Norwich Mills.
WM. WILLIAMS. jun. & Co.

B. O. Flour Barrels and half barrels, and W. O. Meal Puncheons are wanted from the Coopers who work for said Mills.

FRESH FLOUR,
Made from new Virginia Wheat, of a very superior quality, for sale for cash only at the store of
S. Avery, & Son.
E. Coit, & Co.
Wm. Peabody, and
at the subscriber's Mills.
WM. WILLIAMS, Jun. & Co.
Oct. 14. 49—

THE SUBSCRIBER

IS under the necessity of earnestly soliciting those indebted to him to settle their accounts immediately, as it is impossible for him to carry on business without receiving pay; under his circumstances; he is convinced that any good man will need but a hint and no matter how soon the slack are compelled to pay.
LEWIS WARREN.
North Stonington, April 18, 1812. —24

NEW-GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED AND NOW READY FOR SALE BY
JOHN BREED & CO.
A LARGE AND HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF
DRY-GOODS,
Among them may be found some very scarce articles.
Also, a variety of
HARD-WARE—
BRASS, and brass head Andirons; Shovel and Tongs; Sadirons; H and HL Hinges; Butts; Screws; Stock, Pad, Chest and Draw Locks; Table and Desert Knives and Forks; Penknives; Razors; Scissors; Plated and Iron Candlesticks; Brass [illegible]; [illegible]; Brass Nailing; a foot Side [illegible]; Hammers; Gimblets, &c. &c.
4d, 6d, 8d, 10d, 20d, cut and wrought NAILS.
6 by 8, and 7 by 9 English and American WINDOW GLASS, wholesale and retail.
Russia and Swedes Iron. Sheet Lead.
Together,
WITH A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
HOLLOW WARE AND GROCERIES.
ALSO, A QUANTITY OF
Military Feathers and Lace—for sale very low.
Oct 27. 51

JOSEPH HUNTINGTON

HAS just received from New-York, a new supply of
DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE, GROCERIES, DRUGS & MEDICINE, &c &c.
which he will sell on reasonable terms.
Norwich, Oct. 28, 1812. 51—6w—

JESSE & SIMEON BREED,

HAVE received a supply of NEW
GOODS,
at new prices—which with their former old Goods at old prices, comprehend an extensive assortment.
Of Domestic Manufacture, they have a large assortment of COTTON YARN, SEWING THREAD, and CLOTHS.
22 casks cut and wrought Nails.
3 hhds. N. E. Rum,
1000 lbs. Lump Sugar.
Of foreign manufacture,
2 Pipes Brandy,
3 Hhds. Rum,
6 Boxes brown Sugar,
3 Chests Hyson Skin Tea,
1000 Tumblers,
50 Sets China Cups and Saucers,
400 Wine Glasses,
300 Pieces Humbum.
Oct. 28. 51—3w—

JOHN LATHROP

HAS JUST RECEIVED A NEW SUPPLY OF
GOODS,
WHICH HE OFFERS FOR SALE CHEAP FOR READY PAY.
ST. Croix, Demerara and new Rum, Cognac and Spanish Brandy.
Pierpont's Anchor Gin.
Malaga and Teneriffe Wine.
Life of man, Pepper-Mint and Anniseed Cordial.
Hysonskin, Souchong and Bohea Tea.
Lump and brown Sugars.
10 boxes brown Chocolate.
4 do. bloom Raisins, fresh.
1 do. Figs.
1 do. Sweet Oil, fresh.
1 do. Mustard.
500 wt. Coffee.
200 do. fresh Currants.
100 do. soft shell Almonds.
1 bbl. Pea-Nuts.
1 do. York Biscuit.
1 do. Winter strained Oil.
14000 American Segars.
2000 real Havanna do.
6 doz. Mustard.
6 doz. English Slates.
30 quintals Shoal Fish.
Lorillard's long and short cut Tobacco.
White's plug and pigtail do.
An assortment of Jewet's and Taunton Cut Nails.
Barstow's Axes.
Liverpool blown Salt.
Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Pepper, Allspice, Ginger, &c. &c. &c.
Norwich, Oct. 20, 1812. 50

THE SUBSCRIBER,

WISHES TO PURCHASE
PLAIN Blue Woollen Cloth, Scarlet do. plain White Woollen Cloth, White Woollen Kersey, Cotton ditto, short Woollen Stockings and Blankets, for all which Cash will be paid.
ELISHA TRACY,
Deputy Commissary.
Norwich, Oct. 6, 1812. 48—

Uriah Rogers & Son,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED AND NOW OFFER FOR SALE,
A GENERAL assortment of new and fashionable
GOODS,
of the latest importation, suitable for the season.
Also,
LOOKING GLASSES,
Mahogany and Gilt-frames, from one to twenty dollars.
Also,
4 Bales Cotton—a few barrels Flour, and
GROCERIES as usual.
Chelsea-Point, Oct. 20, 1812. 50—

ROGER HUNTINGTON & CO.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED AND NOW OFFER FOR SALE,
1 Hhd. and 2 bbls. Muscovado Sugar.
2 Hhds. and 2 Tierces Molasses.
West-India and New-England Rum.
French, Spanish, and Peach Brandy.
Teneriffe, and Malaga Wine.
Lump Sugar, Gin.
Hyson, Young Hyson, Gun Powder, Hyson Skin, Souchong, and Bohea Teas.
Butter Biscuit and Crackers.
New-York and Boston Chocolate.
Coffee, Rice, Pepper Sauce.
Patent Starch. Flour.
Fine Liverpool Salt.
Pepper, Alspice, real and common Ginger.
Nutmegs, Mace, Cloves, Cinnamon,
Pearl Ash, Almonds, Figs, Currants,
Tamarinds, Raisins per Box or Barrel.
7,500 Chinese Fire Crackers.
11,000 American Segars.
Hand, Pound Rolls, Pigtail, and Paper Tobacco.
Scotch and Maccoboy Snuff.
3 Bales Cotton.
Pipes, Copperas, Flotong Indigo, Soap.
Brandywine and Hartford Powder.
10 Boxes 7 by 9, } GLASS.
10 do. 6 by 8, }
Cotton and Wool Cards.
Corks, Knives and Forks, Iron Spoons.
Flints, Jews Harps, Combs, Iron Wire.
Iron Shovels, Sieves,
Bed Cords, Codlines.
WITH A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
Iron, Hollow, Stone, and Earthen Ware, etc. etc.
All kinds country produce taken in payment.
WANTED,
Mens' short woollen stockings, for which cash will be paid.
Oct. 23, 1812. 51—

Joseph H. Strong,

OFFERS FOR SALE ON REASONABLE TERMS,
SUPERFINE Black and Mixed cloth, manufactured (by Mr. J. Schoolfield, Preston,) of the first quality Merino Wool,
Mess Pork and Beef, in half Barrels, for Family use,
Butter in Firkins,
10 M. Lebanon Brick.
He wishes to purchase a few thousand of good CHESNUT SHINGLES.
Norwich, Sept. 22, 1812. 46—

Lumber.

25,000 feet clear seasoned PINE BOARDS, of an excellent quality,
2500 SHINGLES,
For sale cheap for Cash, or short credit by
NATHANIEL GILBERT & Co.
Oct. 27. 51—

Flour.

JOSEPH H. STRONG,
HAS on hand, and expects to be constantly supplied, this season with fresh
FLOUR,
of the first quality, which will be sold on reasonable terms.
Norwich, Oct. 13. 49—

FOR SALE,

By the subscriber,
100 yds. Bagging,
50 pieces Humhum,
1 Gentleman's Liquor Case,
1 Cask Rice,
1 Bale Cotton,
1 Bag Cocoa,
300 lb. Lump Sugar.
WM. PEABODY.
Aug 5. 29—

JUST PUBLISHED,

THE
HARTFORD COLLECTION
OF
CLASSICAL CHURCH MUSIC,
Containing a concise introduction to the first principles of Music—a variety of
PSALM AND HYMN TUNES
adapted to the metres used in our religious assemblies; together with a number of
ANTHEMS AND SET PIECES
selected from the most celebrated EUROPEAN AUTHORS.
BY ELI ROBERTS.
To which is added a selection of all the terms applicable to Church Music; from the Musical Dictionary of Dr. Busby. FOR SALE AT THE BOOK-STORE OF
R. HUBBARD.
Oct. 30.

IRON, PAINTS, &c.

RUSSIA, Swedes, and American IRON, assorted sizes, round, square and flat, suitable for Cart, Waggon and Chaise Tire.
8d, 10d, 20d, & 30d, NAIL RODS,
Share Moulds,
Cart, Waggon and Chaise Boxes,
Crawley, English, Swedes and American blistered STEEL,
White Lead, Red do. Spanish Brown, Whiting, Stone Yellow, Virdigris, Prussian Blue, Spirits Turpentine, LINSEED OIL, &c. for sale low for cash, or on a credit by
J. H. Strong.
Norwich, Sept. 8, 1812. 44—

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

JUST RECEIVED,

A NEW supply of English & French Watches of various patterns; also a handsome assortment Ear Drops, Rings and Pendals; Watch Chains, Seals and Keys; Gold and Silver Work as usual; a good assortment Razors, Pen-Knives and Scissors; Ladies' Shell Combs; Hair Work for Bracelets and Neck Chains, plain or elastic; plated Candlesticks; do. Sugar Tongs; silver and plated great Coat Rings by the dozen or single pair; with many other articles not enumerated.
A FEW DOZEN
SWORD BLADES,
of various patterns—Gentlemen who have been so unfortunate as to have their swords broken, can have new Blades replaced, by applying to the subscriber.
N. B. Two brass Clocks, with or without Cases, cheap for most kinds of country produce.
Particular attention will be paid to Watch and Clock repairing.
The highest price given for old Silver and Gold.
JUDAH HART,
Norwich, Chelsea, Sept. 29, 1812. 47—6w

100 Boxes 8-6, 9-7, 12-10, 14-10, Glass,
10 Tons Logwood, 10 do. Fustic,
30 Cwt. Nicaragua,
Hogsheads Allum and Copperas,
26 Barrels rasped and ground Camwood,
Press Papers, Verdigreas, Oil Vitrol,
Tenter Hooks, Aq. Fortis,
3 boxes Cotton and Wool Cards,
1 do. Clothier's Jacks,
500 lb. Indigo, 5 bales Cotton,
10 Bags Pepper, 26 Bales Cassia,
40 lb. Nutmegs, 6 bags Alspice,
30 Tons Iron, consisting of round, flat, square, sheet, spike, and Deck Nails, and 8, 10, and 20d Rods,
2 Hhds. Lump Sugar, 10 boxes Havanna, do. 4 Hhds. Muscovado do.
Pure Brandy, first quality, and Country Gin,
Cyder-Brandy,
W. I. and N. E. Rum, Spanish Brandy.
ALSO,
Drugs, Medicine, Paints, Teas, Paper-Hangings, Madeira, Sherry and Lisbon, Port and Claret Wine,
FOR SALE BY
DWIGHT RIPLEY.
Norwich, Aug. 24, 1812. 45—

PINE LUMBER.

60 M. Eastern BOARDS, of an excellent quality,
38 M. SHINGLES,
FOR SALE BY
JOHN DE WITT.
Oct. 6. 48—

To Weavers.

E. COIT & Co. have received a quantity of
COTTON YARN,
which they wish manufactured into Ginghams, Shambras, Stripes, &c.
Norwich, Aug. 26, 1812. 4[illegible]

ORIGINAL STAINED

Domestic Intelligence.

Official account of the battle of Queenston.

From the National Intelligencer.

Copies of letters from Major-General Van Rensselaer of the New-York militia, to Major-General Henry Dearborn, transmitted by the latter to the Department of War.

Head-Quarters, Lewiston,
OCTOBER 14, 1812.

SIR—As the movements of the army under my command, since I had the honor to address you on the 8th inst. have been of a very important character, producing consequences serious to many individuals; establishing facts actually connected with the interest of the service and safety of the army; and as I stand prominently responsible for some of these consequences, I beg leave to explain to you, sir, and through you to my country, the situation and circumstances in which I have had to act, and the reasons and motives which governed me; and if the result is not all that might have been wished, it is such, that when the whole ground shall be viewed, I shall cheerfully submit myself to the judgment of my country.

In my letter of the 8th inst. I apprized you, that a crisis in this campaign was rapidly advancing; and that (to repeat the same words) "*the blow must be soon struck, or all the toil and expense of the campaign go for nothing; and worse than nothing, for the whole will be tinged with dishonor.*"

Under such impressions, I had on the 5th inst. written to brigadier-general Smyth, of the United States' forces, requesting an interview with him, major-general Hall, and the commandants of the United States regiments, for the purpose of conferring upon the subject of future operations. I wrote major-general Hall to the same purport. On the 11th, I had received no answer from general Smyth; but in a note to me of the 10th, general Hall mentioned that general Smyth had not yet then agreed upon any day for the consultation.

In the mean time, the partial success of Lieut. Elliott, at Black Rock, (of which, however, I have received no official information) began to excite a strong disposition in the troops to act. This was expressed to me through various channels in the shape of an *alternative*: that they must have *orders to act*; or, at all hazards, they *would go home*. I forbear here commenting upon the obvious consequences to me, personally, of longer withholding my orders under such circumstances.

I had a conference with —— as to the possibility of getting some person to pass over to Canada and obtain correct information. On the morning of the 4th, he wrote to me that he had procured the man who bore his letter to go over. Instructions were given him; he passed over—obtained such information as warranted an immediate attack. This was confidentially communicated to several of my first officers, and produced great zeal to act; more especially as it might have a controling effect upon the movements at Detroit, where it was supposed general Brock had gone with all the force he dared spare from the Niagara frontier. The best preparations in my power were, therefore, made to dislodge the enemy from the Heights of Queenstown, and possess ourselves of the village, where the troops might be sheltered from the distressing inclemency of the weather.

Lieut. Col. Fenwick's flying artillery, and a detachment of regular troops under his command, were ordered to be up in season from Fort Niagara. Orders were also sent to general Smyth to send down from Buffalo such detachment of his brigade as existing circumstances in that vicinity might warrant. The attack was to have been made at 4 o'clock in the morning of the 11th, by crossing over in boats from the Old Ferry opposite the Heights. To avoid any embarrassments in crossing the river (which is here a sheet of violent eddies) experienced boatmen were procured to take the boats from the landing below to the place of embarkation. Lieut. Sim was considered the man of the greatest skill for this service. He went ahead, and in the extreme darkness, passed the intended place far up the river; and there, in a most extraordinary manner, fastened his boat to the shore, and abandoned the detachment. In *this front boat* he had carried nearly every oar which was prepared for all the boats. In this agonizing dilemma, stood officers and men, whose ardor had not been cooled by exposure through the night to one of the most tremendous north-east storms, which continued, unabated, for twenty-eight hours, and deluged the whole camp. The approach of daylight extinguished every prospect of success, and the detachment returned to camp. Col. Van Rensselaer was to have commanded the detachment.

After this result, I had hoped the patience of the troops would have continued until I could submit the plan suggested in my letter of the 8th, that I might act under and in conformity to the opinion which might be then expressed. But my hope was idle—the previously excited ardor seemed to have gained new heat from the late miscarriage—the brave were mortified to stop short of their object, and the timid thought laurels half won by an attempt.

On the morning of the 12th, such was the pressure upon me from all quarters, that I became satisfied that my refusal to act might involve me in suspicion and the service in disgrace.

Viewing affairs at Buffalo as yet unsettled, I had immediately countermanded the march of general Smyth's brigade, upon the failure of the first expedition; but having now determined to attack Queenston, I sent new orders to general Smyth to march; *not* with the view of his aid in the attack, for I considered the force detached sufficient but to support the detachment should the conflict be obstinate and long continued.

Lieut. Col. Christie, who had just arrived at the Four Mile Creek, had late in the night of the first contemplated attack, gallantly offered me his own and his men's service; but he got my permission too late. He now again came forward; had a conference with colonel Van Rensselaer, and begged that he might have the honor of a command in the expedition. The arrangement was made. Col. Van Rensselaer was to command one column of 300 militia; and Lieut. Col. Christie a column of the same number of regular troops.

Every precaution was now adopted as to boats, and the most confidential and experienced men to manage them. At an early hour in the night, Lieut. Col. Christie marched his detachment, by the rear road, from Niagara to camp. At 7 in the evening Lieut. Col. Stranahan's regiment moved from Niagara Falls—at 8 o'clock, Mead's—and at 9, Lieut. Col. Blan's regiment marched from the same place. All were in camp in good season. Agreeably to my orders issued upon this occasion, the two columns were to pass over together; and soon as the heights should be carried, Lieut. Col. Fenwick's flying artillery was to pass over; then Major Mullany's detachment of regulars; and the other troops to follow in order.

At dawn of the day the boats were in readiness, and the troops commenced embarking, under the cover of a commanding battery mounting 2 eighteen pounders and 2 6's. The movement was soon discovered, and a brisk fire of musketry was poured from the whole line of the Canada shore. Our battery then opened to sweep the shore; but it was, for some minutes, too dark to direct much fire with safety. A brisk cannonade was now opened upon the boats from 3 different batteries—our battery returned their fire, and occasionally threw grape upon the shore, and was itself served with shells from a small mortar of the enemy's. Col Scott of the artillery, by hastening his march from Niagara Falls in the night, arrived in season to return the enemy's fire with 2 six pounders.

The boats were somewhat embarrassed with the eddies, as well as with a shower of shot: but Col. Van Rensselaer, with about 100 men, soon effected his landing amidst a tremendous fire directed upon him from every point; but to the astonishment of all who witnessed the scene, this van of the column advanced slowly against the fire. It was a serious misfortune to the van, and indeed to the whole expedition, that in a few minutes after landing, Col Van Rensselaer received four wounds—a ball passed through his right thigh entering just below the hip-bone—another shot passed through the same thigh a little below—the third through the calf of his leg—and a fourth cartused his heel. This was quite a crisis in the expedition. Under so severe a fire it was difficult to form raw troops. By some mismanagement of the boatmen, lieut. Col. Christie did not arrive until sometime after this, and was wounded in the hand in passing the river. Col. Van Rensselaer was still able to stand; and with great presence of mind ordered his officers to proceed with rapidity and storm the fort. This service was gallantly performed, and the enemy driven down the hill in every direction. Soon after this both parties were considerably reinforced, and the conflict was renewed in various places—many of the enemy took shelter behind a stone guard house, where a piece of ordnance was now briskly served. I ordered the fire of our battery directed upon the guard-house; and it was so effectually done, that with eight or ten shot the fire was silenced. The enemy then retreated behind a large store-house; but in a short time the rout became general, and the enemy's fire was silenced except from a one gun battery, so far down the river as to be out of the reach of our heavy ordnance, and our light pieces could not silence it. A number of boats now passed over unannoyed except from the one unsilenced gun. For some time after I had passed over, the victory appeared complete: but in the expectation of further attacks I was taking measures to fortify my camp immediately—the direction of this service I committed to lieut. Totten, of the engineers. But very soon the enemy were reinforced by a detachment of several hundred indians from Chippewa—they commenced a furious attack; but were promptly met and routed by the rifle and bayonet. By this time I perceived my troops were embarking very slowly. I passed immediately over to accelerate their movements; but to my utter astonishment, I found that at the very moment when complete victory was in our hands, the ardor of the unengaged troops had entirely subsided. I rode in all directions—urged men by every consideration to pass over but in vain. Lieut. Col. Bloom who had been wounded in action, returned, mounted his horse and rode through the camp; as did also Judge Peck, who happened to be here, exhorting the companies to proceed—but all in vain.

At this time a large reinforcement from Fort George were discovered coming up the river. As the battery on the hill was considered an important check against their ascending the heights, measures were immediately taken to send them a fresh supply of ammunition, as I had learnt there were left only 20 shot for the eighteen pounders. The reinforcements, however, obliqued to the right from the road, and formed a junction with the Indians in the rear of the heights. Finding, to my infinite mortification, that no reinforcement would pass over; seeing that another severe conflict must soon commence; and knowing that the brave men on the heights were quite exhausted and nearly out of ammunition, all I could do was to send them a fresh supply of cartridges. At this critical moment I dispatched a note to Gen. Wadsworth, acquainting him with our situation, leaving the course to be pursued much to his own judgment, with assurance that if he thought best to retreat I would endeavor to send as many boats as I could command, and cover his retreat by every fire I could safely make. But the boats were dispersed, many of the boatmen had fled, panic struck, and but few got off. But my note could but little more than have reached Gen. Wadsworth, about 4 o'clock, when a most severe and obstinate conflict commenced and continued about half an hour, with a tremendous fire of cannon, flying artillery and musquetry. The enemy succeeded in repossessing their battery; and gaining advantage on every side, the brave men who gained the victory, exhausted of strength and ammunition, and grieved at the unpardonable neglect of their fellow soldiers, gave up the conflict.

I can only add that the victory was really won; but lost for the want of a small reinforcement. *One third part of the idle men might have saved all.*

I have been so pressed with the various duties of burying the dead, providing for the wounded, collecting the public property, negociating an exchange of prisoners, and all the concerns consequent on such a battle, that I have not been able to forward this dispatch at as early an hour as I could have wished. I shall soon forward you another dispatch in which I shall endeavor to point out to you the conduct of some most gallant and deserving officers. But I cannot in justice close this without expressing the very great obligation I am under to Brig. Gen. Wadsworth, Col. Van Rensselaer, Col. Scott, lieut. Cols. Christie and Fenwick, and Capt. Gibson. Many others have also behaved most gallantly. As I have reason to believe that many of our troops fled to the woods, with the hope of crossing the river, I have not been able to learn the probable number of killed, wounded, or prisoners. The slaughter of the troops must have been very considerable. And the enemy have suffered severely.

General Brock is among their slain; and his *Aid-de camp* mortally wounded.

I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect and consideration, your most obedient servant.

(Signed) S. VAN RENSSELAER.
Maj. Gen.

Major General Dearborn.

HEAD-QUARTERS,
Lewiston, 15th Oct. 1812.

Sir—For any further particulars respecting the action; the present situation and movements of our troops; the appearance of the enemy's situation; and our future prospects, generally, I beg leave to refer you to Capt. Dox, who will have the honor to deliver you this despatch. Capt. Dox is an intelligent officer, and much reliance may be placed on his information and judgment.

I am with great respect sir, your obedient servant.

(Signed) S. VAN RENSSELAER.
Major General Dearborn.

NEW-YORK.

BUFFALO, OCT. 13.

Latest from Detroit, &c.

Prisoners from Malden, re-captured in the Adams, inform, that they left Malden, the fifth of Oct. when the expedition of 400 militia and regulars and about 1500 Indians which went against fort Wayne, had returned to Malden, unsuccessful. When they learned that the American army (Winchester's) was within 15 miles of them, they retreated precipitately, leaving much of their ammunition. It was reported at Malden, that Gen. Harrison was advancing on Detroit, which was full of Indians; and but few white troops left. Much property had been destroyed there by the Indians and the Queen Charlotte was detained at Detroit to wait exigencies. It was much feared at Malden, that the Indians, if attacked in Detroit, would massacre all the Americans there. These gentlemen also contradict the infamous report, that the British officers pay the savages for scalps and assert on the contrary that the British commanders had in several instances ransomed American prisoners taken by the Indians.

Grand Army.

Accounts from the frontier state that all the forces destined for a *third* invasion of Canada, were concentrating at Plattsburg; and would amount (so say letter writers) to 10,000 men; who will be commanded by Generals Dearborn, (who had left Albany,) Bloomfield, and Chandler of the regulars, and some militia Generals. Some of the regulars are very excellent troops. The British commanders were on the alert; and it was confidently expected that a great battle would be fought immediately after our troops have invaded the province.

OCT. 20.

On Friday last, an express arrived from Lewiston, bringing the account of an armistice, concluded at Lewiston, on Tuesday last, which expired on the Monday succeeding, at 4 o'clock P. M. This armistice we understand, was requested by the British, in order to bury the troops, killed on the 13th.

On Saturday, a flag came over from Fort Erie, informing our general, that they should consider an attempt to remove the guns, which remained in the hold of the Adams, which was burned last week near Squaw Island, as an infringement of the armistice, and would fire upon our troops should they come near the hulk. An answer, we understand, was returned, stating, that considering the property our own, no attention would be paid to their request. The flag returned, and the moment it landed, they fired two guns of grape at our troops on board the hulk, which however did no damage. In the course of the night, Capt. C. Chapin, with a party of soldiers and marines went on board and took out an elegant long twelve pounder from the ruins of the ship, which together with an 18 pounder lately brought up from Schlosser are mounted on our batteries.

On Sunday evening, Lieut. Watts, went on board with a number of men, and brought away another long 12.

Gen. Van Rensselaer arrived in this village on Sunday last, from the Encampment at Lewiston, in expectation of meeting the Governor, who was expected to have arrived here, accompanied by Commodore Chauncey.

NEW-YORK, OCT. 28.

Battle of Queenston.

Capt. Ogilvie, of the 13th Regiment, who was at the battle of Queenston, and who led the detachment that succeeded in taking the redoubt upon the heights there, arrived yesterday morning in the Steam Boat from Albany, and gives the following particulars: A detachment from the 13th Regiment, consisting of about 3[illegible] men, under the command of Lieut. Col. Chrystie, and about 300 militia, commanded by Col. Van Rensselaer, received orders from the General to cross Niagara river on the morning of the 13th inst. which was in part effected before day, under a very heavy and destructive fire of grape and musket shot from the British, who it appears, were apprised of the attack.

In crossing the river three boats with troops, one of which contained Lieut. Col. Chrystie, were carried by the rapid current of the river far below the point of landing: And as soon as Col Chrystie's boat touched the shore the only guide to the ground left the Colonel. In consequence of this disaster not more than 200 men at first effected a landing. Those few, however, marched on under a heavy fire, and formed a line on the front of the battery, where they were sheltered by a bank, upon the summit of which there was a battery, which had proved very destructive to officers and men. From the fire of this battery and that of a house, on their right flank, Col. Van Rensselaer was wounded, and likewise Captain Armstrong, Capt. Lawrence, Capt. Wood, and Lieut. Kent; Killed Lieut. Valleau and Ensign Morris, all of the 13th. Col. Van Rensselaer, after he was wounded, urged the troops to storm the heights.

Sixty determined men led by Capt. Ogilvie, seconded by Capt. Wool, (though wounded) and Lieut. Kearne, Lt. Carr, Lt. Huggonan, and Lt. Sammons, Ensign Reave, of the 13th, Lt. Randolph, and Lt. Gansevoort, circuitously mounted the heights, gave three cheers, and immediately charged, and after the third charge gained complete possession, which they kept about [illegible] hours. Among those sixty were ten of the militia. During the time they had possession of the height, they received some reinforcements. Lieut. Col. Chrystie effected his landing, and a body of militia amounting in the whole to about 500. Col. Scott superceded Capt. Ogilvie in command, soon after which the British received a reinforcement from Forts George and Chippawa, amounting to about 1100 men including Indians. The Indians were soon repulsed and driven to the woods.

The attack of the Indians and their war-whoop had such an effect upon the militia, that when the troops had formed a line in three divisions and were counted off, only 240 men, 110 of which were militia, remained. Previous to this however, a column of British regulars advanced, commanded by Gen. Brock. The British general's horse was killed by a private of the name of Wdslow, who was enlisted in Orange County, shortly after which the Gen. himself fell with a pistol shot of the American troops. The superiority in number of the British and their Indian allies induced the American officers to hold a consultation at which they were disposed to dispute the ground, they held; but a note from Gen. Van Rensselaer informing them that he could afford them no assistance, and that he would cover their retreat at the battery at Fort Grey, and furnish boats to recross the river, and finding by Col. Stranhahan that the militia would no longer act, a retreat was resolved upon. They retreated in good order without the loss of a man, to the margin of the river; but to their extreme mortification not a boat was there to receive them, nor did any arrive.—After remaining in this extremely painful situation about a quarter of an hour, this little band surrendered to about 8 times their number.

During this long and severe conflict about [illegible] or 1200 militia remained idle spectators on this side the river.

The enemy consisted of a part of the 49th regiment who with Gen. Brock had signalized themselves in Egypt, and from their valor were called the invincibles. Before this they had never been known to give up an inch of ground and acknowledged after the surrender, they had never fought with such brave men. They treated their prisoners with tenderness and respect, and allowed them as much merit as brave men could desire. The number of American troops killed amounted to not more than sixty, and about a hundred were wounded. The number of prisoners including the wounded amounted to about 700.

But the victorious enemy though generous and tender to those who by the fortune of war had fallen in their power, for the want of either the will or the power imposed no restraint upon their Indian allies from stripping and scalping the dying and the slain that remained upon the field of battle. Capt. Ogilvie himself saw the lifeless body of Ensign Morris stripped even of its shirt, and the skull of one who had been wounded was seen cloven by a tomahawk.

Our informant saw the funeral of Gen. Brock. The guns at Fort Niagara were fired during the ceremony as a mark of respect due to a brave enemy.

OCT. 31.

The United States frigate Essex, Capt. Porter, sailed from the Delaware, on Tuesday last.

A letter from a Midshipman on board the Hornet, lying in Boston harbour, to his father in this city, dated the 24th inst. says a schr. has been spoken which informs that Commodore Rodgers in the President had taken a large British 64 gun ship, before the rest of his squadron came up to his assistance.—*E. Post.*

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, OCT. 29.

From Halifax—late.

Tuesday arrived the cartel Spitfire with a flag of truce from Halifax. We have received papers to the 22d inst.

The ships of war and frigates belonging to the station were mostly at sea. The Poictiers, 74 guns, Capt. Beresford, had sailed for Bermuda.

The British frigate Nymph, of 38 guns, Capt. Epworth, arrived at Halifax, saw Com. Rodgers' whole squadron on the 16th inst. about 50 leagues S. W. from Sambro light, and was chased by them, but escaped. On the night of the 16th the Sophia, of 18 guns, from the river St.

ORIGINAL STAINED

Lawrence for Halifax, fell in with a large frigate, and an armed schooner, or brig, made the usual naval signals to them, which not being answered, the Sophia set all sail and escaped.

The 2d bat. of the 89th British Regiment, and part of the 100th Regiment had arrived at Halifax from England.

The naval force now on the Halifax station, consists of two 74s, one 64, one 40 gun frigate, seven 38s, two 36s, one 32, two 20s, eleven 18s, two 16s, and five or six smaller vessels.

THE NAVY.

The Constitution, Com. Bainbridge, and Hornet, Capt. Lawrence, sailed on Tuesday, on a cruise, from the lower harbor. The Chesapeake is nearly ready.

BY HIS HONOR

JOHN COTTON SMITH,

Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the State of Connecticut,

A PROCLAMATION.

It has pleased Almighty God, notwithstanding the unusual and calamitous events of the current year, to bestow upon the people of this State numerous and distinguished Mercies, which call for their united expression of gratitude and praise.

I HAVE therefore thought proper by and with the advice of the Council, and at the desire of the House of Representatives to appoint, and I do hereby appoint *Thursday the twenty-sixth day of November next*, to be observed as a day of *Public Thanksgiving and Prayer* throughout this State; earnestly inviting ministers and people of all denominations to assemble on that day in their several places of worship, and devoutly offer to the MOST HIGH a solemn tribute of praise for all the mercies of His Providence the past year; for the general prevalence of health; for His smiles upon the labor of our hands, and for a competent supply of the fruits of the earth; for the diffusion of knowledge amongst our citizens and a successful cultivation of the arts which adorn society and multiply its blessings; that it has pleased the Ruler of the Universe still to indulge us in the enjoyment of the rich inheritance derived from the prudence and valor of our ancestors, a free and efficient government—a terror to evil doers, and the reward of the virtuous; particularly, that we recognize His goodness in hitherto protecting us from the misery and desolation which have visited other parts of our country; that our borders have been preserved from invasion and our towns and cities from domestic violence and bloodshed; and that order and a reverence for the laws have so generally prevailed; but above all, that we adore the Benificent Author of our being for his inestimable love in the gift of His Son, and for the hope, through Him, of a blessed immortality.

And I do recommend that, in acknowledgment of the mercies of our Heavenly Father, we add our fervent prayers for the aid of His Holy Spirit to amend our lives, and render them conformable to His most holy Word; that it would please him to smile on all our concerns, civil and military, literary and religious; that our seminaries of learning may be the nurseries of virtue, and the rising generation early instructed in the belief and practice of the great duties they owe to God and their country; that our social comforts may not be embittered by party animosities, but that we may live as brethren, and cultivate, under the mild influence of the Gospel, sentiments of charity and mutual forbearance; that it would please the God of our Fathers, at the present dark and eventful period, to inspire the public Councils of this State with wisdom to devise and firmness to execute such measures as shall advance His glory and the best interests of the commonwealth; that it would please Him to impress the people with a solemn and affecting sense of the holy visitation of His Providence in removing their beloved and illustrious *Chief Magistrate*, and to animate them, in this time of unprecedented difficulty and commotion, with a just zeal to defend and perpetuate their invaluable rights and privileges; that it would please Him, by whom kings reign and princes decree justice, to bless the *President of the United States*, and all associated with him in the management of our national affairs, and incline and enable them effectually to promote the tranquility, union and prosperity of these States; that peace may be speedily restored to our suffering country, and, in the mean time, that the evils of war may be mitigated, the lives of our soldiers and seamen preserved, and our territory secured from aggression and alarm; that we may soon be reinstated in the enjoyment of a free and unrestrained commerce, and be saved alike from the enmity and the alliance of any foreign power; that He, who is the Author of peace and lover of concord, would control those unruly passions, "from whence come wars and fightings amongst men," check the career of lawless ambition, and rescue the oppressed of all nations; that the God of Heaven would set up a kingdom which shall never be moved, and establish a universal reign of righteousness and peace.

All servile labor and vain recreation on said day are by law forbidden.

Given under my hand in the Council Chamber at New-Haven, the twenty-eighth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twelve, and in the thirty seventh year of the independence of the United States of America.

JOHN COTTON SMITH.

By his Honor's command,

THOMAS DAY, *Secretary.*

I SAYS, SAYS I.

I SAYS, says I; a novel, by Thinks-I-to-Myself.—Price 87 1-2 cents.

Temper, or Domestic Scenes: a Tale, by Mrs. Opie.—Price 1,50 cents.

Just received and for sale by

R. HUBBARD.

Nov. 3.

THE COURIER.

NORWICH, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 4.

The Legislature of this State closed their Session on Friday last. They have passed a bill for organizing a State corps of about 2,600 troops, to be paid when in actual service by the State, and subject to the orders of the Captain General only, and are particularly designed for the protection of our maratime frontiers. The bill passed 150 to 37.

The following gentlemen were chosen Electors of President and Vice-President, viz.—*Nathaniel Terry, Samuel B. Sherwood, Theodore Dwight, Daniel Putnam, David Daggett, Calvin Goddard, James Gould, Stephen T. Hosmer*, and *Jonathan Barnes*.

COMMUNICATION.

On Monday of last week, the body of His Excellency Governor GRISWOLD, was conducted to his seat at Lyme. On leaving this city, all the citizens seemed solicitous by their marked and sober attendance and solemnity, to testify their affection and respect for their late distinguished Chief Magistrate. The shops were shut, the vessels placed their colors half-mast, the bells were all tolled, and every evidence given of unfeigned regard and sorrow. On the arrival of the remains of the Governor at the city of New-London, the citizens formed a procession, and the body was taken to Mr. *Brown's Coffee-House*, where it remained for an hour. The citizens bore testimony to the heavy loss they had sustained by every mark of sorrow, shutting their shops, tolling the bells, dropping the colors of the shipping, and firing minute guns from the vessels and garrison. On the next day the funeral solemnities were performed. At 2 o'clock, P. M. an immense concourse assembled on the gloomy occasion from Lyme, and the neighboring towns, and the funeral was conducted in the following order—

BEARERS,

All on horse back, until their arrival at the meeting-house.

Clergyman and Family Physician.

Four Magistrates—special bearers.

HEARSE WITH THE BODY, supported by six Pall Bearers.

Mourners.

Delegation from the Hon. Assembly, specially deputed to attend the funeral.

Rev. Clergy present from the neighboring towns.

Civil Authority.

Selectmen of Lyme.

Military Officers.

Citizens.

After having arrived at the Meeting-House, the Honorable Committee communicated the resolution of the Legislature, expressing their condolence with the afflicted family, and their solemn sense of the vast loss which the public had sustained in the death of the first of citizens, and one of the most illustrious of patriots. Divine service was then performed, and the procession again formed and proceeded to the place of interment.

The number of respectable citizens, their anxious and solicitous sorrow, their silent and respectful deportment, and above all a consideration that so GREAT A PILLAR OF OUR STATE AND NATION, IN THE VIGOR OF HIS YEARS, WAS BY DIVINE PROVIDENCE LAID LOW IN THE DUST, at so critical a period of our national concerns, conspired to make this mournful scene so interesting as to absorb every moral, reflecting and patriotic mind.

The melancholy intelligence of the death of our late excellent CHIEF MAGISTRATE *reached New-Haven on Monday evening. The Legislature were immediately convened, and the intelligence was officially communicated by His Honor the Lieut. Governor, in the following Message:*

Gentlemen of the Council,

Mr. Speaker, and

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

BY an express just arrived from Norwich I am informed that our excellent Chief Magistrate expired in that city on the afternoon of yesterday.

Whilst I condole with the afflicted relatives, with you Gentlemen, the People of the State, and our country at large, on this melancholy event, I submit to the consideration of the Legislature the manner of testifying the public respect to the memory of one of the first of patriots, and most beloved of citizens.

JOHN COTTON SMITH.

Council-Chamber, 26th Oct. 1812.

A committee consisting of the Honorable Messrs. Goddard, Dwight and Wolcott of the Council, and of Messrs. Humphreys, Terry, Sherwood and Putnam of the House, was appointed to attend the funeral at Lyme, and to express to the bereaved family the lively sense entertained by the Legislature of their irreparable loss.

A committee was also appointed, consisting of the Honorable Mr. Goodrich, and of Messrs. Hubbard, Caldwell, and A. Smith to make the requisite arrangements for paying a proper tribute of respect to the memory of our beloved Chief Magistrate.

The following are the Resolves on this subject which passed the Legislature:

Resolved, That the Members of this Assembly wear Crape on the left arm for thirty days, as mourning, and in testimony of respect to the Memory of His Excellency, the late Chief Magistrate of this State.

Resolved, That a religious Service suited to the Mournful Occasion, be attended by the Assembly on Thursday the 29th inst.; and that an Eulogium commemorative of His Excellency's exalted worth be prepared and delivered on that day; and that the Hon. *David Daggett*, a Member of this Assembly, be requested to prepare and deliver the same.

Resolved, That His Honor the Lieut. Governor be requested to transmit to the Consort of His Excellency Governor GRISWOLD a Copy of the proceedings of this Assembly on the subject of his death; as also to express to Her, in behalf of the Members of this Assembly, their Condolence on the late afflicting Dispensation of Providence; and to assure her, that the Memory of His Excellency, endeared by a series of eminent service, will long live in the hearts of an affectionate and grateful people.

Resolved, That the Hon. *Elizur Goodrich*, and Messrs. *Hubbard, Caldwell*, and *A. Smith* be a Committee to adopt the necessary measures to carry into effect the 1st and 2d of the foregoing Resolutions.

From the United States Gazette.

We are peculiarly happy in noticing the arrival of the Stereotype plates of the Old and New-Testament from England. They belong to the Bible Society of Philadelphia, and were brought in the Brilliant.

Married,

At Bozrah, by Dr. Strong, of this city, Capt. *George W. Lee*, of Lyme, to Mrs. *Susan Randall*, daughter of Asa Fitch, Esq.

At the same place, by Asa Woodworth, Esq. Mr. *Thomas Miner*, to Miss *Freelove Bargey*.

Died,

At Richmond, (Vir.) Mr. *Benjamin Ames*, late of this city.

At Voluntown, Elder *Amos Crandall*, aged 65 years.

Marine List.

COM. BARNEY.—*The Baltimore American contains the following particulars of this successful privateersman:—" Arrived, the private armed schr. Rossie, Com. Barney from a cruise—This schr. has taken, sunk and burnt* EIGHTEEN *prizes—she has been ninety days effective at sea; her cruise extended to the eastward of the Grand Bank of Newfoundland, and on the banks of the port of St. Johns—along that coast to the Isle of Sables, on St. George's Bank—touched in at Newport, R I for officers and men, filled water, and proceeded to the West Indies. Passed off Bermudas: from thence to windward of the Sombrero passage, the passage by St. Thomas'; Mona passage; Turks Island passage; the Caycos passage, and Crooked Island passage; then into the Gulph of Florida and home. The crew are in high health and spirits, not a man sick, except the wounded in action; the most of them are nearly recovered.—Result, three thousand six hundred and ninety eight tons of shipping, and two hundred and seventeen prisoners, valued at upwards of* ONE MILLION FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.

NEW GOODS.

Thomas M. Huntington,

HAS received and is this day opening a general assortment of

GOODS,

adapted to the present and approaching season, which are offered for sale on low and accommodating terms.

Norwich, Nov. 3, 1812. 52—

EBENEZER CAREW

HAS JUST RECEIVED FROM NEW-YORK, A NEW SUPPLY OF

GOODS,

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

SUPERFINE and common Broad-Cloths, Cassimeres, Bombazetts, Superfine and common Callicoes, Ginghams, Cambrick Dimity, Black and White Cambrick Muslins, Linen Cambrick, Cotton Shirting, Long Lawns, figured and plain mul mul Muslins, India and British Book Muslins, Lace, and other Leno, Lutestring, Sarsnets, 6-4 and 8-4 Cotton and Silk Shawls, long and short Kid Gloves, &c. &c. &c.

Most of the above articles he offers for sale as low as they could be purchased before the war.

Norwich, Nov. 3. 52—

Classical and School Books.

RUSSELL HUBBARD,

OFFERS FOR SALE AT NEW-YORK PRICES, THE FOLLOWING

CLASSICAL AND SCHOOL BOOKS, VIZ.

GREEK Grammar; Greek Testament; Davidson's Virgil; Virgil Delphini; Cicero Delphini; Duncan's Cicero; Horace Delphini; Clark's introduction to the making of Latin; Corderii; Eutropius; Erasmus; Adam's Latin Grammar; Latin Accidence; Morse's Universal Geography; do. abridged; Guthrie's Geography; Dwight's do.; Walker's Dictionary; do. abridged; Webster's, and Perry's do.; Turner's Book-Keeping; Scott's Lessons; School Bibles; Testaments; Murray's English Grammar; do abridged; Murray's English Reader; do. introduction; do. Exercises; do. Key; Columbian Orator; Pike's, Daboll's, and Root's Arithmetic; Flint's Surveying; Elements of Useful Knowledge; Young Gentleman's and Ladies' Monitor; Webster's Spelling-Book; Art of Reading; Copperplate Copies; Primers, &c.

Merchants supplied with School Books on the most advantageous terms, and all orders attended to with promptitude.

The highest price given for Paper Rags.

All kinds of Printing executed with neatness and dispatch.

Chelsea, Nov. 3, 1812.

FOR SALE

BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

150 Bushels Salt.

WM. PEABODY.

Nov. 3. 51—

PINE LUMBER.

140 M. clear and merch. Boards.
130 M. Connecticut River Shingles.
18 M. clear Clap-Boards.
4 M. 3 by 4 Scantling.
1¼ and 1½ inch Sash Stuff.

Also,

A few Cherry Plank, Boards, & Scantling. FOR SALE BY

D. RIPLEY.

Norwich, Nov. 3, 1812. 52

LYMAN BREWER

HAS just received and offers for sale, cheap for cash,

3 Chests fresh Hyson skin Tea,
1 do. Bohea,
100 W. Cassia,
4 Kegs real Ginger,
1 Box Pipes,
2 Bags Pepper,
1 Bag Pimento,
6 lbs. Cloves,
8 lbs. Nutmegs,
10 Boxes Raisins,
1 bbl. Currants,
3 Kegs Tobacco, pound rolls,
1 Keg Twist, do. Pigtail, do.
Spanish and American Segars,
Lorrillard's chewing Tobacco,
Snuff per Bladder, Green Coffee,
Lump and Brown Sugar,
London par. Teneriffe, Lisbon, Sherry, and Malaga Wines,
Rum, Brandy and Gin,
Sieves, per doz. or less,
First quality winter strained Oil,
Codfish, &c. &c.

Nov. 3. 50—

FOR SALE,

At the store of WILLIAM PEABODY, *on the Wharf Bridge,*

12 boxes St. Salvador Sugars, white and brown, of a good quality. Enquire of

J. LESTER.

Nov. 3. 53

50 Quintals Codfish,
10 Casks Stone Lime,
1 Box Smoked Herrings,
1 Box shaving Soap,
3000 feet Machias, clear Pine Boards,
Clear Merchantable Pine Plank.
1 Tierce Philadelphia Bottled Porter,

For Sale by

H. HUNTINGTON & Co.

Nov. 3. 52—

100 Boxes 6 by 8 and 7 by 9 Crown Window Glass.
100 Packs No. 4 and 4½ Pins.
50 Brass Kettles.
Warming Pans. Pewter Teapots.
Basons, Plates and Dishes.

Just received and ready for sale by

JABEZ HUNTINGTON.

Nov. 3. 50—52—

THE SUBSCRIBER,

OFFERS at his slaughter-house for sale, at very reduced prices, Cattles' Heads, Mufflets, Rounds, Shoulder-Clods, Shanks and Necks of Beef, and invites those people who are disposed to purchase to come and see.

Elisha Tracy.

Offers cash for plain white Woollen Cloth, direct from the Loom.

Norwich, Nov. 3, 1812. 52—

THE *Creditors of the estate of Mr.* CHARLES F. HARRINGTON, *of Norwich, in New-London County, an insolvent Debtor, are hereby notified that the Commissioners on said estate will attend at the store of* EBENEZER HUNTINGTON, *in said Norwich, for the purpose of receiving and adjusting claims, on the second Mondays of March, April, and May next, after which last period no claims will be received.*

Eben. Huntington, } Com'rs.
Geo. Perkins, }

Norwich, Nov. 2, 1812. 85—

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE,

AT a fair price, the Dwelling-House and Garden, in West Chelsea, lately occupied by the Rev. Mr. *Hooker*.

ENQUIRE OF

Jabez Huntington.

Nov. 2. 50—52—

FOR SALE,

A FARM,

IN the town of Otis, county of Berkshire, and commonwealth of Massachusetts, half a mile north of the Meeting-House, containing about one hundred and fifty acres. Said FARM is situated on the Turnpike Road leading from Hartford, in Connecticut, to Albany, by way of Lenox, forty-four miles from Hartford, fourteen from Lenox, and forty-four from Albany. There is a good new two story Dwelling-House on said FARM, a convenient Barn, Stabling, &c. and other out houses. Also, a convenient merchant's Store, which has a good trade; the house is improved as a tavern, is an excellent stand, has as good a run of custom as any on the road. The land is a good strong soil, and about fifty or sixty acres under improvement, well watered by small streams and springs, and is on Farmington River. Said FARM will be sold on very advantageous terms to the purchaser. For further particulars enquire of

WILLIAM S. HART, Esq.

of Norwich, or the subscriber on the premises.

JOSEPH T. CUMMINGS.

Otis, Dec. 6, 1811. 6—

ORIGINAL STAINED

POETRY.

THE DEAD FRIEND.

BY A LADY.

Not to the grave, not to the grave, my soul!
Descend to contemplate
The form that once was dear!
On such loath'd horrid thoughts feed not!
The spirit is not there,
Which kindled in that eye,
Which throbb'd in that cold heart,
And in that stiffen'd hand
Has met thy friendly grasp!
The spirit is not there!
'Tis but a lifeless, perishable mass,
That moulders in the dust;
Earth, air and water, wonderfully mix'd,
Now to the elements
Resolv'd, their uses done!
Not to the grave, not to the grave, my soul!
Follow thy friend belov'd:
The spirit is not there!
Often together have we talk'd of death;
How sweet it were to see
All doubtful things made clear!
How sweet it were with pow'rs,
Such as the cherubim,
To view th' extent of Heav'n!
Oh! thou hast first, my friend,
Began the travel of eternity!
I gaze, amid the stars,
And think I see thee there,
Unfetter'd as the thoughts that follow thee,
And we have often said, how sweet 'twould be,
With unseen aid of angel energy,
To watch the friends we lov'd!
Oh! ***** we did not err.
Our best affections here,
Are quite unlike the love of infancy.
The soul outgrows them not,
We do not cast them off;
And if it could be so,
It were indeed, a dreadful thing to die!
Not to the grave, not to the grave, my soul!
Follow thy friend belov'd!
But in the lonely hour,
And in the silent walk,
Think that he's present in thy solitude,
And sweetly holds with thee,
Mysterious intercourse!
And though remembrance starts the scalding tear,
There will be joy in grief!

Retrospect of Early Happiness.

BY MR. COUTHEY.

Why loves the Soul on earlier years to dwell,
When Memory spreads around her saddening spell,
When Discontent, with sudden gloom o'ercast,
Turns from the present, and prefers the past!
Why calls reflection to my pensive view
Each trifling act of infancy anew?
Each trifling act with pleasure pondering o'er,
Ev'n at the time when trifles please no more?
Yet is remembrance sweet, tho' well I know
The days of childhood, are but days of woe;
Some rude restraint, some petty tyrant scours
The Tranquil calm of childhood's easy hours;
Yet it is sweet to call those hours to mind,
Those easy hours for ever left behind;
Ere care began the spirit to oppress—
When Ignorance itself was happiness,
Such was my state in those remember'd years,
When one small acre bounded all my fears

On Tuesday night last, (says a London paper of the 4th ult.) a respectable Gentleman, aged 112 years and seven months, sung a song at a convivial meeting of friends at Barbican, and delighted the company with the pleasantry of his conversation.

It was many years ago humorously said, in reference to the rage for building which prevailed at that period, that "London was going out of town," and as the same rage continues, a wag has mentioned the metropolis under the head of "fashionable *departures*"

FOR SALE
BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

1 Pipe Spanish Brandy,
1 Tierce Gin,
1 Hhd. Molasses,
2 Bbls. Sugar.

WM. PEABODY.

Oct. 14. 49—

10 Hhds. retailing Molasses,
4 do. Rum,
3 Bbls. Peach-Brandy,
5 Kegs Tobacco,
3 Bales Cotton,
10 M. merchantable Pine Boards,
5 M. refuse, do. do.
5 M. Pine Plank,
50 Bags Bottle Corks,
Turks Island and Lisbon Salt per 100 Bushels, or less quantity.
Salt, suitable for Hay or Cattle,
50 Quintals best retailing Codfish,
100 Bbls. Tar,

For sale by
C. EELLS.

May 19, 1812. 28—

FOR SALE,
By the subscriber,

2 hhds. 2d proof Rum,
8 hhds. Molasses,
1 bag black Pepper,
2 doz. Iron Shovels,
3 half barrels Mess Pork.

WILLIAM PEABODY.

June 16. 32—

DWIGHT RIPLEY,

HAS just received a fresh supply of those justly esteemed and approved Medicines, prepared by W. T. CONWAY. The following cases will be found instructing.

☞ A YOUNG LADY!!!

of Boston was afflicted with violent cough, difficulty of breathing, pain in the side, spitting of blood, had taken all other medicines in vain—was cured by taking a boxes of

Dr. Relfe's Asthmatic Pills!

An old Man of Hanover was 9 years afflicted with a violent cough, and a pain in his right breast, great difficulty of breathing, could not sleep but at intervals—was cured by taking two boxes.—An aged lady of Boston was 26 years afflicted with violent cough, difficulty of breathing, could not lay down in her bed for years, was relieved by 2 boxes. ☞ *The above were considered past relief!* These pills give instant ease in all coughs, difficulty of breathing, tightness of the chest, colds, asthmas, consumptions, &c.—Recent colds are removed in a few hours—the aged will find a relief equally agreeable even when the lungs are affected. One box containing 12 pills frequently effects a cure—price 1 dollar. Ask for "Dr. Relfe's Asthmatic Pills"—*none are genuine unless signed* "W. T. Conway," *be particular!*—Prepared and sold wholesale by the sole proprietor W. T. Conway, No. 5, Green Street, (removed from No. 3, Tremont Street,) Boston, and retail by Dr. Dwight Ripley, Norwich, I. D. Bull & Co. Hartford, Shipman and Hawley, New-Haven; and most Druggists and Booksellers of respectability throughout the Union, where may be had *Dr. Relfe's Botanical Drops*, a radical and expeditious cure for the tetter, scorbutic, leprosy, &c.—*Dr. Relfe's Aromatic Female Pills*, for obstructions which are equally conducive to the health of married ladies unless when pregnant, at which time they must not be taken—Price 3 dollars. *British Antiseptic Dentifrice*, which renders black teeth white, and affords to the breath a more desirable sweetness. *Dr. Jebb's Liniment*, for Rheumatism, Bruises, Spasms, &c. the relief is immediate, and cure frequently in 24 hours. *Dumfrie's Ointment*, a certain and safe cure for the Itch, in one hours application. *Dumfrie's Lotion*, a cure for the Itch, without smell. *Albion Corn Plaister*, this Plaister dissolves and draws the Corn out by the root without the least pain. *Cambrian Tooth Ache Pills*, relief is immediate without the least injury to the tooth. None of the above are genuine unless signed "W. T. CONWAY," be particular.

To Mothers, Parents and Guardians.

The following interesting cures were effected by "*Dr Relfe's Botanical Drops*," are submitted by the Proprietor as proofs of the singular utility of this invaluable Medicine.

☞ A CHILD!!!

aged 6 years, of Hanover, N. H. was three years afflicted with boils, ulcers and eruptions, attended with violent itchings, burnings and pain, during which time the parents had tried almost every thing without effect, was relieved as past relief, since the ulcers had eat down to the ribs in this deplorable state, by taking only two bottles of Dr. Relfe's Botanical Drops, was cured, is now (May 9, 1811) perfectly free from blemish, and grown a fine child.

☞ A LADY!!

of Boston was years afflicted with eruptions all over the head, face and ears, and various parts, attended with itchings, burnings, &c. and left thereby two toe nails and one finger nail, was cured by taking three bottles.

☞ A BOY!!

of Boston was four years afflicted with four holes through his foot, which reduced him so very low that every one expected his death; were upon crutches the whole of the time; had his foot opened twice, and the bone scraped; in this low state, on taking Dr. Relfe's Botanical Drops," 48 pieces of the bone came away without caustick or knife, his health was instantly restored, his foot became sound and is now running about without his crutches as well as any other boy.

☞ AN OLD MAN!!

was 73 years afflicted with the scurvy in one of his legs 40 years attended with violent itchings, burnings, &c. had tried every Medicine in vain, could not sleep on a bed at times, was relieved by taking five bottles of these Drops. ⁂ *The above were considered past relief!*

These drops are a radical cure for scurvy, scorbutic, leprosy, pimples and carbuncled faces, sore legs, ulcers, *Venereal taints, when mercury has failed*, all impurities of the blood and juices; are the best spring and an universal physic and may be given to children with perfect safety—price 1 dollar. Ask for "Dr Relfe's Botanical Drops;" none are genuine unless signed "W. T. CONWAY," *be particular!* Prepared and sold wholesale by the sole proprietor, W. T. Conway, No 5, Green-Street, Boston, and retail by Dr. Dwight Ripley, Norwich, I. D. Bull & Co Hartford, Shipman & Hawley, New-Haven, and most Druggists and Booksellers of respectability throughout the United States, where may be had all those justly esteemed and approved "Medicines, &c." prepared by "W. T. Conway."

⁂ A liberal allowance to those who buy to sell again!

☞ *The following letters prove the singular, superior, and expeditious efficacy of*

☞ Dr. HUNTER'S PILLS!!!

W. T. CONWAY—Sir—Since receiving the two boxes of Dr. Hunter's Pills, you was so obliging as to forward me in a letter, every symptom of my disease has left me. However should you think it necessary, you may forward another box addressed as before. Yours, most gratefully, G. R. Hanover, July 19, 1811.

W. T. Conway—Sir—Noticing your advertisement for Dr. Hunter's Pills, and having three years ago contracted the venereal disease, which notwithstanding the usual treatment was perpetually troubling me with *headache, pain in my bones, large scabs, and blotches all over my body, elbows and eye-brows, sore, loss of appetite and universal loss of strength*, was induced to try these Pills, when to my surprise after two boxes the scabs began to scale off, the pains left me, my appetite returned, on taking three more am perfectly free from every symptom. You would oblige me much by your advice, and whether you think it necessary to continue, if so enclose in a letter what you may think proper. I am sir, most gratefully, yours, G. W. Portsmouth Nov. 14, 1810.

W. T. Conway—Sir—Observing by your advertisement that you was the proprietor of Dr. Hunter's Pills, and having bought two boxes of a Druggist in this town, am happy to say the alarming symptoms have greatly abated—that is the swelling, inflammation, &c. You will be so good as to forward what you may consider necessary, by return of mail. Most thankful I remain yours, &c. J. C. Aug. 13, 1810.

These Pills are a certain cure in all the various stages of the Venereal Disease, either in male or female, however long standing, even *when mercury has failed*. Full directions, with description of symptoms so that persons may cure themselves with secrecy, encircle each box—price 1 dollar. Recent infections are cured frequently at an expence of one or two dollars, *and if taken within twelve hours will be found a preventative*—Prepared and sold wholesale by the *sole proprietor*, W. T. CONWAY, No 5, Green-Street, Boston, and retail by Dr. Dwight Ripley, Norwich, and I. D. Bull & Co Hartford, Shipman & Hawley New-Haven, and most Druggists and Booksellers of respectability throughout the U. States.

☞ *None are genuine unless signed* "W. T. CONWAY" *—be particular.*

⁂ A liberal discount to those who buy to sell again.

Norwich, Oct. 21, 1812. 50—

SALT.

1000 bushels salt, for sale very low for cash, by D. RIPLEY.

Norwich, Oct. 17, 1812. 50

A few thousand feet
CHERRY BOARDS, PLANK AND SCANTLING,
Well seasoned, and of a superior quality, for sale by
STEPHEN B. ALLYN.

Norwich, March 17, 1812. 19—

Spoke Timber Wanted.

JAMES F. BROWN will pay a generous price for so fet chaise spokes, if delivered soon.

Likewise,

Wanted, ½ inch White wood boards, clear.

Dec. 25. 7—

STOVES.

10 Stoves, 3 sizes, calculated for Mechanic's Shops, for sale by

David Nevins.

Sept. 22. 46—

FOR SALE,

A GOOD second hand CHAISE, on very reasonable terms, by the subscriber.

GEORGE PERKINS.

Sept. 8. 44—

JUST PUBLISHED,
AND FOR SALE AT THE STORE, OF
JOHN STERRY & SON,
STRICTURES ON THE CONSECRATION OF CHRIST, AND THE RITE OF CIRCUMCISION,
BY JOHN LELAND.

IN this ingenious performance, we find the great contention respecting the introduction of Jesus Christ, in the Levitical Priesthood, exhibited in the clearest point of view: together with the right of circumcision, and the time of the commencement of the gospel dispensation—all illustrated from Scripture Authority.

Norwich Port, May 27, 1812. 19—

JABEZ KELLEY,

SOLICITS the patronage of his old friends and customers, as he intends carrying on the Candle and Soap making business, near the old stand. All small favors will be gratefully acknowledged and duly attended to.

He intends keeping Mould and Dipt CANDLES, and hard and soft SOAP—He wishes to purchase Tallow, Soap-Grease and Ashes, as agent and factor.

Oct. 13, 1812. 49—

THE SUBSCRIBER

RETURNS his sincere thanks to his friends and the public for the liberal encouragement he has received, and informs them that he continues to carry on the TAYLORING BUSINESS, at his old stand, opposite the store of Andrew & Joseph Perkins, where all favors will be gratefully acknowledged, and particular attention paid to the latest fashions by their faithful servant

EPHRAIM HARRIS,

Who wants two or three apprentices.

ALSO,

A Journeyman who is a good workman.

Norwich Sept. 29, 1812. 47

HORACE COLTON

STILL continues to carry on the business of

CABINET MAKING,

in its various branches, at his shop next south of CHELSEA STORE POST, where all kinds of work will be furnished at a short notice in the neatest style and most modern fashion.

He has for sale, and can always furnish his customers with FANCY CHAIRS of the newest fashions.

For sale, a quantity of CHERRY BOARDS and PLANK, on reasonable terms.

He will pay cash for White Wood or Bass Wood PLANK, suitable for CHAIR BOTTOMS, and Maple or White Wood SCANTLING, 3½ inches square.

All favors will be gratefully acknowledged.

HORACE COLTON.

Norwich, Aug. 19, 1812. 41—

EVENING-SCHOOL.

AN evening school will be opened by the subscriber, at the School-House now occupied by him, on Monday evening October 5th principally for the instruction of young men in *Arithmetic*;—where will likewise be taught, *Surveying* and *Navigation*, on the newest and most approved principles; and any other branch of school education, on reasonable terms.

Dyar T. Hinckley.

Norwich, Chelsea Society, Sept. 28, 1812. 47

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE Hartford Fire Insurance Company have appointed JONATHAN G. W. TRUMBULL, Esq. of Norwich, their Surveyor for said town, and its neighborhood—who is also authorized to receive proposals for Insurance against loss by Fire, in behalf of said Company.

WALTER MITCHEL, *Secretary.*

Hartford, Dec. 17, 1810. 7—

STRAYED,

A WHITE Barrow PIG, weighing about 70 lbs. Any person that will take up said PIG, and return it shall be handsomely rewarded by

Roger Huntington & Co.

Oct. 26. 51—

CAME into the enclosure of the subscriber, the 5th instant, a dark brindle yearling HEIFER. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

AMASA STANDISH.

Preston, Oct. 26, 1812. 51—

THE Hon. Court of Probate for the District of Norwich, having allowed six months from the date hereof, to the creditors of the estate of

JEREMIAH LEACH,

late of said Norwich, deceased, (represented insolvent) to exhibit their claims against said estate, and having appointed the subscribers Commissioners, to receive and adjust said claims—We hereby give notice that we will meet for the purposes aforesaid, at the office of James Stedman, Esq. in said Norwich, on the first Tuesdays of November and April next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of said days.

Charles P. Huntington, } Comm'rs.
Thomas M. Huntington, }

Norwich, Oct. 5, 1812. 51—

All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

J. STEDMAN, *Adm'r.*

At a Court of Probate, held at Norwich, for the District of Norwich, October 19, 1812.

Present Andrew Huntington esq. Judge.

MRS. SALLY HYDE, Administratrix to the Estate of PHILIP HYDE, late of Norwich, deceased, represents the same as likely to be insolvent—the said Administratrix is directed to advertise the same in the Norwich Courier, that all persons interested may appear before the Judge of this Court, on the first Tuesday of November next, and shew reasons if any they have why Commissioners should not be appointed.

A true copy of Record,
Test. Joseph Huntington, *Clerk.*

Probate Office, ss. District of Norwich, Sept. 28, 1812.

JAMES STEDMAN Esq. Guardian to Mary Ann Huntington, and Abby Eliza Huntington, Children and Heirs of Eliphalet Huntington, late of Norwich, deceased, requests an order for the sale of the Real Estate belonging to said Children, as per petition on file.

The said Guardian is directed to advertise the same in the Norwich Courier, three weeks, that all persons interested may appear before the judge of this Court on the second Tuesday of December next, at 9 o'clock A. M. and shew reasons if any they have, why said request should not be granted.

A true Copy of Record.
Test. JOS. HUNTINGTON, *Clerk.*

THE Hon. Court of Probate for the District of Pomfret, have allowed the term of six months from the 6th day of October, 1812, for the creditors of the estate of

ISAAC CUTLER,

late of Killingly, deceased, to exhibit their claims against said estate, properly attested to, or be debarred a recovery agreeable to law.

All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

Mary Cutler, *Adm'rx,*
or Albe Cutler, *Adm'r.*

Killingly, Oct 7. 1812. 51—

State of Connecticut, ss.

New-London, Superior Court, Sept. A. D. 1812.

UPON the petition of ALICE CAMPBELL, of LISBON, in the County of New-London, shewing to this Court that on or about the 6th day of December, A. D. 1802, she was lawfully joined in marriage to JOHN B. CAMPBELL, of said Lisbon, with whom she lived in the faithful performance of her marriage covenants, until on or about the 21th day of October, A. D 1808, when the said JOHN, without cause, wilfully deserted, and hath ever since continued to so desert her, hath wholly failed to furnish support for her, and hath broken the marriage covenant on his part, &c. praying for a Bill of Divorce, as by petition on file, dated the 20th day of September, A. D. 1812. It appearing to this Court, that the Respondent is not a resident in this State—this Court order said petition continued to the Superior Court, to be holden at New-London, in said County, on the third Tuesday of January next, and that notice of the pendency thereof be published at least six weeks successively, in two of the Newspapers published in this State, immediately after the rising of this Court.

By order of Court,
CHARLES LATHROP, *Clerk.*

THE SUBSCRIBER
OFFERS FOR SALE,

TEN acres of Land, situated in Chelsea, east of the Dwelling-House of Capt. *Ebenezer Cooley*; a road has been lately laid through it, and it is well calculated for Building or Garden Lots; on which is a never failing spring.

Also,

THE RED SHOP,

situated in the first Society, one door south of the house of Mr. *John Bliss*—together with 25 rods of Land, suitable for a garden.

Also,

Seven acres of good wood Land, joining the land of Mr. *Joseph Roath*, about 1 1-2 miles from Chelsea, with a stream of water running through it.

Also,

Eight acres of Land, abutting westerly on the Mill Lane, and adjoining land of *Calvin Goddard*, Esq.

Also,

A lot of Land, (mowing) containing six acres, situated on the west side of the little river, opposite the home lot of Mr. *John Bliss*.

Also,

Thirteen acres of Land, on the Bushnell Path, Long Hill, with a well of water.

Also,

A water Lot, situated in Chelsea, on the west road, north of the house occupied by Mrs. *Comstock*, containing 41 rods.

Also,

A water Lot, southerly of Mrs. Comstock's house, containing 16 rods.

For further particulars apply to
Wm. Bliss, or
Uzziel Gere.

Norwich, Oct. 20, 1812. 50

DABOLL'S ALMANACK

FOR 1813, for sale per gross, dozen or single, by

R. HUBBARD.

Oct. 27.

Blanks of most kinds for sale at this Office.

ORIGINAL STAINED

NORWICH COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 21, 1813. NORWICH; (CONN.) PRINTED BY RUSSELL HUBBARD—AT HIS OFFICE IN CHELSEA. [VOL. XVII No. 36.

NEW GOODS,

AND CHEAP GOODS *for the times.*

James & F. A. Huntington,

HAVE this day added to their as fortment a variety of useful & fashionable Goods, ng which are the following, viz:

SUPERFINE and common Broadcloths and Cassimeres of various colors; plain and corded Velvets; black and fancy Vestings; Cambric Muslins; silk and cotton Shawls; Ladies' long silk and habit Gloves; Ladies' kid and habit Gloves; Bandanna and Cotton Handkerchiefs; Ruffia Toweling, (cheap;) Ruffia Diaper; white, and yellow Nankeens; Cotton Shirtings; Cottons; Dimities; Callicoes and Ginghams; Cambrics; brown Linens; a handsome assortment Whips; Tapes; Threads; Bobbins, &c. &c.

Likewise, a general assortment

GROCERIES, VIZ:

Rum, Gin, Brandy, Sicily Madeira and Malmsey Wines, Hyson, and Hyson Skin Teas, Sugar, Coffee, Chocolate, Pepper, Allspice, Ginger, Nutmegs, &c. &c.

Also,

10 casks first qual. Providence Lime,
10 bbls. superfine Flour,
3 kegs manufactured Tobacco.

Norwich, May 26, 1813. 29tf

NEW GOODS,

Just received from Boston, by
GILES BUCKINGHAM.

Likewise,

A large assortment of Ladies', Misses and Children's

Kid & Morocco Shoes.

June 29. 33—

PERIT & LATHROP

HAVE FOR SALE,

10 hhds. Boston Rum,
5 boxes brown Havanna Sugar.

Apply at their Store on Brown's wharf, Newport, or to Messrs. J. & F. A. HUNTINGTON, *Norwich.*

July 12. 35—

---

5 quarter casks Teneriffe Wine,
5 boxes Chocolate,
5 bbls. Mackerel, and
5 chests Hyson Skin Tea,

FOR SALE BY

Roger Huntington & Co.

July 12. 35—

RAISINS.

400 boxes Muscatel and Bloom RAISINS,

FOR SALE BY

JEDEDIAH HUNTINGTON.

July 12. 35—

Turks Island,
Lisbon,
St. May, &
Liverpool } SALT.

Mess and Prime Pork, in barrels and half barrels.
Mess and Prime Beef in do. and do.
Stone Lime, Pickled Mackerel,
Tar, Pine Plank,
Bottle Corks, Coffee per bag,

FOR SALE BY C. BELLS.

July 12. 35—6w—

Sugar, Tea, &c.

50 boxes brown Havanna Sugar.
20 bbls. Muscovado do.
15 boxes Hyson Skin Tea.
10 hhds. Boston Rum.
10 casks Dexter's Rock Lime.
15 bags Pepper.

FOR SALE BY

James & F. A. Huntington.

July 12. 35—

GIN.

10 bbls. good flavored Gin,

FOR SALE BY

Lyman Brewer.

June 8. 31—

FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

55 bbls. first quality Sugar,
100 bales Cotton.

Wm. Peabody.

June 29. 33—

Miss PIERCE,

One door West of the HOTEL,

HAS just received from New-York in addition to her former supply, a new and fashionable assortment of MILLINERY and FANCY articles, selected from the latest importations.

HATS & BONNETS,

Of different descriptions, made to any pattern at a Norwich May 24, 1813. 29—

WATCHES & JEWELRY.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

HAS just received from New-York, a handsome assortment ENGLISH and FRENCH

WATCHES,

which are offered for sale at small advance, for cash or approved notes.

Likewise,

A VARIETY OF

CHAISE WHIPS and PLATED CANDLESTICKS; together with an assortment FANCY ARTICLES. Gold and Silver Work as usual. Particular attention paid to WATCH REPAIRING.

Cash paid for old GOLD and SILVER.

JUDAH HART.

Norwich, June 22, 1813. 32—6m—

LYMAN BREWER,

Offers for sale,

6 hhds. sweet flavored country Rum, by the bbl. or less.
2 do. West-India do.
1 do. Cider Brandy.
1 do. 4th proof Spanish Brandy.

London Particular Teneriffe, Sherry, Lisbon, and Malaga Wines, pure Cognac Brandy, old Spirits, Gin, Cherry Rum, Peppermint and Winter Green Cordials, Molasses, Vinegar, Sugar, Hyson, Young Hyson, Imperial, Hyson Skin, and Bohea Teas, Green Coffee, Pepper, Allspice, Ginger, Nutmegs, Cloves, Cinnamon, Box Raisins, Currants, by cwt. or less, Patent Starch, Chocolate, (smoking and chewing Tobacco, Pipes, Sieves, Crackers and York Biscuit, (superfine and Rye Flour, Indigo, mould Candles, Codfish, smoked Salmon, Powder, tow Cloth, Pork, Joles, Hams, &c.

Norwich, June 22. 32—

Meal & Corn.

50 puncheons kiln dried and bolted Meal,
1000 bushels Corn. FOR SALE BY

JEDEDIAH HUNTINGTON.

May 17. 28tf

Roger Huntington & Co.

HAVE FOR SALE,

West-India and N. E. Rum, per bbl. or gallon,
French, Spanish, Peach and Cyder Brandy,
Gin, Whiskey, Teneriffe, Malaga and Currant Wine,
Molasses, Sugar per bbl. or cwt.
Rice, Raisins, Currants, Figs,
Tamarinds, Almonds, Mace, Nutmegs,
Cloves, Cassia, Alspice, Pepper,
Ginger, Chocolate, Salt-Petre, Starch,
Powder per cask or pound, Shott,
Indigo, Copperas, Shaving-Soap,
Biscuit and Crackers,
Tobacco, Snuff and Segars,
Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong and Bohea Tea,
Mess Pork, Pork Hams,
Mackerell, Codfish,
100 boxes Candles, 20 boxes Soap,
Nails, Glass, Earthen, Stone and Iron Ware,
Knives and Forks, Spoons, Penknives, &c. &c. &c.

ALSO,

A CONSIGNMENT OF

11 hhds. W. I. Rum,
2 do. N. E. Rum,
1 hhd. and 1 Tierce Sugar,
10 casks Tobacco,
17 bags Coffee, and a few bbls. Mess Beef.

WANTED,

3000 feet good Oak Boards.

July 2. 34—

TO SPINNERS.

FOR SALE A. MINER'S PATENT ACCELERATING

WHEEL HEADS,

SUPERIOR to any thing of the kind ever invented—it is ascertained that Spinners will Spin and Twist double the quantity in a day with A. MINER'S invention, than they can with the old fashioned Wheel Head—those who are desirous of satisfying themselves, will have an opportunity by purchasing of JOHN LATHROP, who has them constantly for sale.

Likewise for sale,

2 Hhds. Country Gin,
12 Bbls. Virginia Flour,
12 Casks Dexter's Stone Lime,
12 doz. Philadelphia Porter,
2 qr. and 2 half qr. Casks Powder, superior quality.
Lisbon, Teneriffe, Malaga, and Currant Wine, &c. &c.

Norwich, May 25, 1813. 29—

THE SUBSCRIBER

WISHES TO PURCHASE

PLAIN Blue Woollen Cloth, Scarlet do. plain White Woollen Cloth, White Woollen Kersey, Cotton ditto, short Woollen Stockings and Blankets, for all which Cash will be paid.

ELISHA TRACY,

Deputy Commissary.

Norwich, Oct. 6, 1812. 40—

NEW STORE.

A GREAT VARIETY OF

DRY GOODS,

JUST opened and to be sold cheap for Cash by

NATH. LEDYARD,

at the Store of JABEZ HUNTINGTON, Esq. lately improved as a Crockery Store, near Shetucket bridge.

Also,

Looking Glasses, Hyson Tea, Pepper per bag or less, Coffee per do. Wine, choice old Spirits, Molasses, 8d & 8d Nails, Cart Tire, and other Bar Iron, Crowley's Steel, Cotton Wool, &c. &c.

Chelsea, June 12. 32—

NEW SPRING GOODS,

JUST RECEIVED BY

Giles Buckingham,

AMONG WHICH ARE A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

COTTON and Linen Cambricks, Superfine India Cambricks, Fancy Muslins, 6 and 7-4 Black and White Silk Lace, Lace Veils, a large assortment Cotton Lace, Ribbons, Silk Sleeves, Silk, Kid and Leather Gloves, Silk and Cotton Stockings, Silk and Cotton Flofs, 20 pieces Black, White and Colored Lutestrings, Black White and Coloured Satins, Black, White, Blossom, Straw and Pink Canton and Italian Crapes, Superfine Callicoes, Dimities, Superfine and Common India Cottons, and Cotton Shirtings, Waistcoatings, Nankeens, Shawls, Parasols &c. together with those before on hand make a general assortment of

DRY GOODS.

Norwich, April 20, 1813. 24—

FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

40 hhds. first quality retailing Molasses.

Wm. Peabody.

June 8. 31—

WEAVING.

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS received an additional supply of

COTTON YARN,

for weaving—Payment will be made in GOODS or YARN, at the option of the weaver.

Those who have taken Webs to weave, are requested to return the same as early as possible after the weaving is finished.

FOR SALE,

Looms, Spools & Shuttles.

ALSO FOR SALE,

A few Hhds. fine flavored W. I. Rum, by the Hhd. or Bbl.

SAMUEL RUDD.

Norwich May 31 1813 30—

THOSE who owe the subscriber for TICKETS in Groton Lottery, are reminded that the Lottery is drawn, and the subscriber would be glad of his pay, to enable him to fulfil his contract.

John Lathrop.

Who has for sale,

6 Hhds. New Rum, of a quality equal to West-India.
30 Bottles of good Shrub.
Barstow's and Glasgow's Scythes.
Cradles, Scythe Snaths,
Rakes and Rub Stones.

Norwich, June 23. 32—

Andrew & Joseph Perkins,

HAVE FOR SALE,

A FEW hhds. of W. I. Rum and Molasses, of their own importation, of a good quality.

New-England Rum, distilled in this State.—The payment may be made convenient to the purchaser.

Also,

A consignment of sixteen hhds. of W. I. RUM—part of which is at New-London.

Norwich, Jan. 12, 1813. 10

Flour & Shorts.

100 bbls. Philadelphia superfine Flour,
500 bushels Shorts.

FOR SALE BY

JEDEDIAH HUNTINGTON.

June 1. 30—

FLOUR.

30 barrels Philadelphia Superfine FLOUR,

For sale at the Store of

Jesse & Simeon Breed.

July 6. 34—3w—

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE Hartford Fire Insurance Company have appointed JONATHAN G. W. TRUMBULL, Esq. of Norwich, their Surveyor for said town, and its neighborhood—who is also authorized to receive proposals for Insurance against loss by Fire, in behalf of said Company.

WALTER MITCHEL, *Secretary.*

Hartford, Dec. 17, 1810. 7—

Latest Foreign News.

PARIS, MAY 15.

Her Majesty the Empress, &c. has received news from the army to the 10th at night.

SECOND BATTLE.

On the 9th, the head bridge director, Lassalle, began to replace the rafts for a bridge at Priesnitz, and formed a *go-and-come*, (un va et vient)—300 voltigeurs passed over to the right bank, protected by 20 pieces of cannon. At 10, the enemy advanced; the cannonade began, and 8 battalions were destroyed by our grape. *The Emperor hastened to the spot.* We had established a battery of 80 pieces; and our Tirailleurs sheltered themselves in a hollow, in the form of a *tete-de-pont*—After having from 12 to 15 pieces of cannon dismounted, and losing from 15 to 1800 men, the enemy discovered their folly, and marched off. We worked all night at the bridge, but the Elbe rose, and it could not be finished that night.

On the 10th May the Emperor sent Charpentier's division into the new town, by the bridge of Dresden; and the bridge being finished, the whole army is passing the Elbe. The enemy is retreating on the Oder. Marshal Ney (Prince of Moskwa,) is at Wittemburg; Gen. Lauriston, at Torgau.—Four corps d'armée will pass the bridge at Dresden to-morrow. The guards are around Dresden. One division is at Altenburgh.

The King of Saxony goes to Dresden, his capital, to morrow, escorted by 500 men.—2000 of the enemy's cavalry have been cut off from the Elbe, with a great quantity of baggage, light troops, and Cossacks, and appear to be marching on Bohemia.

German Accounts.

Berlin, (Prussia,) May 11.

We have a report, that a battle has been fought at Zwenkau, in which the allies have been successful. A general grand battle may be expected to-day or to-morrow.

Saxony, May 8.

The combined Russian and Prussian army are now in a strong position along the Elbe, where they await reinforcements.

Berlin, May 8.

Orders have been given for a levy en-masse of all the citizens, to oppose the French.

Yesterday arrived here 420 French soldiers, 8 officers, 3 pieces of cannon, and tumbrils, taken by Gen. Bulow, at Halle.

Leipsic, May 4.

The great battle of the 2d was fought with the utmost obstinacy. Napoleon had the greatest number of men; the allies were superior in cavalry. In artillery both sides were equal. The French moved in square masses, garnished at the corners like bastions, with cannon, which by their cross fire might keep off the attacks of cavalry. Night alone put an end to this battle; and the allied army bivouaked on the field. The 3d passed over without fighting.

English Accounts.

FOREIGN OFFICE, MAY 25, 1813.

Despatch from Lord Cathcart, to Viscount Castlereagh—dated

Dresden, May 6, 1813.

My Lord—My last despatches informed your Lordship of the arrival of the *Ruler of France*, and of the concentration of his forces near Erfurth, and towards the Saale, as also of that of the allies upon the Elster.

I have now the honor of inclosing herewith the official statements which have been published by the Russian and Prussian governments, of the general action which took place on the 2d inst. between the two armies; after which the allies remained in possession of the field of battle; and of the positions from which in the course of the day they had dislodged the enemy.

The last division of Gen. Tormazoff's corps having crossed the Elbe on the 28th ult. the whole of it moved forward by forced marches to the Elster. His Imperial Majesty and the King of Prussia, arrived at Borna on the morning of the 1st inst with the reserve; and the several parts of the army, were on the same day collected in the vicinage of that place.

Marshal Prince Koutusoff Smolenski was left ill on the march at Buntzlau, where he died; but his death was not published. Count Wittgenstein, at that time at Zwenkau, was appointed to command the army.

He had on that day reconnoitered the enemy, and ascertained his position; and the same evening a disposition was made for a general attack to take place on the following morning at daybreak.

During the preceding week, the advance of the enemy's main army towards Naunburgh, and the approach of Beauharnois from Quedlinburg had been indicated by several skirmishes and partial affairs, particularly at and near Halle and Merseburg, where the Prussians behaved with great gallantry.

On the evening of the first the enemy appeared to have great masses of his force between Lutzen and Weissenfels, and after dusk a strong column was seen moving in the direction of Leipsic, to which place there was clear evidence that he intended to move.

The advance corps of Count Wittgenstein's army having been engaged on the same evening, to the East and North of Lutzen, the cavalry of it remained there to amuse the enemy in the morning, but with orders to retire gradually. Meanwhile the several columns of the army were ordered to cross the Elster at Pegau, and bear

shown, and to follow the course of a rivulet, which, rising near the Elster, runs in a northwest direction to the Saale, by which movement, which the ground favored, it was intended to turn the enemy's right between Weissenfels and Lutzen, while his attention was directed to his left between the latter place and Leipsic.

As soon as their majesties saw the troops placed according to the disposition, the whole was put in motion towards the enemy.

The country is uncovered and open, the soil dry and light, but with very considerable variety of hill and valley, and much intersected by hollow ways and mill streams, the former not discernable till closely approached.

The enemy, placed behind a long ridge, and in a string of villages, of which Gorschen is the principal, with a hollow way in front, and a stream sufficient to float timber on the left, waited the near approach of the Allies.

He had an immense quantity of ordnance, of 12 pounders, and larger natures, distributed throughout the line, and in the villages; the batteries in the open country were supported by masses of infantry in solid squares.

The plan of operation determined upon, on view of the enemy, was to attack the village of Gros Groschen with artillery and infantry, and in the meanwhile to pierce the line to the enemy's right of the villages, with a strong column of cavalry, in order to cut off the troops in the villages from support.

The remainder of the enemy's line was to be engaged, according to circumstances, by the corps opposed to it.

The cavalry of the Prussian reserve, to whose lot this attack fell, presented themselves, and supported their movements with great gallantry, but the showers of grape shot and musketry, to which they were exposed on reaching the hollow way, made it impracticable for them to penetrate; and the enemy appearing determined to maintain the villages at any expence, the affair assumed the most expensive character of attack and defence, of a post repeatedly taken, lost, and re-taken.

The cavalry made several attempts to break the enemy's line, and behaved with the most exemplary coolness and regularity under very heavy fire; in some of these attacks they succeeded in breaking into the squares, and cutting down infantry.

Late in the evening, Bonaparte having called in the troops from Leipsic, and collected all his reserves, made an attack from his left on the right of the Allies, supported by the fire of several batteries advancing.

The vivacity of this movement made it expedient to change the front of the nearest brigades on the right, and as the whole cavalry from the left was ordered to the right to turn this attack, and to charge it, I was not without hopes of witnessing the destruction of Bonaparte and all his army; but before the cavalry could arrive, it became so dark, that nothing could be distinguished but the flashes of the guns.

The Allies remained in possession of the disputed villages, and of the line on which the enemy had stood.

Orders were given to renew the attack in the morning, but the enemy did not wait for it, and it was judged expedient, with reference to the general posture of the cavalry, not to pursue. The wounded have all been removed across the Elbe, while the cannon and the prisoners taken, and the ground wrested from the enemy in the action, are incontestible proofs of the success of the Allies.

Both sovereigns were in the field the whole day. The King was chiefly near the village where his troops were engaged. The Emperor was repeatedly in every part of the field, where he was received with the most animating cheers by every corps he approached. The fire, to which his person was not unfrequently exposed, and the casualties which took place near him, did not appear in the least to disturb his attention from the objects to which it was directed, and which he followed without any ostentation.

Gen. Wittgenstein, with the army, is between the Elbe and the Elster, with the command of several bridges over the former.

The Russian troops of all arms fully realized the expectations I had formed of their bravery and steadiness, and the emulation and spirit of patriotism which pervades the Prussian army, merits the highest encomium. I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) CATHCART.

The Lord Viscount Castlereagh, &c &c.

Congressional.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

WEDNESDAY, JULY 7.

THE WAYS AND MEANS.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill for laying and collecting a direct tax within the United States.

Other amendments thereto were proposed which were variously disposed of. Numerous amendments having been proposed, the previous question was called for, and determined in the affirmative, 83 to 78. A question of order was raised, viz. Whether the agreement to the previous question in this case, precludes all further amendments to the bill?

The Speaker having decided the question in the affirmative, Mr Pitkin appealed from the decision which was confirmed by the House by a vote of 98 to 68.

The question on engrossing the bill for a third reading was then taken, and decided in the affirmative, as follows:

For the engrossment	96
Against it	73

On motion of Mr. Bibb, the House then resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Nelson in the chair, on the Tax Bills. The bill establishing the office of the Commissioner of Revenue was read through, and no amendment proposed. The bill laying a duty on refined sugar, was read through, and amended, as also was the bill for taxing sales at auction, &c. And the committee rose and reported their agreement to the bills they had gone through, and their progress in the remainder, and had leave to sit again.

And the House adjourned.

THURSDAY, JULY 8.

Mr. Troup from the committee on military affairs to whom was referred a resolution of the House of the 15th June, instructing them to enquire whether any and if any what alterations are necessary to be made in the act entitled "an act making provision for arming and equipping the whole body of the militia of the United States," and particularly whether any and if any what alterations are necessary as to the time when the arms procured by virtue of said act shall be distributed to each state and territory, made a report, which was read and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Dewy, Mr. Post, Mr. Howell, and Mr. Davis, of Massachusetts, had leave of absence for the remainder of the session.

Mr. Fisk, of Vermont, after some preliminary observations, called for the consideration of the remonstrance of the Legislature of Massachusetts. The question on considering was taken by ayes and noes, and was, yeas 97, nays 58.

Mr. Fisk then moved that it be referred to a select committee. At the suggestion of Mr. Robertson the motion was varied so as to refer all the remonstrance except that part which relates to Louisiana, and also to include a reference of the remonstrance of the minority.

Mr. Webster was opposed to a partial reference—he was not anxious it should be acted on at all this session—but he did not know how a selection could well be made. It had been said it was intended the committee should give an answer to this remonstrance; if so, he believed it necessary the whole subject should go to them.

Mr. Robertson supported the partial reference—he did not believe the committee or any body else, had a right to question the right of Louisiana to be admitted into the Union.

Mr. King of N. C. moved that the further consideration of this subject be postponed till the first Monday of December next.

Mr. Calhoun was in favor of postponement. He considered it unnecessary and impolitic, to act on this subject at this time—if an answer was given the very next Legislature of that state would reply, and thus this business might go on ad infinitum.

Mr. Hanson, advocated a postponement—but if it was referred he hoped it would be referred entire, as he conceived that part which relates to Louisiana one of the most important features in it.

Mr. Robertson replied.

Mr. Murfree moved that it lie on the table. Negatived.

Mr. King's motion to postpone it till the first Monday in December next was then adopted.

MONDAY JULY 12.

MR. WEBSTER'S CALL.

A message was received from the President of the United States through Mr. Graham, transmitting a report of the Secretary of State in reply to the resolution calling for certain information in relation to French affairs; which, being much too long for publication to-day we are compelled to postpone to our next, which notwithstanding its length, we will make room for the whole of it.

The report was read and ordered to lie on the table.

Domestic Intelligence.

LOUISIANA.

NEW-ORLEANS, JUNE 3.

On Thursday last, Major General Wilkinson resigned the command of this District to Brig. Gen. Flournoy, and is making his preparations for his journey to the north. It is expected he will set out in the course of a few days.

It is reported that one of the smuggling protectors, a Brig, has been run ashore on the western sea-board to escape the pursuit of a vessel of war in the offing, and that the crew have taken possession of an island, where they are determined to maintain themselves. If the commanding officer of the U. S. troops at Barrataria should be fortunate enough to learn this, no doubt he will give a good account of them.

MISSISSIPPI TERRITORY.

NATCHEZ, JUNE 16.

Destruction was perhaps never more complete or more universal than that occasioned by the present unusual rise of the Mississippi.—It is greater than that of 1811 by about 16 inches, and exceeds that of 1812, by 8—the whole parish of Concordia is (literally speaking) under water. The inhabitants have forsaken their dwellings, and fled to the high lands. The crops are totally destroyed, and thousands of cattle drowned. The country is all a dreary waste. The scene is truly melancholy, and it is to be feared the desolation will not end here, much danger is to be apprehended from the stench of putrified carcases and vegetation, and numberless ponds of stagnant water, will infect the air. The embarrashments of many on that side the river are well known.—Now the last hope of the sufferers is swept away and nothing but poverty and disease stare them in the face.

The Time Piece, a paper printed at St. Francisville, West-Florida says, "The country between this place and New-Orleans, is more generally flooded than has been known for 30 years—all the slaves are withdrawn from the fields to watch the *levies*, in order to save the country from universal destruction. Serious apprehensions are entertained for the safety of New-Orleans. The loss of property cannot be estimated, but it will exceed 20 millions of dollars."

VIRGINIA.

NORFOLK, JULY 9.

SUCCESSFUL PRIVATEERING.

The privateer brig Anaconda, Capt Shaler, of New-York, arrived at Ocracock, (N. C) on the 4th inst. from a prosperous cruise. The Anaconda had on board $75,000 in specie, captured from an English brig, called the King's Packet, bound from Rio Janeiro to England, which she fell in with on the 14th May, in the lat. of the Cape de Verds. The brig mounted 14 twelve pound cannonades, and on board 230 stand of small arms.—She fought the privateer 45 minutes, when her colors was struck, and again hoisted, union down; her spars and rigging were cut to pieces, and she had 5 feet water in the hold. The Anaconda received no injury. After removing the specie and other valuables on board the privateer, Capt. Shaler ransomed the brig for 8000 dolls. The Anaconda shortly after captured the brig Mary from Gibraltar bound to Brazil, with a cargo of wine and silks, invoiced at 85,000 dolls. and the brig Harriot, bound from Buenos Ayres to London, laden with hides and tallow, cargo invoiced at 106,000 dolls.

The Anaconda landed her specie at Edenton, from whence, we understand, it has been transmitted to Talborough to be deposited in the vaults of the Bank at that place.

JULY 12.

In our paper of Wednesday we noticed that the enemy had all descended James River, and that his motions indicated some important movement. Yesterday at 5 A. M. all the ships in Hampton Roads got under weigh and stood down into the Bay, and yesterday afternoon, the whole fleet (with the exception of three ships that remain in Lynnhaven Bay) stood up the Chesapeake. At sun-down the leading ships were out of sight. The destination of the enemy must be matter of conjecture—we incline to think that he will take possession of one of the Islands in the Bay, for the purpose of recruiting the health of the troops, and at the same time prevent desertion, which we have good reason to believe gave serious alarm.

This morning we ascertain that there went up the Bay 9 ships; that there remain in Lynnhaven, one 74, two frigates and three tenders.

RICHMOND, JULY 10.

Gallant exploit of Virginia Militia.

The following extract of a letter, addressed to the Governor, by a gentleman of the first respectability, dated "Surry, July 8, 1812," shows the movements of the enemy, and the destruction of one of his vessels, occasioned by the desperate opposition of a detachment of militia:—

"Several of the enemy's vessels, in descending the river, come to, opposite the mouth of Lawn's Creek, in which there were several vessels; two of which they captured and burnt, the evening before the last, their being no militia stationed at the time on the creek. Information had, however, been given to one detachment, which moved down in the night, and yesterday morning early a warm engagement, for a short time, took place between the enemy and a few of this county (Surry) militia, who had volunteered and crossed Lawn's Creek, which is the dividing line between Isle-of-Wight and Surry. About twenty three or four, exclusive of officers, were opposed to seven barges, and other vessels. One of their schooners being aground, every effort was made by them to save her; but notwithstanding the fire from one of their brigs, and other vessels, they were compelled to set fire to her, and she was burnt. After which, all the barges (seven in number) were compelled to retreat. During the engagement, several of the enemy were seen to fall, and one of them has floated on shore.—The militia received no injury whatever."

COLUMBIA.

GEORGETOWN, JULY 12.

Government have it in contemplation to procure a law for a considerable additional loan, before the adjournment of Congress.

Gen. Armstrong is very soon to set out for the frontiers of Canada, to take upon himself the direction of the army.

MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE, JULY 10.

Our readers must have noticed in the debates of the British Parliament, published some time since, that the ministry were charged with want of energy in the prosecution of the war against the U. S. It appears that the appointment of Sir J. B. Warren to command on this station, was made chiefly with a diplomatic view, as being better qualified to negociate a peace which it was confidently expected would be the immediate consequence of the revocation of the Orders in Council; disappointed in that expectation, it is said the British ministry have now determined to prosecute the war with vigor, and for that purpose have recalled Admiral Warren, who has been thought too mild and inactive, and appointed Sir SIDNEY SMITH to succeed him, who is momently expected from England to take the command of the fleet on our coast.

This information, which we believe to be from an authentic source, ought to rouse, us to union and to energy in defence of our sea coast, and particularly of our valuable seaport towns so much more important than any conquest the most sanguine of us could even wish to make in Canada—If the barbarous instances of warfare already experienced, are samples of British *mildness*, what may we expect from their *avowed severity when mad Cockburn* shall be urged on by *desperate Smith?*

JULY 13.

We understand that Gen. Smith has arrived in the City; that he has ordered all the cavalry of his division (800) to hold themselves in readiness to march at a moments warning—the infantry regiments are ordered to be called out to train—the artillery by companies to do duty at the Fort; and all are to be held in readiness to meet the enemy, if he should pay the city a visit. He has been repulsed at Norfolk; and we trust he will meet with a firm resistance if he should attempt this city. We understand that there are 1000 regular troops at Washington, who will be ordered to aid the local militia of Baltimore. Gen. Smith has procured from the general government 1500 stand of arms, which is expected will, by the order of the governor, be distributed to the militia of the county. This will enable the Gen. to oppose a force of 6000 men to any attempt of the enemy. It is expected that orders for the distribution of those arms will not be delayed. Any delay will be extremely injurious; and therefore repeat our expectation that the governor will issue his orders for their delivery to the militia of the county immediately.

NEW-YORK.

ALBANY, JULY 13.

The surrender of our troops at Beaver Dam, if our accounts can be relied on, turns out to be one of the most disgraceful transactions for our army that has been recorded since the opening of the campaign. Whether it arises from a relaxation or want of rigid discipline, from disgraceful feuds among the officers, or from their inexperience or incompetency to command, the fact is too notorious to be longer palliated, that since the capture of Fort George, the character of our army in Canada has rapidly declined. Its subsequent operations seem to have been only a series of blunders and misfortunes. We hope and trust, that the causes will be enquired into, and the proper correctives promptly applied.

JULY 15.

The Utica Patriot of July 13, says, by a gentleman from Sacket's Harbor, we learn that our troops are visited with sickness, and that in one regiment lately arrived, all were unfit for duty except a few officers.

The Hon. D. R. Williams, of South-Carolina, lately appointed a Brigadier General in the United States army, has arrived in this city.

BUFFALO, JULY 6.

During the last week, there has been frequent alarms at Fort George, occasioned by small parties of the enemy hanging about our picket guard. But the place is not considered in any danger; its batteries, breast works and defences are very formidable and commanding.

A volunteer corps under Capt. Bull has been enrolled in this village for the defence of the place. A battery has been erected on the point of the terrace fronting the lake, mounting one long 12 and a 6 pounder.

The Queen Charlotte, and a small vessel are said to be at Long Point.

Col Bradley, from Pennsylvania, with 250 regulars, and 50 horse, are expected every moment in this village.

About 250 militia have been drafted in Genesee county, and marched to Black Rock, under the command of Maj. P. Adams, late of Swift's U. States volunteers.

The batteries at Black Rock, are mounted with several pieces of cannon.

Col. Bœrstler and the men under his command including Maj. Chapin's volunteers, have been sent to Kingston.

POSTSCRIPT.—Tuesday morning, 6 A. M.

On Sunday night the British came across at Schlosser, surprised and captured our guard of 20 or 30 men, took off some public and private property and returned. Yesterday they appeared opposite Black Rock.

BROOKLYN, L. I. JULY 14.

Attack on Sag Harbor.

On Sunday morning last, at two o'clock, an attack was made on the Port of Sag-Harbor, near the east end of Long-Island, by five boats from the British squadron now blockading New-London. The only military guard at that place was part of a company of the 3d regiment of artillery belonging to the port. The guard stationed at the end of the long wharf did not recognise the boats as enemies, until the orders of the commander were distinctly heard, encouraging the men that they would have the place on fire in a few minutes. The alarm was given, and the inhabitants flew to the scene of action. A battery of four 18-pounders was quickly manned and pointed on the enemy, which, with a constant fire of musketry, soon compelled them to relinquish their intended work of destruction. They set fire to two coasting sloops which lay at anchor, but were compelled to leave them in such confusion that they left on board pistols, swords, and other implements; and the inhabitants went on board and extinguished the flames, which had done little injury. It is probable that the principal object of the enemy was to destroy two new privateer schooners on the stocks at that place. The promptitude of the inhabitants in repelling their assailants is much to be admired. The enemy kept up an ill directed fire of grape shot, which did no injury.

On Saturday the 3d inst. a barge from the Ramilies with about 20 men, landed at Oyster pond Point, and the officer demanded of the people a quantity of beef, to be delivered on the following Monday; and threatened the destruction of the place in case of a non-compliance. In consequence of their unprotected situation the inhabitants concluded to deliver them 4 head of cattle on that day.—Our correspondent suggests that unless government take measures to prevent it, the British squadron will be victualled from the east end of Long-Island as long as they remain on that station.

NEW-YORK, JULY 12.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

Yesterday afternoon arrived at this port the schr. Whig, Capt Penrice, in 44 days from Bordeaux. By this arrival, the Editors of the Mercantile Advertiser have received a file of Paris papers to the 31st of May, from which the following articles are translated.

We learn verbally, by this arrival, it was reported in Bordeaux, that negociations were opened between the Emperor Alexander and Napoleon, for a Peace.

Situation of the French Army on the morning of the 14th of May—Translated from the Journal of Paris of the 21st May.

The army of the Elbe has been dissolved, and the two armies of the Elbe and of the Maine are now united.

The Duke of Belluno was, on the evening of the 13th, at Wittemberg.

The Prince of Moskwa, left Torgau for Lukau.

Count Lauriston marched from Torgau upon Dobrilugk.

Count Bertrank was at Kœnigsbruck.

The Duke of Tarento, with the 11th corps was encamped at Bichofswerda and Bautzen. He had [illegible]

ORIGINAL PAGE(S) MUTILATED

11th and 12th. Gen. Miloradowitch, with an after guard of 20,000 men, and 40 pieces of cannon, on the 12th, wished to hold the positions of Fischbach, of Cappellenberg and that of Bischofswerda, which caused three successive battles, in which our troops conducted themselves with the greatest intrepidity. The division Charpentier, distinguished itself in the attack on the right. The enemy was turned in his positions, and foiled at all points; one of his columns cut off. We made 500 prisoners. He had more than 1500 men killed and wounded. The artillery of the 11th corps, made a discharge of 2000 shot in this combat.

The wreck of the Prussian army commanded by the King in person, which had passed at Meissin, directed their course by Kœnigsbruck, to Bautzen, to join the Russian army

The corps of the Duke of Reggio, passed the bridge of Dresden yesterday at noon.

The Emperor has reviewed the corps of cavalry and of "BEAUX *cuirassiers*" of Gen. Latour Maubourg.

It is said the Russians have advised the Prussians to burn Berlin and Potsdam, and to lay waste all Prussia. They have begun already to set the example, and have burnt the little city Bischofswerda.—The King of Saxony dined the 13th with the Emperor. The 2d division of the young guard, commanded by Gen. Barois, is expected to-morrow at Dresden.

[It appears that the place burnt, was one of those for which there had been a combat It is yet to be ascertained whether the conflagration was caused by the Russians or French, or was an accident connected with the battle]

NEW-YORK, JULY 15.

We are informed, that the Lady of General Moreau has been ordered out of France, with permission to embark on board an American vessel for the United States, or on board a license vessel for England. She chose the latter, and had actually embarked for England.

JULY 16.

It is with pleasure we learn, that the line of Torpedoes, intended, if necessary, to be stretched across our Narrows, are completed, and can, at 12 hours' notice be placed in a situation to blow up the most if not all vessels passing by Forts Richmond and Hudson. This line of Torpedoes, together with the Forts on each side of the Narrows, which will shortly mount upwards of 100 heavy cannon, will render, in our opinion, this city perfectly safe in case the enemy should attempt to enter our harbor.

JULY 17.

An official notice has been issued from the Navy Department, stating that by the capture of the Chesapeake, the private signals of the Navy of the U. States have fallen into the hands of the enemy.

EXTRA.

BOSTON, JULY 19.

Late and highly Important
FOREIGN NEWS.

On Friday evening, arrived at Salem the brig Joseph, Capt. Charles L. Surgent, of this place, in 41 days from England, detained and taken into Salem by the Fame privateer of that port. By this arrival, London dates are received to May 31.

PARIS, MAY 23.

ARMISTICE.

"The Emperor Napoleon has proposed the meeting of a Congress at Prague for a general peace. On the side of France there would arrive at this Congress the Plenipotentiaries of France, those of the U States of America, of Denmark, the King of Spain, and all the Allied Princes; and on the opposite side, those of England, Russia, Prussia, the Spanish insurgents, and the other allies of that belligerent mass In this Congress would be established the basis of a long peace. But it is doubtful whether England is inclined to submit her egotistic and unjust principles to the censorship and opinion of the universe; for there is no power, however, inconsiderable, that does not preliminarily claim the privileges attached to its sovereignty; and which are consecrated by the articles of the Treaty of Utrecht, respecting maritime navigation.

"If England, from that feeling of egotism upon which her policy is founded, refuses to co-operate in this grand work of the peace of the world, because she wishes to exclude the universe from that element which constitutes three fourths of the globe, the Emperor, nevertheless, proposes a meeting at Prague, of the Plenipotentiaries of all the belligerent Powers, to settle the peace of the Continent. His Majesty offers, even to stipulate at the moment when the Congress shall be formed, an armistice between the different armies, in order to put a stop to the infusion of human blood.

"These principles are conformable to the views of Austria. It now remains to be seen what the Courts of England, Russia, and Prussia will do.

"The distance of the United States of America ought not to form a reason for excluding them The Congress might still be opened, and the deputies of the U. States would have time to arrive before the conclusion of the discussions, in order to stipulate for their rights and their interests."

DRESDEN, MAY 12.

The Russian and Prussian troops continue their retreat upon the Oder. Gen. d'Yorck's corps not having been able, with all its diligence to outstrip the Prince of Moskwa, appears to intend falling back upon Frankfort on the Oder. It is not supposed to be the intention of the enemy's Gen's to take a position on this side the Oder. The three fortresses of Stettin, Crustrin and Glogau, are sure to be relieved, if they are not already so.

LONDON, MAY 31.

"Though as we suspected the account of an armistice having been actually concluded, is not confirmed, yet Bonaparte has offered to consent to one provided a proposal for a Congress for a general Peace should be acceded to, and the Congress actually formed Whether the proposal comes from Bonaparte or from Austria, it is submitted to us and to our Allies in such a way that it cannot be entertained, and it is fit that the Allied powers should not lose a moment in declaring this to be their conviction.

The recurrence to the treaty of Utrecht is to impose upon us the acceptance of the principle, that free bottoms shall make free goods, a principle that would make our naval superiority of no avail, and would at once sign the death warrant of all our naval rights. That we can accede to it, is not to be supposed for a moment.

BERLIN, MAY 15.

Kotzebue's paper of this day contains as follows:—"A view of the latest occurrences will not at present be given in this paper, because they are still so intricate that one can in no wise clearly see through them. But thus much can we say for the general satisfaction, that Austria has actually joined the allies; and that her troops are marching towards Bavaria and Italy; that Saxony will again unite with Austria, so soon as she possibly can; that the Crown Prince of Sweden is actually arrived, to add to his well earned laurels; that the allied troops are still animated with the same courage, of which they gave us proofs on the 2d; that the Landwehr and Landstrum (Levies of Militia) are all under arms.

VIENNA, MAY 8.

Our Court Gazette of this day contains the following:—

"Count Von Stadion yesterday departed on an Imperial mission to the Russian and Prussian head quarters

"To day, Field Marshal Lt. Count Von Bubna sets out for the French head-quarters.

HAMBURGH, MAY 18.

The head-quarters of Gen. Bulow, were on the 7th at Dessau; the Russian Gen. Harpe was before Wittenberg; Gen. Thumen was at Zerbst; and the Russian Gen. Orurk before Magdeburg.

MAY 20.

Eighty thousand Austrian troops are on the frontiers of Italy, and fifty thousand on the borders of Bavaria.

MAY 23.

Eight thousand Swedish troops have arrived in this city; 150 waggons were sent from hence to accelerate their approach. The Crown Prince is expected every hour.

MAY 26.

The city of Hamburg is in security; it is indebted to Danes for its protection.—The French have left Wilhelmsburg Only 7000 remain in the neighborhood of Harburg.

THE COURIER.

NORWICH, WEDNESDAY, JULY 21.

OF NEW-LONDON.

Since our last two or three regiments of Militia and four companies of State troops have been ordered on duty, which with Col. Benjamin's regiment of U. S. troops forms a respectable force. We are informed that the Governor has authorized Gen Williams to call in the whole of his division, should he think it necessary.

The Governor and Council are convened at Hartford.

From the National Intelligencer, of the 13th inst.

OUR RELATIONS WITH FRANCE.

The answer of the Executive to the Resolution of the House of Representatives respecting the time, place, manner, &c. of the first communication to this government of the decree purporting to be a definitive repeal of the French decrees of Berlin and Milan, was yesterday transmitted to the House of Representatives in the form of a Report from the Secretary of State. It is an able and valuable state paper of considerable length, and will occupy several columns of our next paper.

The report embraces the following facts, stated in distinct and unequivocal terms: That the first intelligence which this government received of the French decree of the 28th April, 1811, was communicated by Mr. Barlow, in a letter bearing date on the 12th May, 1812, which was received by this department on the 13th July following; that the first intimation to Mr. Barlow of the existence of that decree, as appears by his communications, was given by the Duke of Bassano, in an informal conference on some day between the 1st and 10th of May, 1812, and that the official communication of it to Mr. Barlow was made on the 10th of that month at his request: that Mr. Barlow transmitted a copy of that decree, and of the Duke of Bassano's letter, announcing it to Mr. Russell, in a letter of May 11th, in which he also informed Mr Russell, that the Duke of Bassano had stated that the decree had been duly communicated to him; that Mr. Russell replied in a letter to Mr. Barlow of the 29th May, that his first knowledge of this decree was derived from his letter, and that he has repeatedly stated the same since to this government.

The Secretary of State reports also that no communication of the decree of the 28th April, 1811, was ever made to this government by the Minister of France, or other person, than as is above stated, and that no explanation of the cause of its not having been communicated to this government and published at the time of its date, was ever made to this government, or so far as it is informed to the representatives or agents of the U. S. in Europe. The Minister of France has been asked to explain the cause of a proceeding apparently so extraordinary and exceptionable, who replied that his first intelligence of that decree was received by the Wasp, in a letter from the Duke of Bassano of May 10th, 1812, in which he expressed his surprise excited by Mr. Barlow's communication, that a prior letter of May, 1811, in which he had transmitted a copy of the decree for the information of this government, had not been received.

Mr. Secretary Monroe, after this, enters into an examination of the actual state of our foreign relations, to which it would be doing great injustice to attempt an abbreviation of it. We cannot, however, forbear quoting the last paragraph of this most important report, the whole of which our readers, of whatever political character, will peruse with the interest, and, we venture to say, with the most entire conviction, if not satisfaction.

"It was anticipated by some, that a declaration of war against Great-Britain would force the U. States into a close connection with her adversary much to their disadvantage. The Secretary of State thinks it proper to remark, that nothing is more remote from the fact. The discrimination in favor of France, according to law, in consequence of her acceptance of the proposition made equally to both powers produced a difference between them in that special case, but in that only. The war with England was declared without any concert or communication with the French government; it has produced no connection between the U. S. and France, or any understanding as to its prosecution, continuance or termination. The ostensible relation between the two countries, is the true and only one. The U. S. have just claims on France for spoliations on their commerce on the high seas, and in the ports of France, and their late minister was, and their present minister is, instructed to demand reparation for these injuries, and to press it with the energy due to the justice of their claims and to the character of the U. States."

The bill for the assessment and collection of a direct tax and internal duties has passed the Senate.

The bill releasing the claims of the U. S. to British property captured by our privateers, wants only the signature of the President to become a law.

Letters have been received from fort George, U. C. at which time every thing was tranquil, no movements having taken place since our last accounts The 4th of July was celebrated by the Army with much glee.

From the National Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON CITY, JULY 8.

Copy of a letter from Major-General Dearborn, to the Secretary at War. dated

Head-Quarters.

Fort George, June 25. 1813.

SIR—I have the mortification of informing you of an unfortunate and unaccountable event which occurred yesterday. On the 23d, at evening, Lieut. Col. Bœstler, with 570 men, infantry, artillery, cavalry, and riflemen, in due proportion, was ordered to march by the way of Queenstown, to a place called Beaver Dams, on the high ground, about eight or nine miles from Queenstown, to attack and disperse a body of the enemy, collected there for the purpose of procuring provisions and harrassing those inhabitants who are considered friendly to the United States. Their force was, from the most direct information composed of one company of the 104th Regiment, above 80 strong; from 150 to 200 militia, and from 50 to 60 Indians. At eight o'clock yesterday morning, when within about two miles of the Beaver Dams, our detachment was attacked from an ambuscade; but soon drove the enemy some distance into the woods, and then retired to a clear field, and sent an express for a reinforcement, saying he would maintain his position until reinforced; a reinforcement of 300 men marched immediately, under the command of Col. Christie; but on arriving at Queenstown, Col Christie received authentic information that Lieut. Col. Bœstler with his command had surrendered to the enemy, and the reinforcement returned to camp—A man who belonged to a small corps of mounted volunteer riflemen, came in this morning, who states that the enemy surrounded our detachment in the woods, and towards 12 o'clock commenced a general attack—that our troops fought more than two hours until the artillery had expended the whole of its ammunition, and then surrendered; and at the time of surrender the informant made his escape Why it should have been deemed proper to remain several hours in a position surrounded with woods without either risking a decisive action, or effecting a retreat remains to be accounted for, as well as the project of waiting for a reinforcement from the distance of fifteen or sixteen miles

No information has been received of the killed or wounded. The enemy's fleet has again arrived in our neighborhood.

With respect and esteem,

I am, Sir, yours, &c.

H. DEARBORN.

Hon. John Armstrong. Secretary at War.

On Tuesday, in the House of Representatives Mr. Calhoun from the committee of foreign relations, to whom was referred the answer of the Secretary of State, to the resolutions introduced by Mr Webster, made a report, (an echo of the answer) and which closed with a resolution approbating the conduct of the President, in relation to France and England. Mr. Calhoun moved that it be referred to a committee of the whole House, and made the order of the day for Thursday.

After much conversation among the members, in which the minority evinced a perfect readiness at a reasonable time to discuss the answer and the report, and the majority seemed to be divided as to the course which it would be proper for them to pursue—it was made the order of the day for Thursday next.—*Fed Rep.*

A handbill from Sciota, received at Washington, contains accounts from Franklinton, (Ohio) stating that the report of an attack having been made on Fort Meigs and Sandusky was premature—General Harrison has arrived at Fort Meigs and found the place in a respectable state of defence, and very little apprehensions were entertained of the enemy—It likewise states that the whole frontier is in a better state of defence than it ever has been—The militia had been ordered to return to their dwellings by Governor Meigs.

We understand that Mr. Charles Redheffer, who has excited no little attention in this city, as well as throughout the United States, as claiming the honor of discovering a principle self moving and perpetual, is about to embark in the cartel to sail from New-York this week. He has associated with him, in this voyage for the honors and emoluments of his discovery, one or more gentlemen of science and intelligence, who are ultimately to participate with him in the profits of his invention. *Phila. Gazette.*

INSTALLATION.—The Rev. WALTER KING was installed to the Pastoral charge of the Church and Congregation at Williamstown, Ms. on the 7th instant.

On the 30th ult. the Rev. WM. ANDREWS was installed to the Pastoral charge of the Church and Congregation in the first Presbyterian Society, in Danbury.

Died,

At Hebron, Mr. *Ezra Backus*, aged 83 years.

Dr. Strong's Sermon,

ON the death of Mr. HOOKER, for sale at the Norwich Book-Store. Subscribers are requested to take their books.

July 21.

Perit & Lathrop

HAVE FOR SALE,

16 Boxes very superior white Havanna Sugar.

Apply at their Store on Brown's Wharf New-London, or to Messrs. J. & F. A. HUNTINGTON, Norwich.

July 21. 36—

FOR SALE.

At Public Auction,

ON Thursday 22d July, at Gale's Ferry, near the United States Frigates, for the benefit of those concerned, a quantity of New-Orleans, Sea-Island, and Georgia Upland Cotton, from 100 to 150 bales, part of the cargo of the schr Jebu. Conditions made known at the time of sale. Sale to commence at ten o'clock, A. M.

Charles & George Starr, Auct'rs.

New-London, July 20.

FOR SALE

At the store of the subscriber, on the west end of the Wharf Bridge—

100 bales Cotton,
60 hhds. Molasses,
6 hhds. Rum,
12 bbls. Coffee,
10 bags Coffee,
5 pipes Brandy,
1500 bushels Corn,
30 hhds. Sugar,
40 bbls. Sugar,
150 bbls. Flour,
20 reams Writing Paper,
1000 papers Lampblack,
2 boxes Soap.

WM. PEABODY.

July 20. 36

FOR SALE

AT the house of the subscriber, near Shetucket bridge, hard and soft SOAP and CANDLES, of various sizes.

Also,

A farrow COW, that can be well recommended,—and a second hand one horse WAGGON.

Wanted a quantity OAK BOARDS.

GURDON BILL.

Chelsea, July 21. 1813. 36—

THE SUBSCRIBERS

BEING by the Hon. the Judge of Probate for the District of Norwich, appointed to administer on the estate of

Capt. MOSES BENJAMIN,

late of Norwich, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice, to all persons indebted to said estate, that immediate payment of their respective dues is required. Persons holding property or effects of the deceased are requested without delay to render the same to the subscribers.

The creditors to said estate will please to notice, that on the first Tuesday of August next, at 2 o'clock, P M at the Probate Office aforesaid, commissioners on said bankrupt estate will be appointed All persons interested, will then be heard in the appointment will give attendance at time and place aforesaid.

Thankful Benjamin, Adm'x.
Cushing Eells, Adm'r.

Norwich, July 14, 1813. 38—

SIX months from this date are allowed by the Hon. Court of Probate for the District of Pomfret, to the creditors of the estate of

WALTER PROFFIT,

late of Killingly, deceased, to exhibit their claims. No claims will be allowed unless exhibited within said time properly attested to. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

Jeremiah Proffit, Ex'r.

Killingly, July 12, 1813. 36—

A STORE to let.

Enquire of J. L. BUSWELL.

July 20. 36—

ADVANCES
ON
American Manufactures.

THE COMMISSION COMPANY was incorporated at the last Session of the Legislature, with a capital of 600,000 dollars, for the purpose of making *advances on American manufactures* and selling the same on *commission*.

They have taken the large Fire Proof Store, No. 172 Pearl-st formerly occupied by Joshua Waddington & Co. and are now ready to receive, for sale on *commission*, all *manufactures* from *wool, cotton, flax,* and *hemp*—also, *domestic distilled spirits, refined sugars, paper, soap, candles,* and generally *all articles*, of whatever kind, *manufactured within the United States*, salt excepted.

They will make LIBERAL ADVANCES on goods deposited with them for sale, charging only lawful interest on the advances until refunded The commissions on sales and all other charges will be as customary.

Orders and *consignments* from any part of the United States, may be directed to NOYES DARLING, *Agent of the Commission Company, No. 172 Pearl-street, New-York.*

Thomas Storm, *Prest.*

New-York, May 12, 1813. 28-6m

9 boxes fresh Lis. Lemons,

20 bbls. Philadelphia Superfine FLOUR.

For sale by JNO. BREED & CO.

July 20.

ORIGINAL STAINED

THE SUBSCRIBERS

HAVE RECEIVED A NEW SUPPLY OF

GOODS,

WHICH WITH THOSE BEFORE ON HAND, FORM A GOOD ASSORTMENT, AND WILL BE SOLD AT REASONABLE PRICES FOR THE TIMES AND ON ACCOMMODATING TERMS EITHER FOR CASH, APPROVED CREDIT, OR MOST ALL KINDS OF COUNTRY PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES, VIZ:

BLACK, blue, mixed, brown, buff and drab Cloths; 12 pieces black, blue drab, buff white, mixed and red Cassimeres, from 10s. to 24s; black, white, red, green and yellow Flannels; Baize; black, blue, drab, brown, and mixt Plains; 24 pieces black, bottle, and grass green, brown, red, and blue Bombazetts; Stockinets; 20 pieces black, blue, red, white, drab, & brown Rattinets and Durants; black Russel; 50 pieces English Ginghams & Calicoes; 14 pieces black, slate, pink, green and brown Cambricks; 30 pieces Cambrick and book Muslin; 12 pieces fancy leno Muslin; 20 pieces India, twilled levantine, Florence, French & English Lutestrings, black, white, silver grey, green, brown and plaids; a variety figured silks for bonnets; 30 pieces Vest Patterns; black Florentine; silk and cotton Sleeves; black and white Silk; black and mixt worsted and cotton Hosiery; black and drab cotton Cassimeres and Nankins; striped and white Jean; black olive and drab Velvets and Cords; Milinetts; furniture and India Calicoes; 14 pieces linen and cotton Shirting; 50 pieces blue and yellow Nankins; Shirt Buttons; cotton and linen Balls; brown Linen; Bombazine; 67 pieces yd. wide Humhum, from 2s. to 3s. 9d; 15 dozen silk and cotton Shawls, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 qrs. all colors, from 4s. to 48s; black and red Persian; 10 dozen bandanna, flag, black, Barcelona and Canton Handkerchiefs; 17 doz. Madrass, white and cotton, Pocket and other Handkerchiefs; 12 pieces Canton and Italian Crapes, various colors; blue gilla Handkerchiefs; black and white Gauze; velvet Ribbons; 16 dozen long & short, silk, cotton and leather Gloves; Tapes; Pins; Needles; Bobbins; 6 pieces cambrick and common Dimity; furniture Dimity; tabby Velvets; cotton Checks; black and white Laces; 76 pieces lutestring, sattin and Chinese Ribbons, all colors; Umbrellas; Suspenders; twenty groce Quality and Shoe Binding; Ferrets; 33 groce coat and vest buttons, white and yellow, gilt and plated; Button Moulds; Fans; Shoes; Russia Sheeting; Silk; Twist; Thread; Cotton Factory Ginghams, Checks, Stripes, Bedtick, Shirting, and white and colored Yarn in abundance.

HARDWARE.

English, No. 1, 2, 3, and American Shovels; Knives and Forks; Pen Knives; Saws; Butts and Hinges; Locks; Commode handles; Bitts; Stirrups; Buckles; Webbing; collar Buckles: Cockeyes and Terrets; Shears; Scissors; Razors; Knitting Pins; Beads; Shoemaker's Hammers, Pincers, Knippers, Knives, Awls Hafts & Tacks; brass Nob and Thumb Latches; Door Knockers; Plane Irons; Chizels; Gouges; flat, ½ round, rattail and hand saw Files; Candlesticks; Snuffers; Coffin Trimmings; Screws; Gimblets; brass Nails; Jews' Harps; Sickles; Bellows; Wire; Fish Hooks; Thimbles; hair, ivory and horn Combs; Hammers; Squares; Rules: Table and Tea Spoons: metal Tea Pots: Curry Combs: Paint, Clothes and Shoe Brushes: pewter Plates: Basons: Porringers: brass Andirons and Shovels and Tongs: Bed Cords: cod, chalk and fish Lines: spike Gimblets: 20d, 10d, 8d, 6d, 4d, 3d, cut and wrought Nails: Brads: 6 by 8 and 7 by 9 Glass: Sieves: Flat Irons: Servers: cart, waggon and chaise Boxes: Framing Chizels: Drawing Knives: Augers: Sheep Shears: brass Cocks: brass Nobs and Rings: Spectacles: Hoes: Axes: Russia Iron: Crow Bars and Shave Moulds: English and Sweden Steel: iron Pots, Kettles, Bake Pans and Dogs: cotton and wool Cards: plated, cut and thrust Swords: Priming Wires: Shoulder Knotts, Epaulettes, Cords and Tassels: a good assortment Looking-Glasses, gilt and mahogany frames from 4 to 17 dollars: a great variety Crockery, viz: edged and C. C. Table Plates. Twifflers and Muffins: edged and C. C. Dishes, all sizes: C. C Baking Dishes, all sizes: enamelled, C. C China. Coffee and blue Cups and Saucers: Tea Setts: enamelled, Moco and C C. Mugs and Pitchers, in great variety: black and enamelled Tea Pots, Sugars, Creams, Peppers, Salts and Mustards: enamelled, Moco, C. C. and fluted Bowls: Wash Bowls: Chambers: Decanters, Tumblers and Wines: yellow, earthen and Stone Ware: Tubs: Cheese Hoops: Snaths: Rakes: Cradles: Measures: School Books, &c

GROCERIES.

12 hhds. sweet flavored Rum: 5 hhds. Molasses: 2 pipes French, Spanish and American Brandy: Gin: Teneriffe, Malaga & Port Wines: 23 chests Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong and Bohea Teas, of the best quality: 400 lbs Pepper, Allspice and Cinnamon: Ginger: Starch: Coffee: Chocolate: Biscuit and Crackers: Nutmegs: 85 lbs. best Flotong Indigo: Tobacco: Rappee, Maccuboy and Scotch Snuff: 17 bbls. white and brown Sugars: Pipes: Chalk: Rice: Cotton: Rozin: Corks: Raisins: Soap: Sulphur: 700 bushels Salt: 20 quintals Codfish: Powder, Shot, &c.

9 tons Paints & Dye-Stuffs, viz. White Lead: Spanish White: Red Lead: Spanish Brown: stone and patent Yellow: Terra de Senna: yellow Ochre: Venetian Red: spirits Turpentine: Prussian Blue: Lampblack: Linseed Oil: Campeachy Logwood: Fustick, Copperas: Nicaraugua Wood: Allum: Ground Camwood: oil & blue Vitriol, &c. with many articles not enumerated

SAMUEL AVERY & SON

Norwich, July 5, 1813. 35

CASH

AND the highest price given for

SHEEP SKINS,

with or without the wool, by

THOMAS POTTER.

Norwich, June 1, 1816. 30—

NEW GOODS.

JOHN DE WITT,

IS now opening an extensive assortment, of new and fashionable, European and India

GOODS,

which are for sale on reasonable terms.

May 18, 1813. 29—

LETTERS

Remaining in the Post-Office at Chelsea Landing, Ct. June 30, 1813.

JH. Arnaux. Samuel Adderton.
Daniel Adams, *Poquetanock.*
Kiness Aaron. Hannah Baker.
John Barber, Joseph Bingley.
Eleazer Burbank.
Levi Butler, *Preston.*
John Carpenter. Abigail Davis.
Hannah Lincoln. Alpheus Dunham, 3.
Azel Fitch, *Lebanon.*
Joseph A Gallup. Asa W. Grant.
Mary Gere. Margaret Halpin.
Nehemiah K. Harris. William Hazard.
Lemuel Hough, *Colchester.*
George Jewet, *Montville.*
Lucy Johnson. Margaret Lathrop.
Elijah Leighton. Joseph Loring.
Stephen Latham, *Preston.*
Stephen Latham, *Groton.*
John Leffingwell, *Montville.*
Thomas Osborn. William Peabody.
Samuel Perkins.
Benj F Park, Niles Parks, Abby Park, } *Preston.*
Celinda Richards. Charles Sherman,
Betsey Spafford. Abel Sholes.
John Starkweather, Thomas Stanton, } *Preston.*
Suritta Simonds, Robert Stoddard, } *Groton.*
Mr. Sweatland, *Connecticut.*
John Taylor. M. Walden.
Joseph Walker. Robert Watson.

Where no Town is mentioned the direction is Norwich or Chelsea Landing. 34—

THE SUBSCRIBERS

APPOINTED by the General Assembly of this State Trustees of the estate of

JESSE BROWN,

of New-London, in New-London County, insolvent, hereby notify the creditors to said Jesse Brown, and the creditors to the late company of Jesse Brown & Son, that we shall meet for the purpose of receiving the claims of creditors at the Office of Ebenezer Learned, in New-London, on the 3d and 4th Mondays of August, and the 1st Monday of September next, at two o'clock in the afternoon of each of said days.

Jirah Isham, E. Learned, } Trustees.

New-London, June 29. 34—

THE Hon. General Assembly of the State of Connecticut, held at Hartford, within said State, on the second Thursday of May, A. D. 1813— Having appointed us the under written Trustees of the estate, both real and personal, of Mr.

PETER LANMAN,

of Norwich, in said State, Merchant—and authorised us to receive said estate for the benefit of the creditors of said Lanman.—Therefore, by virtue of our appointment, and in conformity to a special resolve of said Assembly, we hereby notify the creditors of said Lanman, to exhibit to us their several claims and demands, prior in date to the 30th day of April, 18 3, against said Lanman, on or before 4th day of Dec next, in order that a distribution of said estate (if any) may be made, conformably to the resolve of said General Assembly.—All claims not exhibited within the limits of this notification are by said resolve forever foreclosed.

HEZ PERKINS, BENJ. SNOW, MOSES BENJAMIN, } *Trustees.*

Norwich, June 9, 1813. 31—6w—

All persons indebted to said Lanman, are required to make immediate payment to said Trustees, to prevent litigation

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STONE LIME.

20 casks, Dexter's brand,

FOR SALE BY LYMAN BREWER.

Norwich, May 18, 1813. 28

FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

31 hhds. Sugar,
9 hhds. Antigua Rum,
10 M. feet clear Boards.

Wm. PEABODY.

July 6. 34—

A WET NURSE,

WHOSE health and morals are good, is wanted in a family.

Enquire of the PRINTER.

July 5. 34—

A few Bolts of excellent

RUSSIA DUCK,

for sale. Enquire of
THOMAS LATHROP, or
JEDEDIAH HUNTINGTON.

Norwich, June 20. 23—tf—

Just received a supply of

Frink's Grand Restorative ELIXER,

FOR SALE BY

D. RIPLEY.

Norwich. Jan. 5, 1813. 9

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A LAD 15 or 16 years of age, as an apprentice to the House-Carpenter and Joiner Business.

Charles French.

April 13th. 23—

G. NELSON,

From Oxford Street, London,

BEGS leave to inform the fashionable part of community, that he still continues his art of *Cutting Hair*, agreeable to the countenance, at his stand opposite the Post-Office, in Chelsea. NELSON would deem himself lost to all feelings which do honor to human nature, not to tender his sincere thanks for the liberal patronage he has heretofore received from a truly generous people. While the temple of genius is closed, NELSON will endeavor to possess himself with all the most approved fashions of cutting and dressing, to youthfulize the age. The celebrated Blake's laconic method of cutting, has been but three years introduced on this continent—NELSON flatters himself that he is master of that art. The gentlemen of the army and navy are particulerly invited, and their elevated patronage he shall ever be proud to acknowledge.

All sorts of fashionable Perukes made to imitate the growing hair to perfection.

For sale, Hair Powder and Pomatum entirely free from adulteration.

July 13. 35—

NEW CORPS,

ENLISTED FOR

ONE YEAR!!!

THE future welfare of our injured country, requires, that the nation which has presumed to violate our rights, should be taught, that she cannot do it with impunity; and, that it is her interest to observe rectitude of conduct towards a people, whose character has been portrayed by an eminent political writer in Europe, in these words:

"The Americans are active in their persons; they are enterprising; they are brave; and, which is of vast consequence, they are, from education, and almost from constitution, SOBER, a virtue, not at all less valuable in the Army, than it is in domestic life."

Come forth my countrymen, and be School-Masters to the foe! Impress the instruction, they need so much, strongly on their minds.

16 dollars bounty,
8 dollars per month,
1 Coat,
1 Vest,
4 Shirts,
4 pair Pantaloons,
4 pair Shoes,
2 pair Stockings,
2 pair Socks,
1 Military Cap, & blankets—per year,

Will be given to every able bodied man, from the age of 18 to 45, who shall enlist for

ONE YEAR

in the 37th Regiment, U. S. Infantry: the government have also provided good food, other articles of Clothing, Arms, Ammunition, and Medicines, for the Soldier; a Physician will attend him in case of sickness, and if he should be disabled in the service of his Country, he will be entitled to a pension.

David Tracey, Jun.

2d Lieut 37th Regiment, U. S. Infantry. Rendezvous, Chelsea Landing, May 11. 1812

N. B. MUSICIANS wanted immediately. 37—

FOR SALE,

A FARM,

IN the town of Otis, county of Berkshire, and commonwealth of Massachusetts, half a mile north of the Meeting-House, containing about one hundred and fifty acres. Said FARM is situated on the turnpike Road leading from Hartford, in Connecticut, to Albany, by way of Lenox, forty-four miles from Hartford, fourteen from Lenox, and forty-four from Albany. There is a good new two story Dwelling-House on said FARM, a convenient Barn, Stabling, &c. and other out houses. Also, a convenient merchant's Store, which has a good trade; the house is improved as a tavern, is an excellent stand, has as good a run of custom as any on the road. The land is a good strong soil, and about fifty or sixty acres under improvement, well watered by small streams and springs, and is on Farmington River. Said FARM will be sold on very advantageous terms to the purchaser. For further particulars enquire of

WILLIAM S. HART, Esq.

of Norwich, or the subscriber on the premises.

JOSEPH T. CUMMINGS.

Otis, Dec. 6, 1811. 6—

FOR SALE,

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND ACRES

OF new lands, of superior quality in the southern part of the

HOLLAND PURCHASE,

having the most beneficial natural navigation of any lands in the middle States. The Country is rapidly advancing in settlement; mills, schools, and other improvements are already established. The title is perfect, and warrantee deeds will be given. The climate and soil are good, and no lands with the same advantages are offered for sale on better terms to the purchaser than these lands will be sold in large or small quantities.—For particulars enquire of the subscriber, or in his absence of GEN. EBENEZER HUNTINGTON, who will give information of terms, describe the lands, and make contracts for the same.

W. S. HART, AGENT.

45—tf—

RAN AWAY

FROM the subscriber on Sunday night last, an indented apprentice boy named

JAMES SMITH,

20 years of age, about 5 feet in height, thick set, large eye brows, and a down look. Wore and carried away, 1 Military Coat, 1 pair broad cloth Pantaloons, 1 do. Dimity, 1 do. Nankin, 1 broad cloth Coat, 2 Shirts, 3 pair Stockings, 3 Vests, 3 pair Shoes, 1 Hat, 1 black handkerchief, a white do. 1 yellow silk do. 1 blue nankin short Jacket, 1 pair tow cloth Trowsers, 1 Knapsack, and sundry valuable small Joiner's tools. He is supposed to have gone to Windsor, in this State.

Whoever will return him to the subscriber, or confine him within either of the goals in the County of New London, shall receive 10 dollars reward, and all necessary charges paid.

All masters of vessels and others are hereby forbid harboring or employing said apprentice on penalty of the law.

STEPHEN BREWSTER.

Norwich, July 13, 1813. 35—

Cash given for Rags, at this Office.

NEW GOODS.

HENRY WARD,

HAS commenced business in the retailing line, one door East of Johnson's Coffee-House, in Chelsea, where he has just received from New-York, a handsome assortment of European and West-India

GOODS,

which he offers for sale on advantageous terms to the purchaser.

Also,

A handsome assortment of Gentlemen's thick and thin Shoes—and Ladies' Morocco Shoes, cheap.

Likewise,

70 Casks of Stone-Lime, from Dexter's Rock,
40 Bbls. Beef and Pork.

Most kinds of Country produce received in payment.

2000 Red Oak Staves are likewise wanted, for which good pay will be made.

He has conveniences for

Storage & Wharfage,

on reasonable terms.

Norwich, June 1, 1813. 30—

THE ELEGANT YOUNG HORSE

GOLD FINDER,

KEPT by the subscriber, will be at the stable of Mr. John Johnson, Jewett city, on Monday of every week, and at the stable of Mr. William Brown, Preston city, on Tuesdays; the remainder of the time at the subscriber's stable.

GOLD FINDER is from the noted old horse Gold Finder, imported from England by John Coles, Esq. and kept one season some years since, by Mr. Reuben Willoby, and out of the elegant VERNET MARE. For elegance and good points, judges say there is not his superior. Call and judge for yourselves

CHRISTOPHER STARR.

Norwich, June 1 1813. 30—

N. B. THE LARGE JACK

SARAGOSSA,

Imported from Spain the last season, will be at the stable of the subscriber every day, except Mondays and Tuesdays, when he will be at the stable of Mr. William Brown, Preston city. Mules will be contracted for from 12 to 16 dollars. Pasturage for Mares.

WILL stand at the stable of the subscriber during the present season, (Saturdays excepted) a large young JACK, and will be let to mares on the most reasonable terms. Mules will be contracted for at four months old. Said Jack will be at Mr. Gershom Dorrance's, on Saturday of each week.

JOHN LESTER.

Preston, May 24. 30

Wanted Immediately,

AN apprentice to the Coach and Chaise making business—a boy of good habits and character, will receive liberal encouragement.

JAMES F. BROWN.

June 22. 30tf

NOTICE.

WHEREAS my wife WELTHON GORTON, has deserted my bed and board, without any just cause, I hereby forbid all persons trusting or harboring her, on my account, as I will pay no debts, by her contracted, after this date.

WM. GORTON.

Voluntown, July 8, 1813 35—3w—

TAKEN UP,

ON the 7th day of June last, a yoke of

OXEN,

supposed to be about 4 years old, one red, with some white spots, the other brindle and white, with a white face. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

HEZEKIAH LORD.

Norwich, July 6 34—

SIX months from the 24th of June inst. is allowed by the hon. Court of Probate for the district of Norwich, for the Creditors to the estate of

Capt. ERASTUS FARNHAM,

late of Lisbon, deceased, to exhibit their claims for settlement, or be debarred a recovery agreeable to law.

HENRY FARNHAM, Admr.

N. B. Those indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to said administrator.

Lisbon, June 28.

THE subscribers having been appointed by the hon. Court of Probate, for the district of Norwich, commissioners to receive and adjust the claims against the estate of

WILLIAM WATERMAN,

late of Norwich, deceased, represented insolvent. Notice is hereby given, that they will attend for the purpose at the Office of *Roswell Morgan*, on the fourth Tuesday of July, and on the fourth Tuesday of November, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Six months from the first day of June, is allowed by said Court for the creditors to exhibit their claims.

CHARLES THOMAS, THOMAS H. BUSHNELL, } *Com'rs.*

Norwich, June 24.

BLANKS

For sale at this Office.

ORIGINAL STAINED

NORWICH COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 28, 1813. NORWICH; (CONN.) PRINTED BY RUSSELL HUBBARD—AT HIS OFFICE IN CHELSEA. [VOL. XVII. No. 37.

THE SUBSCRIBERS
HAVE RECEIVED A NEW SUPPLY OF
GOODS,
WHICH WITH THOSE BEFORE ON HAND, FORM A GOOD ASSORTMENT, AND WILL BE SOLD AT REASONABLE PRICES FOR THE TIMES, AND ON ACCOMMODATING TERMS EITHER FOR CASH, APPROVED CREDIT, OR MOST ALL KINDS OF COUNTRY PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES, VIZ:

BLACK, blue, mixed, brown, buff and drab Cloths; 13 pieces black, blue drab, buff white, mixed and red Cassimeres, from 10s. to 24s; black, white, red, green and yellow Flannels; Baize; black, blue, drab, brown, and mixt Plains; 24 pieces black, bottle, and grass green, brown, red, and blue Bombazetts; Stockinets; 20 pieces black, blue, red, white, drab, & brown Rattinets and Durants; black Russel; 50 pieces English Ginghams & Calicoes; 14 pieces black, slate, pink, green and brown Cambricks; 30 pieces Cambrick and book Muslin; 12 pieces fancy Jeno Muslin; 20 pieces India, twilled levantinet Florence, French & English Lutestrings, black, white, silver grey, green, brown and plaids; a variety figured silks for bonnets; 30 pieces Vest Patterns: black Florentine; silk and cotton Sleeves; black and white Silk; black and mixt worsted and cotton Hosiery; black and drab cotton Cassimeres and Nankins: striped and white Jean; black olive and drab Velvets and Cords; Mihnetts; furniture and India Calicoes; 14 pieces linen and cotton Shirting; 50 pieces blue and yellow Nankins; Shirt Buttons; cotton and linen Balls; brown Linen; Bombazine; 67 pieces yd. wide Humhum, from 2s. to 3s. 9d; 15 dozen silk and cotton Shawls, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 qrs. all colors, from 4s. to 48s; black and red Persian; 10 dozen bandanna, flag, black, Barcelona and Canton Handkerchiefs; 17 doz. Madrass, white and cotton, Pocket and other Handkerchiefs; 12 pieces Canton and Italian Crapes, various colors; blue gilts Handkerchiefs; black and white Cauze; velvet Ribbons; 16 dozen long & short, silk, cotton and leather Gloves; Tapes; Pins; Needles; Bobbins; 6 pieces cambrick and common Dimity; furniture Dimity; tabby Velvets; cotton Checks; black and white Laces; 76 pieces lutestring, sattin and Chinese Ribbons, all colors; Umbrellas; Suspenders; twenty groce Quality and Shoe Binding; Ferrets; 33 groce coat and vest buttons, white and yellow, gilt and plated; Button Moulds; Fans; Shoes; Russia Sheeting; Silk; Twist; Thread; Cotton Factory Ginghams, Checks, Stripes, Bedtick, Shirting, and white and colored Yarn in abundance.

HARDWARE.

English, No. 1, 2, 3, and American Shovels: Knives and Forks; Pen Knives; Saws: Butts and Hinges; Locks; Commode handles: Bits: Stirrups; Buckles; Webbing Collar Buckles: Cockeyes and Tenets; Shears; Scissors: Razors; Knitting Pins; Beads; Shoemaker's Hammers, Pincers, Knippers, Knives, Awls Hafts & Tacks; brass Nob and Thumb Latches; Door Knockers; Plane Irons; Chizels; Gouges: flat, & round; rattail and hand saw Files; Candlesticks; Snuffers; Coffin Trimmings; Screws: Gimblets; brass Nails; Jews' Harps; Sickles: Bellows; Wire; Fish Hooks; Thimbles; hair, ivory and horn Combs; Hammers; Squares: Rules: Table and Tea Spoons: metal Tea Pots: Curry Combs: Paint, Clothes and Shoe Brushes: pewter Plates: Basons: Porringers: brass Andirons and Shovels and Tongs: Bed Cords: cod, chalk and fish Lines: spike Gimblets: 20d, 10d, 8d, 6d, 4d, 3d, cut and wrought Nails: Brads: 6 by 8 and 7 by 9 Glass: Sieves: Flat Irons: Servers: cart, waggon and chaise Boxes: Framing Chizels: Drawing Knives: Augers: Sheep Shears: brass Cocks: brass Nobs and Rings: Spectacles: Hoes: Axes: Russia Iron: Crow Bars and Share Moulds: English and Swedes Steel: iron Pots, Kettles, Bake Pans and Dogs: cotton and wool Cards: plated, cut and thrust Swords: Priming Wires: Shoulder Knotts, Epaulettes, Cords and Tassels: a good assortment Looking-Glasses, gilt and mahogany frames from 4 to 17 dollars: a great variety Crockery, viz: edged and C. C. Table Plates, Twiffers and Muffins: edged and C. C. Dishes, all sizes: C. C. Baking Dishes, all sizes: enamelled, C. C. China, Coffee, and blue Cups and Saucers: Tea Setts: enamelled, Moco, and C. C. Mugs and Pitchers, in great variety: black and enamelled Tea Pots, Sugars, Creams, Peppers, Salts and Mustards: enamelled, Moco, C. C. and fluted Bowls: Wash Bowls: Chambers: Decanters, Tumblers and Wines: yellow, earthen and Stone Ware: Tubs: Cheese Hoops: Snaths: Rakes: Cradles: Measures: School Books, &c.

GROCERIES.

12 hhds. sweet flavored Rum: 5 hhds. Molasses: 2 pipes French, Spanish and American Brandy: Gin: Teneriffe, Malaga & Port Wines: 23 chests Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong and Bohea Teas, of the best quality: 400 lbs. Pepper, Allspice and Cinnamon: Ginger: Starch: Coffee: Chocolate: Biscuit and Crackers: Nutmegs: 85 lbs. best Flotong Indigo: Tobacco: Rappee, Maccuboy and Scotch Snuff: 17 bbls. white and brown Sugars: Pipes: Chalk: Rice: Cotton: Rozin: Corks: Raisins: Soap: Sulphur: 700 bushels Salt: 20 quintals Codfish: Powder, Shot, &c.

9 tons Paints & Dye-Stuffs, viz. White Lead: Spanish White: Red Lead: Spanish Brown: zone and patent Yellow: Terra de Senna: yellow Ochre: Venetian Red: spirits Turpentine: Prussian Blue: Lampblack: Linseed Oil: Campeachy Logwood: Fustick, Copperas: Nicarauga Wood: Allum: Ground Camwood: oil & blue Vitriol, &c. with many articles not enumerated.

SAMUEL AVERY & SON.

Norwich, July 5, 1813. 35—

WASHINGTON-CITY, JULY 16.

Our Relations with France.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE TO CONGRESS.

To the House of Representatives of the United States.

I transmit to the House of Representatives a report of the Secretary of State, containing the information requested by their resolutions of the 21st of June last.

JAMES MADISON.

Washington, July 12, 1813.

The Secretary of State, to whom was referred several resolutions of the House of Representatives of the 21st ult. requesting information on certain points relating to the French decree of the 28th April, 1811, has the honor to make to the President the following REPORT:—

In furnishing the information required by the House of Representatives, the Secretary of State presumes, that it might be deemed sufficient for him to state what is now demanded, what part thereof has been heretofore communicated, and to supply the deficiency. He considers it however more conformable to the views of the House, to meet at this time, without regarding what has been already communicated every enquiry, and to give a distinct answer to each, with the proper explanation relating to it.

The House of Representatives has requested information, when, by whom, and in what manner, the first intelligence was given to this government of the decree of the government of France, bearing date on the 28th April, 1811, and purporting to be a definitive repeal of the decrees of Berlin and Milan; whether Mr. Russell, late Charge d'Affaires of the U. States to the government of France, ever admitted or denied to his government the correctness of the declaration of the Duke of Bassano, to Mr. Barlow, as stated in Mr. Barlow's letter of the 12th May, 1812, to the Secretary of State, that the said decree had been communicated to his, Mr. Barlow's predecessor there, and to lay before the House any correspondence with Mr. Russell on that subject, which it may not be improper to communicate, and also any correspondence between Mr. Barlow and Mr. Russell in possession of the Department of State; whether the Minister of France to the U. S. ever informed this government of the existence of the said decree, and to lay before the House any correspondence with the said Minister relative thereto not improper to be communicated; with any other information in possession of the Executive, which he may not deem it injurious to the public interest to disclose, relative to the said decree, tending to shew at what time, by whom and in what manner, it was first made known to this government or to any of its representatives or agents; and lastly, to inform the House whether the government of the U. S. hath ever received from that of France any explanation of the reasons of that decree being concealed from this government, and its minister, for so long a time after its date, and if such explanation has been asked by this government, and has been omitted to be given by that of France, whether this government has made any remonstrance or expressed any dissatisfaction to the government of France at such concealment.

These enquiries embrace two distinct objects The first relates to the conduct of the government of France, in regard to this decree. The second, to that of the government of the U States. In satisfying the call of the House, on this latter point, it seems to be proper to meet it in a two fold view; first, as it relates to the conduct of this government in this transaction; secondly, as it relates to its conduct towards both belligerents in some important circumstances connected with it. The resolutions do not call specially for a report of such extent, but as the measures of the Executive, and the acts of Congress, founded on communications from the Executive, which relate to one of the belligerents, have by necessary consequence an immediate relation to the other, such a report seems to be obviously comprised within their scope. On this principle the report is prepared, in the expectation, that the more full the information given, on every branch of the subject, the more satisfactory will it be to the House.

The Secretary of State has the honor to report, in reply to these enquiries, that the first intelligence which this government received of the French decree of the 28th April, 1811, was communicated by Mr. Barlow, in a letter bearing date on the 12th May, 1812, which was received by this department on the 13th July following: that the first intimation to Mr. Barlow, of the existence of that decree, as appears by his communications, was given by the Duke of Bassano, in an informal conference on some day between the 1st and 10th of May, 1812, and that the official communication of it to Mr. Barlow, was made on the 10th of that month, at his request: that Mr. Barlow transmitted a copy of that decree, and of the Duke of Bassano's letter, announcing it to Mr. Russell, in a letter of May 11th, in which he also informed Mr. Russell, that the Duke of Bassano had stated that the decree had been duly communicated to him: that Mr. Russell, replied, in a letter to Mr. Barlow of the 29th May, that his first knowledge of the decree was derived from his letter, and that he has repeatedly stated the same since to this government. The paper marked A, is a copy of an extract of Mr Barlow's letter to the Department of State, of May 12, 1812; B, of the Duke of Bassano's letter to Mr. Barlow, of the 10th of the same month; C, of an extract of Mr. Barlow's letter to Mr. Russell of May 11th; D, of an extract of Mr. Russell's answer of the 29th May, and E, of Mr. Russell's letter to the Department of State of the 30th.

The Secretary of State reports also that no communication of the Decree of the 28th April, 1811, was ever made to this government by the minister of France or other person, than as is above stated, and that no explanation of the cause of its not having been communicated to this government and published at the time of its date, was ever made to this government, or, so far as it is informed, to the representatives or agents of the U. S. in Europe. The minister of France has been asked to explain the cause of a proceeding apparently so extraordinary and exceptionable, who replied that his first intelligence of that decree was received by the Wasp, in a letter from the Duke of Bassano of May 10th, 1812, in which he expressed his surprise, excited by Mr. Barlow's communication, that a prior letter of May 1811, in which he had transmitted a copy of the decree for the information of this government, had not been received. Further explanations were expected from Mr. Barlow, but none were given. The light in which this transaction was viewed by this government was noticed by the President in his message to Congress, and communicated also to Mr. Barlow in a letter of the 14th July, 1812, with a view to the requisite explanation from the French government. On the 9th day of May, 1812, the Emperor left Paris for the North, and in two days thereafter the Duke of Bassano followed him A negociation for the adjustment of injuries, and the arrangement of our commerce, with the government of France, long depending, and said to have been brought nearly to a conclusion, at the time of Mr. Barlow's death, was suspended by that event. His successor, lately appointed, is authorised to resume the negociation, and to conclude it. He is instructed to demand redress of the French government for every injury, and an explanation of its motive for withholding from this government a knowledge of the decree for so long a time after its adoption.

It appears by the documents referred to, that Mr. Barlow lost no time, after having obtained a knowledge of the existence of the French decree of the 28th April, 1811, in demanding a copy of it, and transmitting it to Mr. Russell, who immediately laid it before the British government, urging, on the ground of this new proof of the repeal of the French decrees, that the British orders in council should be repealed. Mr. Russell's note to Lord Castlereagh bears date on the 20th of May; Lord Castlereagh's reply on the 23d, in which he promised to submit the decree to the consideration of the Prince Regent. It appears, however, that no encouragement was given at the time to hope that the orders in council would be repealed in consequence of that decree; and that although it was afterwards made the ground of their repeal, the repeal was nevertheless to be ascribed to other causes. Their repeal did not take effect until the 23d of June, more than a month after the French decree had been laid before the British government; a delay indicating, in itself, at a period so momentous and critical, not merely neglect but disregard of the French decree. That the repeal of the British orders in council was not produced by the French decree, other proofs might be adduced. I will state one, which in addition to the evidence contained in the letters from Mr. Russell, herewith communicated marked G, is deemed conclusive. In the communication of Mr. Baker to Mr. Graham, on the 9th August, 1812, which was founded on instructions from his government, of as late date as the 17th June, in which he stated, that an official declaration would be sent to this country, proposing a conditional repeal of the orders in council, so far as they affected the U. S. no notice whatever was taken of the French decree. One of the conditions then contemplated was, that the orders in council, should be revived at the end of 8 months unless the conduct of the French government and the result of the communications with the government of the U. S. should be such as in the opinion of the British government to render their revival unnecessary; a condition which proves incontestibly that the French decree was not considered by the British government a sufficient ground on which to repeal the orders in council. It proves also that on that day the British government had resolved not to repeal the orders on the basis of that decree; since the proposed repeal was to depend not on what the French government had already done, but on what it might do, and on arrangements to be entered into with the U. S. unconnected with the French repeal.

The French decree of the 28th of April, 1811, was transmitted to the U. States by the Wasp, a public vessel, which had been long awaiting, at the ports of Great-Britain and France, dispatches from our ministers relating to these very important concerns with both governments. It was received at the Department of State on the 13th July, 1812, nearly a month after the declaration of war against G Britain. Intelligence of the repeal of the orders in council was not received until about the middle of the following month. It was impossible, therefore, that either of those acts, in whatever light they might be viewed, should have been taken into consideration, or have had any influence in deciding on that important event.

Had the British government been disposed to repeal its orders in council, in conformity with the principle on which it professed to have issued them, and on the condition which it had itself prescribed, there was no reason to delay the repeal until such a decree as that of the 28th April, 1811, should be produced. The declaration of the French government of August 5, 1810, had fully satisfied every claim of the British government according to its own principles on that point. By it the decrees of Berlin and Milan were declared to be repealed, the repeal to take effect on the first of November following, on which day they did take effect. The only condition attached to it, was, either that Great-Britain should follow the example, and repeal her orders in council, or that the United States should carry into effect against her their non-importation act. This condition was in its nature subsequent, not precedent, reserving a right in France to revive her decrees in case neither alternative was performed. By this declaration it was put completely in the power of Great-Britain to terminate this controversy in a manner the most honorable to herself. France had yielded to her the ground on a condition with which she had declared her willingness to comply. Had she complied, the non-importation act would not have been carried into effect, nor could the French decrees have been revived. By refusing to comply, she has made herself responsible for all that she has since followed.

By the decree of the 28th April, 1811, the decrees of Berlin and Milan were said to be definitely repealed; and the execution of the non-importation act against Great-Britain was declared to be the ground of that repeal. The repeal announced by the declaration of the 5th August, 1810, was absolute and final, except as to the condition subsequent attached to it. This latter decree acknowledges that that condition had been performed, and disclaims the right to revive it, in consequence of that performance, and, extending back to the first of November, confirms in every circumstance the preceding repeal. The latter act, therefore, as to the repeal, is nothing more than a confirmation of the former. It is in this sense that those two acts are to be understood in France. It is in the same sense that they are to be regarded by other powers.

In repealing the orders in council on the pretext of the French decree of the 28th April, 1811, the British government has conceded that it ought to have repealed them on the declaration of the 5th of August, 1810. It is impossible to discriminate between the two acts, or to separate them from each other, so as to justify, on sound and consistent principles, the repeal of the orders in council on the ground of one act, and the refusal to repeal them on that of the other. The second act makes the repeal definitive; but for what reason? Because the non-importation act had been put in force against Great-Britain, in compliance with the condition subsequent attached to the former repeal, and her refusal to perform it. That act being still in force, and the decree of the 28th April, 1811, being expressly founded on it, Great-Britain repeals her orders in council on the basis of this latter decree. The conclusion is, therefore, irresistible, that by this repeal, under all the circumstances attending it, the British government has acknowledged the justice of the claim of the United States to a repeal on the former occasion. By accepting the latter repeal, it has sanctioned the preceeding one; it has sanctioned also the conduct of this government in carrying into effect the non-importation act against Great-Britain, founded on the preceding repeal.

Other important consequences result from this repeal of the British government. By fair and obvious construction the acceptance of the decree of the 28th April, 1811, as the ground of the repeal of the orders in council, ought to be construed to extend back to the 1st November, 1810, the day on which the preceding repeal took effect. The Secretary of State has full confidence, that if the question could be submitted to the judgment of an impartial judicial tribunal, such would be its decision. He has equal confidence that such will be the judgment pronounced on it by the enlightened and impartial world. If however, these two acts could be separated from each other, so as that the latter might be made the basis of the repeal of the orders in council, distinct from the former, it follows that, bearing date on the 28th April, 1811, the repeal ought to have relation to that date. In legal construction, between nations as well as individuals, acts, are to be respected from the time they begin to operate, and, where they impose a moral or political obligation on another party, that obligation commences with the commencement of the act. But it has been urged that the French decree was not promulgated, or made known to the British government, until a year after its date. This objection has no force. By accepting an act bearing date a year before it was promulgated, it is admitted that in the interval nothing was done repugnant to it. It cannot be presumed that any government would accept from another, as the basis on which it was to found an important measure, an act of anterior and remote date, pledging itself to a certain course of conduct which that government had in the interval departed from and violated. If any government had violated an act the injunctions of which it was bound to observe by an anterior one, in relation to a third party, and which it professed to have observed, before its acceptance by the other, it could not be presumed that it would cease to violate it after acceptance. The conclusion is irresistible, that if the other government did accept such act with a knowledge of its antecedent violation, as the foundation of any measure on its own part, that such act must have been the ostensible only, and not the real motive of such measure.

The declaration of the Prince Regent of the 21st April, 1811, is in full confirmation of these remarks. By this act of the British government it is formally announced, on the authority of a report of the Secretary of Foreign Affairs to the Conservative Senate of France, that the French decrees were still in force, and that the orders in

ORIGINAL STAINED

council should not be repealed. It cannot fail to excite considerable surprize that the British government should immediately afterwards, that is, on the 23d June, repeal its orders in council, on the ground of the French decree of the 28th April, 1811. By this proceeding the British government has involved itself in manifest inconsistency. It has maintained by one act, that the French decrees were in full force, and by another that they were repealed during the same space of time. It admits also, that by no act of the French government or its cruizers, had any violation of the repeal announced by the declaration of the French government of the 5th Aug. 1810, been committed, or at least, that such violation had not had sufficient weight to prevent the repeal of the orders in council.

It was objected that the declaration of the French government of the 5th of August 1810, was not such an act as the British government ought to have regarded. The Secretary of State is thoroughly satisfied that this objection is altogether unfounded. It was communicated by the Emperor through his highest official organ, the Secretary of Foreign Affairs, to the minister plenipotentiary of the United States at Paris. It is impossible to conceive an act more formal, authentic or obligatory on the French government than that alluded to. Does one government ever ask or except from another to secure the performance of any duty, however important, more than its official pledge, fairly and fully expressed? Can better security be given for its performance? Had there been any doubt on this subject, the conduct of Great-Britain herself, in similar cases, would have completely removed it. The whole history of her diplomatic intercourse with other powers, on the subject of blockade, is in accord with this proceeding of the French government. We know that when her government institutes a blockade, the Secretary of Foreign Affairs announces it to the ministers of other powers at London; and that the same form is observed when they are revoked. Nor was the authenticity of either act, thus announced, ever questioned.

Had a similar declaration been made by the minister of France in the United States to this government, by the order of his own, would it not have been entitled to respect, and been respected? By the usages of nations such respect could not have been withheld. The arrangement made with Mr. Erskine is full proof of the good faith of this government, and of its impartiality, in its transactions with both the belligerents. It was made with that minister on the ground of his public character, and the confidence due to it; on which basis the non-intercourse was removed as to England and left in full force against France. The failure of that arrangement was imputable to the British government alone, who, in rejecting it, took on itself a high responsibility, not simply, in regard to the consequences attending it, but in disavowing and annulling the act of its minister, without shewing that he had exceeded his authority. In accepting the declaration of the French minister of foreign affairs, in proof of the French repeal, the United States gave no proof of improper credence to the government of France. On a comparison of both transactions, it will appear that if a marked confidence and respect was shewn to either government, it was to that of Great-Britain. In accepting the declaration of the government of France in presence of the Emperor, the United States stood on more secure ground, than, in accepting that of a British minister in this country.

To the demand made by the United States of the repeal of the British orders in council founded on the basis of the French repeal, of August 5, 1810, the British government replied, by demanding a copy of the orders issued by the French government for carrying into effect that repeal; a demand without example in the intercourse between nations. By this demand it ceased to be a question whether the French repeal was of sufficient extent or was founded on justifiable conditions. The pledge of the French government was doubted; a scrutiny was to be instituted as to the manner in which it was to be discharged, and its faith preserved, not by the subsequent conduct of its cruizers towards the vessels of the U. States, but by a copy of the orders given to its cruizers. Where would this end? If the French government intended a fraud, by its declaration of repeal, announced to the minister of the U. S. and afterwards to this govt. might it not likewise commit a fraud in any other communication which it might make? If credit was refused by the British govt. to the act of the French govt. thus formally announced, is it probable that it would have been given by it, to any document of inferior character, directed to its own people? Although it was the policy and might be the interest of the British government to engage the U. States in such a controversy with the French government, it was far from comporting with their interest to do it. They considered it their duty to accept the repeal already made by the French government, of its decrees, and to look to its conduct and to that of its cruizers, sanctioned by the government, for the faithful performance or violation of it. The U. States having been injured by both powers, were unwilling, in their exertions to obtain justice of either. They were the less inclined to it in the present instance, from the consideration, that the party making the pressure on them maintained in full force its unlawful edicts against the American commerce, while it could not deny that a considerable advance, at least, had been made by the other towards a complete accommodation, it being manifest to the world, not only that the faith of the French government stood pledged for the repeal of its decrees, but that the repeal did take effect on the 1st of November 1810, in regard to the U. States; that several American vessels taken under them had been delivered up, and judicial decisions suspended on all, by its order, and that it also continued to give the most positive assurances that the repeal should be faithfully observed.

It has also been urged that the French repeal was conditional, and for that reason could not be accepted. This objection has already been fully answered. It merits attention, however, that the acts of the British government relating to this subject, particularly the declaration of the 21st April 1812, and the repeal of the 23d June of the same year, are equally and in like manner conditional. It is not a little surprising, that the British government should have objected to a measure in another government, to which it has itself given a sanction by its own acts. It is proper, however, to remark that this objection has been completely waved and given up by the acceptance of the decree of the 28th April, 1811.

The British government has urged also, that it could not confide in the faithful performance by the French government of any engagement it might enter into relative to the repeal of its decrees. This objection would be equally applicable to any other compact to be entered into with France. While maintained it would be a bar to any treaty, even a treaty of peace, between them. But it also has been admitted to be unfounded by the acceptance of the decree of the 28th April, 1811.

The Secretary of State presumes that these facts and explanations, supported as they are by authentic documents, prove, first, that the repeal of the British orders in council was not to be ascribed to the French decree bearing date on the 28th April 1811; and secondly, that in making that decree the basis of their repeal, the British government has conceded that it ought to have repealed them on the ground of the declaration of the French government of 5th August 1810, so as to take effect on the 1st November following. To what cause the repeal of the British orders in council was justly attributable, cannot now remain a doubt, with any, who have marked with a just discernment the course of events. It must afford great consolation to the good people of these states, to know that they have not submitted to privations in vain.

The discussion of other wrongs, particularly that relating to impressment, had been closed some time before the period alluded to. It was unworthy of the character of the United States to pursue the discussion on that difference, when it was evident that no advantage could be derived from it. The right was reserved, to be brought forward and urged again, when it might be done with effect. In the mean time the practice of impressment was persevered in with vigor.

At the time when war was declared against G. Britain, no satisfactory arrangement was offered, or likely to be obtained, respecting impressment, and nothing was more remote from the expectation of this government, than the repeal of the orders in council. Every circumstance which had occurred tending to illustrate the policy and views of the British government rendered such an event altogether improbable. From the commencement of that system of hostility, which G. Britain had adopted against the U. States, her pretensions had gradually increased, or at least become more fully unfolded, according to circumstances, until at the moment when war was declared they had assumed a character which dispelled all prospect of accommodation. The orders in council were said to have been adopted on a principle of retaliation on France, although at the time when the order of May 1806 was issued, no measure of France had occurred on which it could be retaliatory, and at the date of the next order January 1807 it was hardly possible that this government should have even heard of the decree of Berlin to which it related. It was stated at the time of their adoption, and for some time afterwards, that they should be revoked as soon as France revoked her decrees, and that the British government would proceed with the government of France *pari passu* in the revocation. After the declaration, however, of the French government of the 5th August 1810, by which the Berlin and Milan decrees were declared to be repealed, the British government changed its tone, and continued to rise in its demands, to the moment that war was declared. It objected first that the French repeal was conditional, and not absolute; although the only condition attached to it, was, that G. Britain should follow the example, or the United States fulfil their pledge by executing the non-importation act against her. It was then demanded that France should repeal her internal regulations, as a condition of the repeal of the British orders in council. Next that the French repeal should be extended to all neutral nations, as well as to the United States, and lastly, that the ports of her enemies, and all ports from which the British flag was excluded, should be opened to British manufactures in American vessels; conditions so extravagant as to satisfy all dispassionate minds that they were demanded, not in the expectation that they would or could be complied with, but to terminate the discussion.

On full consideration of all circumstances, it appeared that the period had arrived, when it became the duty of the U. States to take that attitude with G. Britain, which was due to their violated rights, to the security of their most important interests, and to their character as an independent nation. To have shrunk from the crisis would have been to abandon every thing valuable to a free people. The surrender of our seamen to British impressment, with the destruction of our navigation and commerce, would not have been its only evils. The desolation of property, however great and widely spread, affects an interest which admits of repair. The wound is incurable only, which fixes a stigma on the national honor. While the spirit of the people is unsubdued, there will always be found in their virtue a resource equal to the greatest dangers and most trying emergencies. It is in the nature of free government, to inspire in the body of the people generous and noble sentiments, and it is the duty of the constituted authorities to cherish an appeal to those sentiments, and rely on the patriotic support of their constituents. Had they proved themselves unequal to the crisis, the most fatal consequences would have resulted from it. The proof of their weakness would have been recorded; but not on them alone would its baneful effects have been visited. It would have shaken the foundation of the government itself, and even of the sacred principles of the revolution, on which all our political institutions depend. Yielding to the pretensions of a foreign power, without making a manly effort in defence of our rights, without appealing to the virtue of the people, or to the strength of our Union, it would have been charged and believed that in these sources lay the hidden defects. Where would the good people of these states have been able to make another stand? Where would have been their rallying point? The government of their choice having been dishonored, its weakness and that of their institutions demonstrated, the triumph of the enemy would have been complete. It would also have been durable.

The constituted authorities of the U. States neither dreaded or anticipated these evils. They had full confidence in the strength of the Union, in the firmness and virtue of the people, and were satisfied, when the appeal should be made, that ample proof would be afforded, that their confidence had not been misplaced. Foreign pressure, it was not doubted, would soon dissipate foreign partialities and prejudices, if such existed, and unite us more closely together as one people.

In declaring war against G. Britain the United States have placed themselves in a situation to retort the hostility, which they had so long suffered from the British government. The maintenance of their rights was the object of the war. Of the desire of this government to terminate the war on honorable conditions, ample proof has been afforded by the propositions made to the British government immediately after the declaration of war, through the Charge d'Affaires of the United States at London, and by the promptitude and manner of the acceptance of the Mediation of the Emperor of Russia.

It was anticipated by some, that a declaration of war against G. Britain would force the United States into a close connection with her adversary much to their disadvantage. The Secretary of State thinks it proper to remark, that nothing is more remote from the fact. The discrimination in favor of France, according to law, in consequence of her acceptance of the proposition made equally to both powers, produced a difference between them in that special case, but in that only. The war with England was declared, without any concert or communication with the French government; it has produced no connection between the United States and France, or any understanding as to its prosecution, continuance, or termination. The ostensible relation between the two countries is the true and only one. The United States have just claims on France for spoliations on their commerce on the high seas, and in the ports of France, and their late Minister was, and their present Minister is, instructed, to demand reparation for these injuries, and press it with the energy due to the justice of their claims and to the character of the United States. The result of the negotiation will be communicated to Congress in due time. The papers marked 1 contain copies of two letters addressed from this Department to Mr. Barlow, one of the 16th June, 1812, just before the declaration of war, the other of the 14th July following, which shew distinctly the relation existing between the United States and France at that interesting period. No change has since occurred in it.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JAMES MONROE.

Department of State, July 12, 1813.

To the President of the United States

Congressional.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 15.

Mr. Wheaton and Mr. Bradley obtained leave of absence for the remainder of the session.

Mr. Cheves presented the petition of sundry owners of private armed vessels, praying that the duties on prize goods brought in in private armed vessels may be reduced.

Mr. Robertson presented the petition of the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Orleans, praying to be reimbursed the amount of monies lately advanced by them to facilitate the military operations in the Southern district of the United States.

At half past three, the house went into secret session, and remained so until they adjourned.

The last two hours of the Session the House was in confidence; and if we might be permitted to draw an inference from an observation which Mr. Wright made in debate the next day, (when he was called to order by the Speaker,) the federal part of the House displayed no little zeal on some propositions which was before them.

Alex. pap.

Friday, July 16.

Mr. Nelson, from the committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill supplementary to an act entitled an act for encouraging the destruction of the armed vessels of the enemy, passed the 3d of March last.

A bill from the Senate, to prohibit the use of licences or passes granted by the authority of the United Kingdom of G. Britain and Ireland, was read a first and second, time and referred to the committee on foreign affairs.

Monday, July 19.

The amendments of the Senate to the several bills below mentioned, were read and concurred in by the House to wit:

Laying duties on carriages.
Do. on refined sugar.
Do. on distillers of spirituous liquors.
Do. on sales at auction.

To establish the office of Commissioner of the Revenue.

The duties on carriages are reduced by the Senate to $20 on coaches; $17 on chariots and post chaises; $10 on phaetons; $4 on every other four wheel carriage, and every other two wheel carriage with steel and iron springs.

The provision of the stamp law, as respects the duties to be paid, is as follows:—

On any promissory note or notes payable either to bearer or order, issued by any of the banks or companies who discount notes either incorporated or not incorporated, which now or may hereafter be established in the U. S. any banker or bankers, according to the following scale, viz:—

If not exceeding one dollar, one cent—if above one dollar, and not exceeding two dollars, two cents—if above two and not exceeding three, 3 cents—if above three and not exceeding five, 5 cents—if above five and not exceeding ten, 10 cents—if above ten and not exceeding twenty, 20 cents—if above twenty and not exceeding fifty, 50 cents—if above fifty and not exceeding one hundred, 1 dollar—if above one hundred and not exceeding five hundred, 5 dollars—if above five hundred and not exceeding one thousand, 10 dollars—if above one thousand, 50 dollars.

On any promissory note or notes above fifty dollars, payable either to bearer or order, having one or more endorsers, or signed by more than one person or mercantile firm, or for the payment of which more than one mercantile firm or person is responsible, and not issued by any Bank or Bankers as aforesaid, and on any foreign or Inland Bill or Bills of exchange above fifty dollars, and having one or more endorsers, according to the following scale—(an amendment was agreed to, exempting from the duty notes given and not actually discounted;)—If exceeding fifty dollars, 5 cents—if above 100 and not exceeding 200 dollars, 10 cents—if above 200 and not exceeding 500 dolls. 25 cts.—if above 500 and not exceeding 1000 dolls. 50 cts.—if above 1000 and not exceeding 1500 dolls. 75 cts.—if above 1500 and not exceeding 2000 dolls. 1 dollar—if above 2000 and not exceeding 3000 dolls. $1 50—if above 3000 and not exceeding 4000 dolls. $2—if above 4000 and not exceeding 5000 dolls. $2 50—*if above five thousand and not exceeding ten thousand dolls* $5—*if above ten thousand and not exceeding fifty thousand dolls.* $25—*if above fifty thousand and not exceeding one hundred thousand dolls* $50—*if above one hundred thousand dollars,* $100.

The question being upon the passage of the bill, upon motion of Mr. Cheves of South-Carolina, the bill was re-committed to a committee of the whole house, and the house went into committee of the whole on the same; and on motion of that gentleman it was amended, *so far as respects that which is in italics* so as to read if above five thousand and not exceeding seven thousand dolls. $3 50—if above seven thousand and not exceeding eight thousand dolls. $4—if above eight thousand, $5.

The vote in committee of the whole was 65 affirmative, 48 negative. The bill was reported to the house, who concurred in the amendment—ayes 65, noes 62, and it was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading. Read a second time and passed—ayes 81, noes 46.

Domestic Intelligence.

VIRGINIA.

NORFOLK, JULY 14.

SUCCESSFUL SKIRMISH.

The Plantagenet 74, has for some time past been lying off Cape Henry Light House, near enough in shore to protect the landing of her men, who were sent on shore to procure water. The enemy had sunk wells for this purpose at Cape Point where there is excellent water, and every day visited them in their barges, supplying themselves with water and plundering the inhabitants. Yesterday, detachments from two companies of the Princes Ann militia, amounting to about 50, under the command of Capt. Richard Lawson, marched down to the Cape, and took a position behind some sand hills, about 40 yards in the rear of the wells.

At half past 5 this morning, a large full of men from the ship was seen rowing towards the shore. They landed about 6 o'clock, and all hands proceeded to the wells, where they received a full fire from the militia, who, until that moment, were concealed from their view by the sand hills. The enemy was panic struck. They threw down their arms and ran in confusion to their boat. Some were cut off while running, and those who reached the boat immediately laid themselves down in her, and durst not show their heads. Capt. Lawson, to prevent an unnecessary effusion of blood, ordered his men to cease firing, and summoned the enemy to surrender, when they made the requisite tokens of submission, and were all taken prisoners. The enemy's force consisted of 2 Lts. 16 seamen & 6 marines: and they had three marines killed, and 1 Lieut. 2 seamen and 2 marines wounded. We had not one man injured. As the barge could not be removed without exposure to the guns of the 74, a piece of cannon which was in her bow, and whatever else could be detached from her, were taken out and she was scuttled.

The only vessels visible in Lynnhaven this morning, are the Plantagenet 74, the Ortolan, sloop of war, and a brig.

JULY 17.

The Enemy in North-Carolina.

Several letters from Elizabeth-City, and verbal information, assure us that on Monday last, a brig, 3 schs. with 30 barges of the enemy came into Ocracock, (several ships which could not pass the Bar lay outside) when they captured the privateer brig Anaconda, of New-York, and schr. Atlas, of Philadelphia; from the latter there had been landed about 100 pipes of Brandy and all the silks. The enemy are said to have landed troops at Shell-Castle, and at Portsmouth opposite, to the amount of 2000, which must be much exaggerated.

The inhabitants of Elizabeth-City were making preparations for resisting an attack.

COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON-CITY, JULY 21,

We received yesterday no authentic intelligence either from our encampments below, or of the movements of the enemy in our river, except that his fleet was reinforced on Sunday last by the arrival of one 74 and a razee of 38 guns. This information is derived from Benjamin Griffin, a Pilot of St. Mary's county, who gives, from his own observation the following statement of the enemy's force which had entered and ascended the Potomac. On the 12th inst.—4 ships of 74 guns, one of 64, with troops, 3 frigates with troops, 2 brigs, and 6 smaller vessels. On the 18th—one 74 and a razee of 38 guns, as mentioned above. One of the 74's and a frigate had taken possession of St. Georges island, and burnt one or two small vessels. The two ships which last en-

ORIGINAL STAINED

tered the river had run up out of sight, 15 miles above point Look Out; but how far they had advanced, or what were the positions of the several squadrons we have not learnt. To day we expect to receive more precise information.

A party of the enemy who landed at Mr. Cole's, St. Georges' creek, St. Mary's county, intimated to him their intention to visit the metropolis, and said if they could overcome the fort they would.

ANOTHER REINFORCEMENT.

Since the above was in type, we have been handed a letter from Mr. Thomas Swanns to the Post-Master General, written at Point Look out, in the afternoon of Monday, stating, that another squadron, consisting of one 74, 3 frigates, 1 large brig, and 3 schooners, was then passing up the river under a press of sail; which, added to the vessels enumerated above, make a naval force now ascending our river of 6 ships of the line, one 64 guns, 7 frigates, 3 brigs, and 8 smaller vessels.

We are thus menaced by a foe, powerful indeed, but not appalling. The time is arrived when every man must be prepared to defend firmly all that renders life valuable. The character of our enemy, his mode of warfare, the black barbarities committed, wherever success has placed power in his hands, will inspire every heart with courage, and nerve every arm with vigor. But though we look with a fearless eye upon the danger that threatens, we must remember that from such an enemy death is less to be dreaded than defeat.

In contemplating the preparations making to resist the force which approaches, it is gratifying to observe the spirit and activity which pervade the operations in this city. The various militia companies are under arms every morning at 5 o'clock, and through the day are exercised and fitted for the fatigues and duties of the field. At Greenleaf's point, works have been commenced under the direction of Colonel Wadsworth, on which to mount a battery of heavy cannon, and furnaces are constructing at the same point to supply the guns with red hot balls. Below the Navy Yard also, a similar work is constructing by order of the Secretary of the Navy. Both these works are progressing rapidly, and when completed will present a formidable, if not efficient bulwark to our invaders, should they succeed in passing our land and water batteries at Warburton.

NEW-YORK.

BUFFALO, JULY 13.

British attack on Black Rock, repulsed!

On Sunday morning last, just before day light, Cols. Bishop and Warren with about 250 of the 41st, 49th and King's regts. crossed the Niagara, below Squaw Island, and marched far above the Navy Yard, before any alarm was given. The detached militia at Black Rock, being surprised, retreated up the beach, and left the enemy in the undisturbed possession of the village, who immediately burned the sailors' barracks and block house at the navy yard, and barracks at the great battery; they then proceeded to the batteries, dismounted and spiked 3 twelve pounders, and took away three field pieces and one 12 pounder; and also took from the beach and store house, a quantity of whiskey, salt, flour, pork, &c. but to what amount is not known: while part of them were engaged in disposing of the public property, the remainder went through the village, entering many houses, but we have not ascertained that they committed any outrages on private property. Messrs. Joseph Sill, A. Stanard, N. Seelye, and J. Caskay were taken across the river. Maj. Adams at the moment of retreat despatched an express to Buffalo: a part of his men came to Buffalo; the remainder left the beach and made the road leading from Buffalo to Black Rock and took post near the road. When the express arrived at Buffalo, Capt. Cummins of the regular army, 100 infantry and dragoons marched for the Rock; perceiving, however, that the enemy was advantageously posted at the upper battery, with a superior force, very prudently returned to Buffalo. Capt. Bull had now collected his company which was considerably augmented by volunteers.

From the first moment of alarm, Gen. Porter left Black Rock for Buffalo, and was actively employed in arranging the subsequent operations, and encouraging volunteers. The alarm came to the neighborhood of Maj. Miller's and Judge Granger's early, and in a short time 30 or 40 volunteers came from the plains. About 20 or 30 Indians, which were stationed at Judge Granger's, came down; and all the forces formed a junction, within about one mile from the enemy: Gen. Porter with 100 detached militia under Maj. Adams took the left, the Regulars and Buffalo Volunteers the centre, and Capt. Wm. Hull, with about 30 volunteers from the Plains, and 30 Indians under Farmer's Brother, formed the right.

It was expected that the enemy had posted 2 field pieces at the barracks to rake the road; and it being therefore, imprudent to advance the centre until the enemy were forced from their position, the right and left moved on the enemy's flanks; the left commenced the attack, which was quickly seconded and ably supported by the right; the right being pretty well concealed, they suffered but little from the enemy's fire. After a contest of 15 or 20 minutes, the enemy left his position at the barracks; and by the time the centre began to move, at the sound of the bugle he retreated precipitately with the utmost disorder and confusion, to the beach, at the lower store house, and embarked in several scows and boats and pulled for the opposite shore: all the boats except the last, it is believed, got off without injury, but the hindmost was much exposed to our fire, and from the appearance of the boat the crew must have been nearly all killed or wounded.

The British lost 8 killed on the field, 5 wounded, besides those killed and wounded in the boat. We took 15 prisoners, who are to pass on to Batavia. Capt. Saunders of the 49th was mortally wounded, while stepping into the boat: he was taken to Gen. Porter's, where he now lies. He states that Col. Bishop was badly wounded and carried into the boat; and says, also, that several killed and wounded were carried into the boats. Our loss, 3 killed, 5 wounded and probably a few militia taken prisoners. The killed were Jonathan Thompson of Caledonia, serjeant Hartman of Riga, and Joseph Wright of Black Rock. Nearly half of the drafted militia, (as Maj. Adams informs us) have gone home; those who remained did their duty like soldiers. Young King and another Indian were wounded.

The Indians behaved well. They committed no act of cruelty. They fought because they were friendly to the U. S. and because their own possessions, which are very valuable, were in danger of invasion. They are opposed to crossing the river to fight, but are ready to meet the enemy at the threshold in defence of the country which protects them.

ALBANY, JULY 22.

FROM SACKET'S HARBOR.

The last night's mail brings accounts of the sailing of our fleet, with the new ship General Pike—and that the British fleet were in port at Kingston—And it is added, with what probability of truth, a few days will determine, that they are taking out their guns and dismantling their ships, to be able to keep them out of the reach of our fleet.

NEW-YORK, JULY 24.

LATE FROM FRANCE.

The schooner Banyer, Capt. Forbes, 30 days from Bordeaux, arrived here yesterday. The editors of the New-York Gazette have received from Capt. Forbes, French papers to the 19th of June.

The following is a sketch of the important matter which is contained in these papers.

The City of Hamburg was taken by storm on the 30th of May, by the French troops under Gen. Vandamme. The dukes of Cambridge and Brunswick had arrived there, time enough (as the French journal says) to save themselves.

The Prince Royal of Denmark had departed from Copenhagen for Norway, to put himself at the head of the army destined to defend the country in case of an attack.

An armistice was signed on the 4th June between the belligerent powers. Commissioners on the part of France, the duke of Vicenza; on the part of Russia, Count de Schouvaloff; and on the part of Prussia, Lt. Gen. de Kleist. These commissioners having exchanged their full powers at Gebersdoff on the 1st June, and signed a suspension of arms for 36 hours, met at the village of Pleuvitz, made neutral for the purpose, between the advanced posts of the respective armies, for continuing the negociations, an armistice suspending hostilities between all the belligerents, and agreed amongst other articles, that hostilities should cease at all points from the notification of the armistice; and that it should continue till the 20th July inclusive, and of its expiration six days notice to be given.

MASS.

BOSTON, JULY 23.

FRIGATE ESSEX, &c.

The Portuguese brig Donna Maria, Captain ——, 25 days from St. Salvadore, and 28 from Pernambuco, went into Quarantine yesterday. Spoke nothing on the passage. On Saturday last passed a fleet of 15 sail standing N. E.

Memoranda at St. Salvadore, June 16.

Received an account of the American frigate Essex, having been two months on the Coast of Chili, during which time she had taken two heavy Lima privateers, and treated them as pirates; threw their guns overboard, and sent them home, with a letter from Capt. Porter, saying that if all the American property [what American property?] was not given up with damages, he would lay their capital in ashes.

About the last of May an English Packet was taken by an American frigate, (supposed to be the Essex) and her crew landed at Cape Frio.

Left at Bahia, ship William, Davis, to sail July 1, as a cartel, for N. York, with the crew of the Matilda privateer of Philadelphia, which was taken off Pernambuco, by the English frigate* Lion, after a short action, in which the captain, most of the officers and 20 or 30 men of Matilda, were killed. The Matilda attempted to board the Lion, supposing her to be a merchanman, and had the people followed their officers they would (probably) have carried her, as the Lion's people had mostly left the deck, and a number of the Matilda's officers were on the forecastle, but not one of their crew followed them.

Mr. Bicker, of Boston, was to take passage in the cartel.

Mr Rice, one of the missionaries, who sailed from Philadelphia, was at St. Salvadore on his return to America in the cartel. The wife of Mr. Newhall a missionary who sailed from Salem in the Caravan, died at the Isle of France soon after her arrival there from Calcutta.

The Camoens, Portuguese brig, was to sail in 10 days from Boston.

An hermophrodite brig, formerly belonging to Charleston, and commanded by Capt. Bumer, sailed in June for St. Catherine's and La Plata.

The ship Rose, Gardner, of Nantucket from Canton, was taken off the Isle of France. The Montezuma and two others, were taken off the Cape. One of the Captains was named Chase.

On the 15th of June part of the hill of St Salvadore gave way, and destroyed a number of buildings, and among others the Trapix Barnaba. Most of the negroes of the Trapix were killed, and about 20 other people—of 10 persons who were passing, 6 only escaped.

[*The Lion is mentioned in the English papers as a letter of marque belonging to London. There is a 64 gun ship, but no frigate of the name.]

JULY 26.

PROSPECTS OF PEACE.

We understand, that many of our members of Congress, who have returned home, express, distinctly, this opinion, that Mr Bayard has such unlimited instructions, and such discretionary power, to adjust our differences with Great-Britain as to leave but little room for doubt, that a speedy termination will be put to them.

Arrived the Cartel barque Anges, Capt. Barrett, eight days from Halifax, having on board Mr. Abbott, midshipman, and 13 of the crew of the Chesapeake, that had been wounded, and 32 other prisoners belonging to different vessels. There were upwards of 1000 prisoners left, but no more would be released until a port Admiral arrived, who was daily expected.—No political news—several vessels war had sailed others nearly ready to sail for different ports of the U. States.—Com. Broke had so far recovered, as to be able to walk out.—It was reported that some of the above mentioned ships of war had gone in search of Com. Rodgers, and that the Acasta was fitting out expressly to meet the Constitution, and was to carry 54 guns.

Halifax, July 15—The late U. S. ship Chesapeake, was commissioned on Wednesday last, and we understand capt. Gordon, of the Rattler sloop of war, is appointed to command her.

THE COURIER.

NORWICH, WEDNESDAY, JULY 28.

LATE FROM FRANCE.

The schr. Banyer, has arrived at New-York, 30 days from Bordeaux. In addition to the articles under our New-York head, is a lengthy detail from the French Grand Army, giving an official account of a severe battle between them and the allies at Bautzen, on the 22d and 23d of May. The account says, "Our loss on those days may be estimated at 11 or 12,000, killed or wounded." Of the loss of the allies, it says, "The inhabitants estimated the number at more than 18,000. More than 10,000 wounded remain in our power." The account occupies several columns.

By the last accounts from the British squadron, in the Potomac, they were moving down the river.

From New-London,

We have nothing materially new to relate. The Governor and Council have ordered 500 State troops and 500 militia to be kept there constantly—which with the U. S. regiment, under Col. Benjamin, and the militia ready at a moments' warning, will form a force abundantly sufficient for the object.

The barges of the enemy captured on Friday last, off Saybrook, a perriauger, belonging to this port. They set fire to her, which was afterwards extinguished by the crew, who towed her into Connecticut river.

The Senate have unanimously negatived the nomination of Paul Hamilton, (late Secretary of the Navy) as Loan Officer, for South-Carolina.

Congress was expected to adjourn last Monday.

The Governor of Pennsylvania has appointed the first Thursday of August next, to be observed as a day of Fasting, Humiliation and Prayer.

The Alexandria Gazette hints that Congress is about laying an embargo.

Extract of a letter to a gentleman in New-York, dated Rome, July 19.

"There is a report here that the British have made an attack upon Fort George with the loss of 1000 men."

From a respectable source we are informed that Mr. Monroe, the Secretary of State, is nominated by the President to the command of the army of the United States; and that a very considerable change will be made in the staff department of the army. Fed. Rep.

Extract of a letter from Washington, dated the 19th inst.

The nomination of Albert Gallatin as Minister to Russia was this day negatived in the Senate by a majority of one. On this important question, the ayes and noes were as follows:—

For the appointment—

Messrs. Varnum,	Howell,
Chase,	Robinson,
Condit,	Lacock,
Brent,	Turner,
Taylor,	Bullock,
Tait,	Bibb,
Bledsoe,	Campbell, and
Morrow,	Worthington.
Brown,	—17.

Against the appointment—

Messrs. Mason,	Gilman,
Gore,	Hunter,
Daggett,	Dana,
German,	King,
Lambert,	Leib,
Horsey,	Goldsborough,
Smith,	Giles,
Stone,	Gaillard, and
Anderson,	Fromentin—18.

The nominations of Messrs. Adams and Bayard are confirmed by large majorities.

Married,

At Groton, Mr. *Russell Lamb*, to Miss *Nancy Chapman*;—Mr. *Nathaniel Chitman*, to Miss *Eunice Clark*—all of Groton.

Died,

At Killingly on the 15th inst. a transient woman, who called herself by the name of *Elizabeth Sandford*, aged about 45 years.

At New-London, Mr. *William Sherman*, aged 15, son of Mr. John Sherman, of this city.

In this city, Mrs. *Crandall*, wife of Mr. Barton Crandall, aged 27.

Charles P. Huntington

HAS removed his Goods to the yellow Shop, called LEFFINGWELL'S ROW, nearly opposite his former stand.

Norwich, July 24, 1813. 37—

TO LET,

THE CELLAR, under the subscriber's Store. RUSSELL HUBBARD.

July 30.

FLOUR.

A SUPPLY of good Philadelphia FLOUR, is received and for sale, by the barrel, by *SAMUEL RUDD.*

July 27. 37—

TOBACCO MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber having removed his Factory from New-London, offers for sale at the Store next door north of Chelles Coffee House,

Junk & Pigtail Tobacco,
Spanish & Am. Segars,
Leaf & Cut Tobacco,
Scotch Snuff in Bladders.

Dealers in those articles are requested to call and see for themselves.

John Ferguson, Jun.

Chelles, July 27. 37—

Rum, Sugar, &c.

20 hhds. New Rum, from Northand's Distillery,
31 bbls. Muscovado Sugar,
3 boxes white Havanna Sugar,
4 half boxes do.
4 chests Hyson and Souchong Tea,
42 groce Cotton Balls,

For sale on accommodating terms by
ERASTUS COIT & Co. or
CARDER HAZARD.

ALSO, FOR SALE BY

E. COIT & CO.

4 puncheons 2d and 3d proof Demarara Rum,
1 do. 4th proof old Spirits,
1 do. 4th do. Jamaica,
500 bushels Spanish Salt,
500 wt. Sole Leather,
6 cwt. Dun Fish,
6 cwt. Seale do.
6 M. feet clear Boards,
28 bbls. superfine Flour, } FRESH.
17 do. Rye do. }
1000 feet Oars,
6 boxes Spanish Segars,
A quantity of Spars,

WITH A VARIETY OF

Groceries & Dry Goods,

AT RETAIL.

Norwich, July 26, 1813. 37—

300 bushels Corn, for sale

at Pawquetanack, by *ERASTUS T. SMITH.*

July 24. 37—

TO BE SOLD

AT AUCTION,

ON Thursday morning next, at ten o'clock, at the Store of Messrs Snow & Brown, one small GOLD WATCH, SEAL and KEY, and a number of ITALIAN PRINTS.

Norwich, July 24. 37—

10 Dollars Reward.

DESERTED from Fort Trumbull,

LEVI RUSSELL, jr.

a soldier in the Army of the U. S. born in Somers, Con. aged 25 years, 5 feet 9½ inches high, light complexion, blue eyes, sandy hair, and by profession a farmer. Said Russell stole one hat, one pair pantaloons, one bottle green coat, and is supposed to have worn them away. Whoever will secure said deserter in any Gaol or Garrison of the U. S. or will deliver him to any officer thereof, so that he may be secured, shall receive the above reward and all necessary charges paid.

David Tracey, Jun.
2d Lieut. U. S. Infantry.

Norwich, July 26, 1813. 37—

Augustus Collins,

HAVING distributed the Courier one quarter, requests immediate payment, to enable him to pay the printer. A prompt compliance is expected.

July 27. 37—

Perit & Lathrop

HAVE FOR SALE,

16 Boxes very superior white Havanna Sugar.

Apply at their Store on Brown's Wharf New-London, or to Messrs. J. & F. A. HUNTINGTON, Norwich.

July 21. 36—

FOR SALE

At the store of the subscriber, on the west end of the Wharf Bridge—

100 bales Cotton,
60 hhds. Molasses,
6 hhds. Rum,
12 bbls. Coffee,
10 bags Coffee,
3 pipes Brandy,
1500 bushels Corn,
30 hhds. Sugar,
40 bbls. Sugar,
150 bbls. Flour,
20 reams Writing Paper,
1000 papers Lampblack,
2 boxes Soap.

WM. PEABODY.

July 20. 36

FOR SALE

AT the house of the subscriber, near Shetucket bridge, hard and soft SOAP and CANDLES, of various sizes.

Also,

A farrow COW, that can be well recommended,—and a second hand one horse WAGGON.

Wanted a quantity OAK BOARDS.

GURDON BILL.

Chelsea, July 21, 1813 36—

A STORE to let.

Enquire of J. L. BUSWELL.

July 20. 36—

9 boxes fresh Lis. Lemons,

20 bbls. Philadelphia Superfine FLOUR.

For sale by JNO. BREED & CO

July 20.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS my wife WELTHOY GORTON, has deserted my bed and board, without any just cause, I hereby forbid all persons trusting or harboring her, on my account, as I will pay no debts by her contracted, after this date.

WM. GORTON.

Voluntown, July 8, 1813. 35—3w—

ORIGINAL STAINED

POETRY.

THE BIRD'S NEST.

———Mark well, within, without :
No tool had he that wrought ; no knife to cut,
No nail to fix, no bodkin to infert,
No glue to join ; his little beak was all ;
And yet how neatly finished ! What nice hand,
With every implement and means of art,
And twenty years apprenticeship to boot,
Could make me fuch another ? Foudly then
We boast of excellence, whofe noblest fkill
Inftinctive genius foils.

NEW SPRING GOODS,

JUST RECEIVED BY

Giles Buckingham,

AMONG WHICH ARE A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

COTTON and Linen Cambricks, Superfine India Cambricks, Fancy Muslins, 6 and 7-4 Black and White Silk Lace, Lace Veils, a large affortment Cotton Lace, Ribbons, Silk Sleeves, Silk, Kid and Leather Gloves, Silk and Cotton Stockings, Silk and Cotton Flofs, 20 pieces Black, White and Colored Lutestrings, Black White and Coloured Sattins, Black, White, Blossom, Straw and Pink Canton and Italian Crapes, Superfine Callicoes, Dimotics, Superfine and Common India Cottons, and Cotton Shirtings, Waistcoatings, Nankeens, Shawls, Parafols, &c. together with thofe before on hand make a general affortment of

DRY GOODS.

Norwich, April 20, 1813. 24—

NEW GOODS,

AND CHEAP GOODS *for the times.*

James & F. A. Huntington,

HAVE this day added to their as fortment a variety of ufeful & fashionable Goods, among which are the following, viz :

SUPERFINE and common Broadcloths and Caffimeres of various colors ; plain and corded Velvets ; black filk and fancy Veftings ; Cambric Muflins ; filk and cotton Shawls ; Ladies' long filk and habit Gloves ; Ladies' long kid and habit Gloves ; Bandanna and Cotton Handkerchiefs ; Ruffia Toweling, (cheap ;) Ruffia Diaper ; blue, white, and yellow Nankeens ; Cotton Shirtings ; India Cottons ; Dimities ; Callicoes and Ginghams ; Linen Cambrics ; brown Linens ; a handfome affortment Whips ; Tapes ; Threads ; Bobbins, &c. &c.

Likewise, a general assortment

GROCERIES, VIZ :

Rum, Gin, Brandy, Sicily Madeira and Malmsey Wines, Hyfon, and Hyfon Skin Teas, Sugar, Coffee, Chocolate, Pepper, Allpice, Ginger, Nutmegs, &c. &c.

Also,

50 casks first qual. Providence Lime,
10 bbls. superfine Flour,
12 kegs manufactured Tobacco.

Norwich, May 24, 1813. 29*tf*

NEW GOODS,

Just received from Boston, by
GILES BUCKINGHAM

Likewise,

A large assortment of Ladies', Misses', and Children's

Kid & Morocco Shoes.

June 29. 33—

NEW GOODS.

HENRY WARD,

HAS commenced business in the retailing line, one door Eaft of Johnfon's Coffee-Houfe, in Chelfea, where he has juft received from New-York, a handfome affortment of European and Weft-India

GOODS,

which he offers for fale on advantageous terms to the purchafer.

Also,

A handsome assortment of Gentlemen's thick and thin Shoes—and Ladies' Morocco Shoes, cheap.

Likewise,

70 Casks of Stone-Lime, from Dexter's Rock,
40 Bbls. Beef and Pork.

Most kinds of Country produce received in payment.

2000 Red Oak Staves are likewise wanted, for which good pay will be made.

He has conveniences for

Storage & Wharfage,

on reasonable terms.

Norwich, June 1, 1813 30—

PERIT & LATHROP

HAVE FOR SALE,

10 hhds. Boston Rum,
30 boxes brown Havanna Sugar.

Apply at their Store on Brown's wharf, New-London, or to Messrs. J. & F. A. HUNTINGTON, *Norwich.*

July 12. 35—

RAISINS.

400 boxes Muscatel and bloom RAISINS,

FOR SALE BY

JEDEDIAH HUNTINGTON.

July 18. 35—

Turks Island,
Lisbon,
Isle May, &
Liverpool } **SALT.**

Mess and Prime Pork, in barrels and half barrels
Mess and Prime Beef in do. and do.
Stone Lime, Pickled Mackerel,
Tar, Pine Plank,
Bottle Corks, Coffee per bag,

FOR SALE BY C. BELLS.

July 13. 35—6w—

G. NELSON,

From Oxford Street, London,

BEGS leave to inform the fashionable part of community, that he ftill continues his art of *Cutting Hair*, agreeable to the countenance, at his ftand oppofite the Poft-Office, in Chelfea. NELSON would deem himself loft to all feelings which do honor to human nature, not to tender his fincere thanks for the liberal patronage he has heretofore received from a truly generous people. While the temple of genius is cloted, NELSON will endeavor to polfefs himfelf with all the moft approved fafhions of cutting and dreffing, to youthfulize the age. The celebrated Blake's laconic method of cutting, has been but three years introduced on this continent—NELSON flatters himfelf that he is mafter of that art. The gentlemen of the army and navy are particularly invited, and their elevated patronage he fhall ever be proud to acknowledge.

All sorts of fashionable Perukes made to imitate the growing hair to perfection.

For sale, Hair Powder and Pomatum entirely free from adulteration.

July 13. 35—

NEW CORPS,

ENLISTED FOR

ONE YEAR!!!

THE future welfare of our injured country, requires, that the nation which has presumed to violate our rights, fhould be taught, that fhe cannot do it with impunity ; and, that it is her intereft to obferve reftitude of conduct towards a people, whofe character has been portrayed by an eminent political writer in Europe, in thefe words :

"The Americans are active in their "perfons ; they are enterprifing ; they are brave ; and, "which is of vaft confequence, they are, from education, "and almoft from conftitution, SOBER, a virtue, not at "all lefs valuable in the Army, than it is in domeftic "life."

Come forth my countrymen, and be School-Masters to the foe ! Impref the inftruction, they need fo much, ftrongly on their minds.

16 dollars bounty,
8 dollars per month,
1 Coat,
1 Vest,
4 Shirts,
4 pair Pantaloons,
4 pair Shoes,
2 pair Stockings,
2 pair Socks,
1 Military Cap, & blankets—per year,

Will be given to every able-bodied man, from the age of 18 to 45, who fhall enlift for

ONE YEAR

in the 37th Regiment, U. S. Infantry : the government have alfo provided good food, other articles of Clothing, Arms, Ammunition, and Medicines, for the Soldier ; a Phyfician will attend him in cafe of ficknefs, and if he fhould be difabled in the fervice of his Country, he will be entitled to a penfion.

David Tracey, Jun.

2d Lieut. 37th Regiment, U. S. Infantry.

Rendezvous, Chelsea Landing, May 11, 1812.

N. B. MUSICIANS wanted immediately. 27—

THE SUBSCRIBERS

APPOINTED by the General Assembly of this State Truftees of the eftate of

JESSE BROWN,

of New-London, in New-London County, infolvent, hereby notify the creditors to faid Jeffe Brown, and the creditors to the late company of Jeffe Brown & Son, that we fhall meet for the purpofe of receiving the claims of creditors at the Office of Ebenezer Learned, in New-London, on the 3d and 4th Mondays of Auguft, and the 1ft Monday of September next, at two o'clock in the afternoon of each of faid days.

Jirah Isham, } Truftees.
E. Learned, }

New-London, June 29. 34—

RAN AWAY

FROM the subscriber on Sunday night laft, an indented apprentice boy named

JAMES SMITH,

aa years of age, about 5 feet in height, thick fet, large eye brows, and a down look. Wore and carried away, 1 Military Coat, 1 pair broad cloth Pantaloons, 1 do. Dimity, 1 do. Nankin, 1 bread cloth Coat, 2 Shirts, 3 pair Stockings, 3 Vefts, 3 pair Shoes, 1 Hat, 1 black handkerchief, 2 white do, 1 yellow filk do. 1 blue nankin fhort Jacket, 1 pair tow cloth Trowfers, 1 Knapfack, and fundry valuable fmall Joiner's tools. He is fuppofed to have gone to Windfor, in this State.

Whoever will return him to the subfcriber, or confine him within either of the goals in the County of New-London, fhall receive 10 dollars reward, and all neceffary charges paid.

All masters of vessels and others are hereby forbid harboring or employing faid apprentice on penalty of the law.

STEPHEN BREWSTER.

Norwich, July 13, 1813. 35—

ADVANCES

ON

American Manufactures.

THE COMMISSION COMPANY was incorporated at the laft Seffion of the Legifla-ture, with a capital of 600,000 dollars, for the purpofe of making *advances* on *American manufactures* and felling the fame on *commiffion*.

They have taken the large Fire Proof Store, No. 172 Pearl-st. formerly occupied by Jofhua Waddington & Co. and are now ready to receive, for fale on *commiffion*, all *manufactures* from *wool cotton, flax*, and *hemp*—alfo, *domeftic diftilled fpirits, refined fugars, paper, foap, candles*, and generally *all articles*, of whatever kind *manufactured within the United States*, falt excepted.

They will make LIBERAL ADVANCES on goods depofited with them for fale, charging only lawful intereft on the advances until refunded. The commiffions on fales and all other charges will be as cuftomary.

Orders and *confignments* from any part of the United States, may be directed to NOYES DARLING, *Agent of the Commiffion Company, No.* 172 *Pearl-ftreet, New-York.*

Thomas Storm, *Prest.*

New-York, May 12, 1813. 28-6w

DWIGHT RIPLEY,

Druggist, Norwich,

HAS just received a fresh supply of *those justly esteemed and highly approved invaluable*

"MEDICINES," &c.

prepared by "W. T. CONWAY," No. 5, Green Street, Boston, among which are

☞ *Dr. Relfe's Botanical Drops ! ! !*

A radical cure for salt rheum, St. Anthony's fire, leprosy, scrofula, eruptions, pimpled faces, sore legs, ulcers, venereal taints, (when mercury has failed) all impurities of the blood and juices, are the best spring and autumnal physic and may be given to children with perfect safety.—To comment on the various, numerous, and extraordinary cures in the 5 years that they have been made public in the United States, being too voluminous for a public paper, the proprietor is under the necessity of referring to the few published in the "Norwich Paper" of February last.

☞ *Dr. Relfe's Asthmatic Pills ! ! !*

To observe on their superior efficacy in coughs, colds, asthmas, difficulty of breathing, wheezings, tightness of the chest, spitting of blood, pains in the side, cold shiverings, &c. is needless, having afforded universal satisfaction during 5 years experience in America. Common colds are removed in a few days : the aged will find instant relief although the lungs are affected. ☞ For a few extraordinary cures see the "Norwich Paper" of February last.

☞ *Dr. Jebb's celebrated Liniment ! !*

Mr. Jacob Hildreth, of Amherst, N. H was cured of a fixed Rheumatism of many years standing after every other Medicine had failed and resigned as past relief, *by this Liniment*, in a few hours. ☞ *See his own letter in the* "Farmer's Cabinet, March 9, 1811." This Liniment cures the Rheumatism frequently in 24 hours, and relieves sprains, bruises, numbness, stiffness in the joints almost immediately, *even when considered past relief !*

Dr. Relfe's Aromatic Female Pills

For obstructions, &c. and which are equally conducive to the health of married ladies *unless when pregnant*, at which time they must not be taken.

British Antiseptic Dentifrice,

Which not only renders *black* Teeth *white*, but at the same time imparts to the Gums health, and to the breath the most delectable sweetness.

Dumfries' Ointment,

A safe, certain, and expeditious cure for the ITCH, be it ever so inveterate, in *one hour's application*. ☞ *No danger from taking cold. Ask for* "Dumfries Ointment"—*none genuine unless signed* "W. T. Conway"—*as you value your health be particular !*

☞ *Dumfries' Lotion !*

A cure for the ITCH, *without smell or stain.*

☞ *Albion Corn Plaister ! !*

The following is an abstract of a letter from Dr. Clay, of Greenfield, to W. T. Conway ; "*I have proved in this vicinity the efficacy of your* "Albion Corn Plaister" *beyond my most sanguine expectation.*" This plaister affords instant ease, while it dissolves and draws the corn out by the roots without the least pain.

☞ *Cambrian Tooth Ache Pills—*

The relief is almost immediate, without the least injury to the Teeth.

Dr. Hunter's celebrated Pills, Injection Powders, and Cerate,

For Venereal complaints, a certain cure in all its stages : full directions, and description of symptoms accompany each packet, so that persons of either sex may cure themselves without further assistance.—☞ *None of the above are genuine unless signed* "W. T. Conway" *be particular !* *** *A liberal discount to those who buy to sell again.* The above may likewise be had of Dr. Isaac D. Bull & Co. Hartford ; Taylor, Providence ; Shipman & Hawley, New-Haven ; Williams, Warren ; Smith & Pitkin, Albany ; Tiebout, 238 Water-Street, New-York ; and most Druggists and Booksellers of respectability throughout the United States.

June 1. 30—

THE SUBSCRIBERS

BEING by the Hon. the Judge of Probate for the Diftrict of Norwich, appointed to adminifter on the eftate of

Capt. MOSES BENJAMIN,

late of Norwich, deceafed, reprefented infolvent, hereby give notice, to all perfons indebted to faid eftate, that immediate payment of their refpective dues is required. Perfons holding property or effects of the deceafed are requested without delay to render the fame to the fubfcribers.

The creditors to said estate will please to notice, that on the firft Tuefday of Auguft next, at 2 o'clock, P. M at the Probate Office aforefaid, commiffioners on faid bankrupt eftate will be appointed. All perfons interefted, wishing to be heard in the appointment will give attendance at time and place aforefaid.

Thankful Benjamin, Adm'x.
Cushing Eells, Adm'r.

Norwich, July 14, 1813. 36—

SIX months from this date are allowed by the Hon. Court of Probate for the Diftrict of Pomfret, to the creditors of the eftate of

WALTER PROFFIT,

late of Killingly, deceafed, to exhibit their claims. No claims will be allowed unlefs exhibited within faid time properly attefted to. All perfons indebted to faid eftate are requefted to make immediate payment to

Jeremiah Proffit, Ex'r.

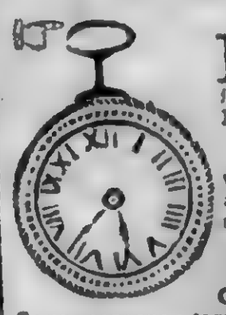
Killingly, July 12, 1813. 36—

Meal & Corn.

50 puncheons kiln dried and bolted Meal,
1000 bushels Corn, FOR SALE BY
JEDEDIAH HUNTINGTON.

May 17. 28tf

WATCHES & JEWELRY.



THE SUBSCRIBER,

HAS just received from New-York, a handfome affortment ENGLISH and FRENCH

WATCHES,

which are offered for fale at fmall advance, for cash or approved notes.

Likewise,

A VARIETY OF

CHAISE WHIPS and PLATED CANDLESTICKS ; together with an affortment FANCY ARTICLES. Gold and Silver Work as ufual. Particular attention paid to WATCH REPAIRING.

Cash paid for old GOLD and SILVER.

JUDAH HART.

Norwich, June 22, 1813. 32—6m—

NEW GOODS.

JOHN DE WITT,

IS now opening an extensive assortment, of new and fafhionable, European and India

GOODS,

which are for fale on reafonable terms.

May 18, 1813. 29—

A few Bolts of excellent

RUSSIA DUCK,

for sale. Enquire of
THOMAS LATHROP, or
JEDEDIAH HUNTINGTON.

Norwich, June 26. 23—tf—

Just received a supply of

Frink's Grand Restorative

ELIXER,

FOR SALE BY

D. RIPLEY.

Norwich, Jan. 5, 1813.

Sugar, Tea, &c.

20 boxes brown Havanna Sugar.
20 bbls. Muscovado do.
18 boxes Hyson Skin Tea.
10 hhds. Boston Rum.
50 casks Dexter's Rock Lime,
15 bags Pepper.

FOR SALE BY

James & F. A. Huntington.

July 18. 35—

Miss PIERCE,

One door Weft of the HOTEL,

HAS just received from New-York in addition to her former fupply, a new and fafhionable affortment of MILLINERY and FANCY articles, felected from the latest importations,

HATS & BONNETS,

Of different descriptions, made to any patterns ufual.

Norwich, May 24, 1813. 29—

TO SPINNERS.

FOR SALE A. MINER'S PATENT ACCELERATING

WHEEL HEADS,

SUPERIOR to any thing of the kind ever invented—it is afcertained that Spinners will Spin and Twift double the quantity in a day with A. MINER'S invention, than they can with the old fafhioned Wheel Head—thofe who are defirous of fatisfying themselves, will have an opportunity by purchafing of JOSIAH LATHROP, who has them conftantly for fale.

Likewise for sale,

2 Hhds. Country Gin,
12 Bbls. Virginia Flour,
12 Casks Dexter's Stone Lime,
12 doz. Philadelphia Porter,
2 qr. and 2 half qr. Casks Powder, superior quality.

Lisbon, Teneriffe, Malaga, and Currant Wine, &c. &c.

Norwich, May 25, 1813. 26—

THE SUBSCRIBER

WISHES TO PURCHASE

PLAIN Blue Woollen Cloth, Scarlet do. plain White Woollen Cloth, White Woollen Kerfey, Cotton ditto, fhort Woollen Stockings and Blankets, for all which Cafh will be paid.

ELISHA TRACY,

Deputy Commissary.

Norwich, Oct. 6, 1812. 48—

THOSE who owe the subscriber for TICKETS in Groton Lottery, are reminded that the Lottery is drawn, and the fubfcriber would be glad of his pay, to enable him to fulfil his contract.

John Lathrop.

Who has for sale,

6 Hhds. New Rum, of a quality equal to Weft-India.
30 Bottles of good Shrub.
Barstow's and Glasgow's Scythes.
Cradles, Scythe Snaths,
Rakes and Rub Stones.

Norwich, June 23. 35—

Andrew & Joseph Perkins,

HAVE FOR SALE,

A FEW hhds. of W. I. Rum and Molaffes, of their own importation, of a good quality.

New-England Rum, distilled in this State.—The payment may be made convenient to the purchafer.

Also,

A consignment of sixteen hhds. of W. I. RUM—part of which is at New-London.

Norwich, Jan. 12, 1813. 16

ORIGINAL STAINED

NORWICH COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 11, 1813. NORWICH, (Conn.) PRINTED BY RUSSELL HUBBARD—AT HIS OFFICE IN CHELSEA. [Vol. XVII No 39.

WATCHES & JEWELRY.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

HAS just received from New-York, a handsome assortment ENGLISH and FRENCH

WATCHES,

which are offered for sale at small advance, for cash or approved notes.

Likewise,

A VARIETY OF

CHAISE WHIPS and PLATED HARNESS BUCKLES; together with an assortment FANCY ARTICLES. Gold and Silver Work as usual. Particular attention paid to WATCH REPAIRING.

Cash paid for old GOLD and SILVER.

JUDAH HART.

Norwich, June 23, 1813. 32—6m—

Miss PIERCE,

One door West of the HOTEL,

HAS just received from New-York in addition to her former supply, a new and fashionable assortment of MILLINERY and FANCY articles, selected from the latest importations.

HATS & BONNETS,

Of different descriptions, made to any pattern as usual.

Norwich, May 24, 1813. 29—

FOR SALE BY

R. HUBBARD,

PARISH'S SACRED GEOGRAPHY,

OR A

GAZETTEER OF THE BIBLE,

CONTAINING, in alphabetical order, a Geographical Description of all the countries, kingdoms, nations and tribes of men, with all the villages, towns, cities, provinces, hills, mountains, rivers, lakes, seas and islands, mentioned in the sacred scriptures, or Apocrypha, including an account of the religion, government, population, fulfilment of prophecies, and present condition of the most important places. By ELIJAH PARISH, D. D.

August 3.

A few casks PROVIDENCE LIME, warranted,—Dexter's brand,

FOR SALE BY

Jedediah Huntington.

August 3, 1813. 38—

SUGAR.

THREE boxes white Havanna Sugar.
3 boxes brown do. do.
Just received and for sale by

LYMAN BREWER.

AUGUST 3. 38

FLOUR.

A SUPPLY of good Philadelphia FLOUR, is received and for sale, by the barrel,

SAMUEL RUDD.

July 27. 37—

---

300 bushels Corn, for sale

at Pawquetnaeck, by

ERASTUS T. SMITH.

July 24. 37—

Meal & Corn.

50 puncheons kiln dried and bolted Meal,
1000 bushels Corn, FOR SALE BY

JEDEDIAH HUNTINGTON.

May 17. 28tf

Flour & Shorts.

100 bbls. Philadelphia superfine Flour,
300 bushels Shorts.

FOR SALE BY

JEDEDIAH HUNTINGTON.

June 1. 30—

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Cradles, Scythe Snaths.
Rakes and Rub Stones.

Norwich June 23. 32—

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A FEW hhds. of W. I. Rum and Molasses, of their own importation, of a good quality.

New-England Rum, distilled in this State.—The payment may be made convenient to the purchaser.

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Norwich, Jan. 12, 1813. 10

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A radical cure for salt rheum, St. Anthony's fire, leprosy, scrofula, eruptions, pimpled faces, sore legs, ulcers, venereal taints, (when mercury has failed) all impurities of the blood and juices, are the best spring and autumnal physic and may be given to children with perfect safety.—To comment on the various, numerous, and extraordinary cures in the 5 years that they have been made public in the United States, being too voluminous for a public paper, the proprietor is under the necessity of referring to the few published in the "Norwich Paper" of February last.

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To observe on their superior efficacy in coughs, colds, asthmas, difficulty of breathing, wheezings, tightness of the chest, spitting of blood, pains in the side, cold shiverings, &c. is needless, having afforded universal satisfaction during 5 years experience in America. Common colds are removed in a few days: the aged will find instant relief although the lungs are affected. ☛ For a few extraordinary cures see the "Norwich Paper" of February last.

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For obstructions, &c. and which are equally conducive to the health of married ladies *unless when pregnant*, at which time they must not be taken.

British Antiseptic Dentifrice,

Which not only renders *black* Teeth *white*, but at the same time imparts to the Gums health, and to the breath the most delectable sweetness.

Dumfries' Ointment,

A safe, certain, and expeditious cure for the ITCH, be it ever so inveterate, *in one hour's application* ☛ *No danger from taking cold. Ask for* "Dumfries Ointment"—*none genuine unless signed* "W. T. Conway"—*as you value your health be particular !*

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A cure for the ITCH, *without smell or stain.*

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The relief is almost immediate, without the least injury to the Teeth.

Dr. Hunter's celebrated Pills, Injection Powders, and Cerate,

For Venereal complaints, a certain cure in all its stages: full directions, and description of symptoms accompany each packet, so that persons of either sex may cure themselves without further assistance.—☛ *None of the above are genuine unless signed* "W. T. Conway" *be particular !* *** *A liberal discount to those who buy to sell again.* The above may likewise be had of Dr. Isaac D. Bull & Co. Hartford; Taylor, Providence; Shipman & Hawley, New-Haven; Williams, Warren; Smith & Pitkin, Albany; Tiebout, 238 Water-Street, New-York; and most Druggists and Booksellers of respectability throughout the United States.

June 1. 30—

NEW GOODS,

Just received from Boston, by
GILES BUCKINGHAM.

Likewise,

A large assortment of Ladies', Misses', and Children's

Kid & Morocco Shoes.

June 29. 33—

TOBACCO MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber having removed his Factory from New-London, offers for sale at the Store next door north of Chelsea Coffee House,

Junk & Pigtail Tobacco,
Spanish & Am. Segars,
Leaf & Cut Tobacco,
Scotch Snuff in Bladders.

Dealers in those articles are requested to call and see for themselves.

John Ferguson, Jun.

Chelsea, July 27. 37—

NEW GOODS.

HENRY WARD,

HAS commenced business in the retailing line, one door East of Johnson's Coffee-House, in Chelsea, where he has just received from New-York, a handsome assortment of European and West-India

GOODS,

which he offers for sale on advantageous terms to the purchaser.

Also,

A handsome assortment of Gentlemen's thick and thin Shoes—and Ladies' Morocco Shoes, cheap.

Likewise,

70 Casks of Stone-Lime, from Dexter's Rock,
40 Bbls. Beef and Pork.

Most kinds of Country produce received in payment.

2000 Red Oak Staves are likewise wanted, for which good pay will be made.

He has conveniences for

Storage & Wharfage,

on reasonable terms.

Norwich, June 1, 1813. 30—

PERIT & LATHROP

HAVE FOR SALE,

10 hhds. Boston Rum,
30 boxes brown Havanna Sugar.

Apply at their Store on Brown's wharf, New-London, or to Messrs. J. & F. A. HUNTINGTON, *Norwich.*

July 12 35—

RAISINS.

400 boxes Muscatel and bloom RAISINS.

FOR SALE BY

JEDEDIAH HUNTINGTON.

July 13, 35—

Sugar, Tea, &c.

20 boxes brown Havanna Sugar.
20 bbls. Muscovado do.
18 boxes Hyson Skin Tea.
10 hhds. Boston Rum.
50 casks Dexter's Rock Lime.
15 bags Pepper.

FOR SALE BY

James & F. A. Huntington.

July 13 35—

Rum, Sugar, &c.

20 hhds. New Rum, from Northand's Distillery,
31 bbls. Muscovado Sugar,
3 boxes white Havanna Sugar,
4 half boxes do.
4 chests Hyson and Souchong Teas,
42 gross Cotton Balls,

For sale on accommodating terms by
ERASTUS COIT & Co. or
GARDER HAZARD.

ALSO, FOR SALE BY

E. COIT & CO.

4 puncheons 2d and 3d proof Demerara Rum,
1 do. 4th proof old Spirits,
1 do. 4th do. Jamaica,
500 bushels Spanish Salt,
500 wt. Sole Leather,
6 cwt. Dun Fish,
6 cwt. Scale do.
6 M. feet clear Boards,
28 bbls. superfine Flour, } FRESH.
17 do. Rye do. }
1000 feet Oars,
6 boxes Spanish Segars,
A quantity of Spars,

WITH A VARIETY OF

Groceries & Dry Goods,

AT RETAIL.

Norwich, July 28, 1813. 37—

FOR SALE

At the store of the subscriber, on the west end of the Wharf Bridge—

100 bales Cotton,
60 hhds. Molasses,
6 hhds. Rum,
12 bbls. Coffee,
10 bags Coffee,
5 pipes Brandy,
1500 bushels Corn,
30 hhds. Sugar,
40 bbls. Sugar,
150 bbls. Flour,
20 reams Writing Paper,
1000 papers Lampblack,
2 boxes Soap.

WM. PEABODY.

July 20. 36

Charles P. Huntington

HAS removed his Goods to the yellow Shop, called LEFFINGWELL'S Row, nearly opposite his former stand.

Norwich, July 24, 1813. 37—

Congressional.

EMBARGO!

The injunction of secrecy having been removed from the proceedings of the house of representatives while in conclave, we are now able to state that we were right in our guess that Embargo was the subject on which they were engaged. It appears by an extract from the confidential proceedings which we annex that a bill laying an Embargo on all ships and vessels passed the house of representatives by a vote of 80 to 50, and was sent to the Senate for concurrence, where after several days consideration, it was rejected by a majority of two, which result was announced to the house of representatives on Thursday by a committee of that body.

CONFIDENTIAL.

TUESDAY, JULY 20, 1813.

A message was received from the President of the U. States by Mr Graham, which was read and is as follows:

CONFIDENTIAL.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

There being sufficient ground to infer that it is the purpose of the enemy to combine with the blockade of our ports, special licences to neutral vessels or to British vessels in neutral disguises, whereby they may draw from our country the precise kind and quantity of exports essential to their wants, whilst its general commerce remains obstructed, keeping in view also the insidious discrimination between different ports of the United States; and as such a system, if not counteracted, will have the effect of diminishing very materially the purpose of the war on the enemy, and encouraging a perseverance in it, at the same time that it will leave the general commerce of the U. S. under all the pressure the enemy can impose, thus subjecting the whole to British regulation, in subserviency to British monopoly—I recommend to the consideration of Congress the expediency of an immediate and effectual prohibition of exports, limited to a convenient day in their next session, and removeable in the mean time, in the event of a cessation of the blockade of our ports.

JAMES MADISON.

Washington, July 20, 1813

The message was referred to the committee of foreign relations, who reported the next day, that it was inexpedient to act upon the message of the President. This report was referred to a committee of the whole House, who amended the report by striking out "inexpedient," and inserting expedient. This amendment, in committee of the whole, was strenuously advocated by the Speaker and others, and as strenuously opposed by others. The amendment was reported and agreed to by the House, and referred to a select committee, Mr. Grundy chairman, who on the next day reported a bill laying an Embargo, consisting of twenty odd sections being substantially copies from the old Embargo acts, and containing all the obnoxious provisions of the old enforcing act. The bill was immediately committed to a committee of the whole House, forced through the committee, reported to the House without amendment, all amendments being rejected, and then forced through the House, engrossed and passed the same day it was reported at about 7 o'clock at night.

Ayes 80—Noes 50.

A committee was appointed to carry the bill to the Senate, and ask their concurrence. On Saturday the 24th, the Senate ordered the bill to be printed (confidentially) and postponed the consideration of it until Monday the 26th; and on Thursday rejected it by a majority of two.

Ayes 16—Noes 18.

As follow :—

On the question shall the bill pass ?

AYES—Messrs. Bledsoe, Brent, Bullock, Campbell, Chase, Condit, Gaillard Howell Lacock, Leib, Morrow, Robinson, Tait, Taylor, Turner, Worthington—16.

NOES—Messrs. Anderson, Brown, Bibb, Dana, Fromentin, German, Giles, Gilman, Goldsborough, Gore, Horsey, Hunter, King, Lambert, Mason, Stone, Varnum, Well—18.

[Alexandria Advertiser]

NAVAL GENERAL ORDER.

The palpable and criminal intercourse held with the enemy's forces blockading and invading the waters and shores of the U States, is, in a military view, an offence of so deep a die as to call for the vigilant interposition of all the naval officers of the United States.

This intercourse is not only carried on by foreigners, under the specious garb of friendly flags, who convey provisions, water and succors of all kinds, (ostensibly destined for friendly ports, in the face, too, of a declared and rigorous blockade) direct to the fleets and stations of the enemy, with constant intelligence of our naval and military force and preparation, and the means of continuing and conducting the invasion to the greatest possible annoyance of the country—but the same traffic, intercourse, and intelligence, is carried on with great subtility and treachery by profligate citizens, who, in vessels ostensibly navigating our own waters, from port to port, under cover of night, or other circumstances favoring their turpitude, find means to convey succors or intelligence, to the enemy and elude the penalty of the law. This lawless traffic and intercourse is also carried on to a great extent, in craft, whose capacity exempts them from the regulations of the revenue laws, and from the vigilance which vessels of greater capacity attract.

I am, therefore, commanded by the President of the U. States to enjoin and direct all naval

ORIGINAL STAINED

o exercise the strictest vig-
nd detain all vessels or craft,
ding, or apparently intending
the enemy's vessels within
ters, or hovering about the harbors of the
States—or towards any station occupied by the enemy within the jurisdiction of the United States, from which vessels or craft the enemy might derive succours or intelligence.

WILLIAM JONES.

Navy Department, July 29, 1813.

To the commanding Officers of stations, or vessels of the Navy of the U. States.

Congressional.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, July 30.

BILL AGAINST LICENCES.

The anti licence bill provides, that any vessel sailing with such licence, may be treated by our vessels of war, public or private, as sailing under the British flag, and captured, detained and sent in as such. Mr. Pitkin moved, that where an American vessel shall be seized and detained by such armed vessels *without probable cause*, the Court of Admiralty before which they are libelled may award damages against the captors to the claimants—negatived. Mr. Oakley moved, that the penalties and inconveniences should extend to vessels receiving licences from the government of *France*—negatived by ayes and noes—ayes 38, noes 70. Mr. Pickering then moved, that the prohibition should extend to licences from any foreign government—negatived.

The majority, though they could not deny the propriety of amendments, opposed them expressly upon the ground that they dare not let the bill return to the Senate for fear it would be lost.

Friday, July 30.

Public Money.

Mr. Eppes, chairman of the committee of ways and means submitted several resolutions in substance—

That the President of the United States cause to be laid before the House, at their next session, copies of the accounts of our ministers plenipotentiary, envoys extraordinary, consuls, &c. heretofore abroad, and the sums which have been allowed them for salaries, outfits, contingences, &c.

Also, a detailed account of the expences in the war with Algiers, and the sums which have been paid to the Dey of Algiers, and also the expenses which have accured in the war with Tripoli and the other Barbary powers;

That the Secretary at War also lay before the House at their next session, a list of unsettled accounts of pay-masters, and others, which appear in the office of the Accountant of the War Department.

And that the Secretary of the Navy lay before the House, a list of unsettled accounts, appearing in the office of the Accountant of the Navy Department.

And that the Secretary of the Treasury lay before the House, a list of unsettled accounts, appearing in the office of the Auditor.

They were adopted.

SENATE.

The Senate has for the last week been engaged in perfecting the business before them, being principally bills sent up from the House of Representatives. The most prominent decisions are stated below.

On Tuesday, the "laying duties on notes of banks, bankers and certain companies, on notes, bonds and obligations discounted by banks, bankers and certain companies, and on bills of exchange of certain descriptions," was read a third time.

Mr. Leib moved to postpone the further consideration of the bill to the first Monday of Dec. next. The motion was decided as follows:

For the motion	15
Against it	18

The passage of the bill was then decided by the following vote:

For the passage of the bill—Messrs. Anderson, Bibb, Bledsoe, Bullock, Campbell, Chace, Condit, Fromentine, Gaillard, Giles, Howell, Lacock, Morrow, Robinson, Smith, Tait, Taylor, Turner, Worthington—19.

Against it—Messrs. Brown, Dana, German, Gilman, Goldsborough, Gore, Horsey, Hunter, King, Lambert, Leib, Mason, Stone, Wells—14.

On Wednesday the Senate commenced its daily meetings at 10 o'clock.

On Thursday the Senate resumed the consideration of a motion laid upon the table some days ago by Mr. Dana, respecting the existing laws regulating commercial intercourse, a motion was made by Mr. Dana to refer the same to the committee of foreign relations; whereupon Mr. Taylor moved to refer the same to a select committee, which motion was negatived. On motion of Mr. Campbell, the further consideration thereof was postponed to the first Monday in Dec. next.

On Friday on motion of Mr. Dana, the further consideration of the bill concerning evidence in case of naturalization, was postponed to the first Monday in December next.

Mr. Worthington, from the committee to whom were referred the memorials of Ichabod B. Crane and Roger Jones, captains in the army of the U. S. reported the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Department of War be directed to lay before the Senate, at its next session, a roster of all the commissioned officers in the Army of the U. S. in such form as will enable the Senate to judge upon all questions of regular promotions.

The bill from the House, "reducing the duties payable on prize goods captured by the private armed vessels of the U. S." was ordered to a third reading on Friday by the following vote:

For the bill—Messrs. Anderson, Bibb, Bledsoe, Brent, Brown, Bullock, Campbell, Condit, Fromentin, Gaillard, Howell, Lacock, Leib, Morrow Stone, Tait, Taylor, Varnum—18.

Against it—Messrs. Dana, German, Gilman, Gore, King, Lambert, Mason, Turner—8.

The bill "reducing the duties payable on prize goods captured by the private armed vessels of the enemy," was read a third time on Saturday and passed, thus. There were

For the bill—Messrs. Anderson, Bledsoe, Brent, Bullock, Campbell, Condit, Fromentine, Howell, Lacock, Morrow, Tait—11.

Against the bill—Messrs. Dana, German, Gilman, Goldsborough, Horsey, Hunter, King, Lambert, Turner, Wells—11.

The Senate being equally divided, the President determined the question in the affirmative.

The bill establishing a district court in the Mississippi territory was read a third time, and, on motion of Mr. Bullock, the further consideration thereof was postponed to the first Monday in Dec. next.

On Saturday, the bill "allowing a bounty to the owners, officers and crews of the private armed vessels of the U S." was passed to a third reading by the following vote:

For the bill——Messrs. Anderson, Bledsoe, Brown, Bullock, Condit, Gaillard, Giles, Howell, Lacock, Morrow, Robinson, Stone, Tait, Taylor, Turner, Varnum—16.

Against the bill—Messrs. Gilman, Goldsborough, Gore, King, Lambert, Wells—6.

Domestic Intelligence.

VIRGINIA.

NORFOLK, JULY 27.

TORPEDOES AGAIN!!

Mr. E. Mix of the Navy, a gentleman of ingenuity and enterprize has been for several weeks past preparing Torpedoes to attempt the explosion of some of the enemy's shipping in Lynnhaven bay. The British 74 gun ship Plantagenet, that has for a month past been lying abreast of Cape Henry light house, and has rarely had the company of any other vessel, appeared to Mr. M. as the most favorable object for trying his experiment on.

Accordingly on the night of the 18th July, accompanied by Capt. Bowman of Salem, and Midshipman M'Gowan, of the U. S. Navy, who volunteered their assistance during the whole enterprise, he left his place of rendezvous and proceeded down to the Plantagenet, 74, in a large open boat, which he calls the "Chesapeake's Revenge," and from previous observations found no difficulty in ascertaining the position of the ship. When he had got to within 40 fathom of her, he dropped the torpedo over in the very instant of doing which he was hailed by one the enemy's guard boats. The machine was speedily taken into the boat again, and he made his way off in safety.—On the night of the 19th he made another attempt, and was again discovered ere he could accomplish his purpose. On the night of the 20th he succeeded in getting within 15 yards of the ship's bow, and directly under her jib-boom. There he continued making his preparations for 15 minutes, when a centinel from the forecastle hailed, "boat ahoy?" and he had to decamp. The centinel not being answered, fired his musket, which was followed by a rapid discharge of small arms. Blue lights were made, to find out the boat, but failed; they then threw rockets in different directions, which illuminated the water for a considerable width as they were thrown, and succeeded in discovering the position of the nocturnal visitor; when the ship commenced a rapid fire of heavy guns, slipped her cables, and made some sail; while her boats were dispatched in pursuit. The daring intruders however escaped unhurt. The visit was repeated on the nights of the 21st, 22d, and 23d, without success, as the ship, having taken the alarm, changed her position every night. On the night of the 24th, however, Mr. M. succeeded in finding her out, and having taken his position within 100 yards distance, in a direction with her larboard bow, he dropped the fatal machine into the water just as the centinel was crying *all's well*—It was swept along with the tide, and would have completely effected its errand but for a cause not proper to be named here, but which may be easily guarded against in future experiments, it exploded a few seconds too soon. The scene was awfully sublime! It was like the concussion of an earthquake attended by a sound louder and more terrific than the heaviest peal of thunder. A pyramid of water 50 feet in circumference was thrown up to the height of 30 or 40 feet, its appearance was a vivid red tinged at the sides with a beautiful purple. On ascending to its greatest height, it burst at the top with a tremendous explosion and fell in torrents on the deck of the ship which rolled in the yawing chasm below, and had nearly upset: Impervious darkness again prevailed. The light occasioned by the explosion, though fleeting, enabled Mr. M. and his companions to discover that the fore-channel of the ship was blown off, and a boat which lay along side with several men in her was thrown up in the dreadful convulsion of the waters.—Terrible indeed must have been the panic of the ships crew, from the noise and confusion which appeared to our adventurers to prevail on board; and they are certain that nearly the whole ship's crew hastily betook themselves to the boats.

Though he did not succeed on this occasion in destroying one of the enemy's ships, Mr. Mix is rather encouraged than disheartened. He is resolved to make another attempt as soon as time and circumstances will admit, and he appears confident from the experience which practice has given him, that he will be able to make future trials with a certainty of success.

Since the Torpedo explosion on Saturday night the Plantagenet has been guarded by a 74 and 2 frigates, which with 2 or 3 tenders, comprize all the shipping at present in Lynnhaven.

PENN.

WASHINGTON, JULY 26.

FROM ERIE.

By some gentlemen of this place, who arrived last evening from the town of Erie, we learn the following particulars of the enemy's menace on that town and harbor—On Monday morning last, five of the enemy's vessels came as close to the town and mouth of the harbor as their own safety in navigating would permit. They there took a minute view of the town, harbor and the encampment of Col. Hill's regt. of militia. The citizens of the town, with the militia were immediately under arms waiting for the enemy to land, and watching their manœuvring. On Tuesday morning the enemy sailed towards Long Point, on the Canada side of the lake. The alarm and bustle for that day subsided. Wednesday morning they again appeared. Com. Perry, believing they intended an attack, had all the public stores, &c. taken on board the new brigs Lawrence and Niagara and between two and three hundred of the militia, went on board, determined to defend them, if the enemy should succeed in landing and taking the town—no landing of the enemy however, was attempted—The local militia were mustered by Col. Wallace, with Col. Hill's regiment and altogether a formidable force, was present to give the enemy such a reception as they have generally met with in landing on our sea board and elsewhere.

Two of the gun-boats, fell down to a position nigh the sand bar that is across the mouth of the basin, and fired a few shots, accompanied with the huzza of all present. The enemy returned their fire, but without effect. After the gun-boats had threw some 32 pound balls pretty near to the enemy's vessels they stood further out in the lake. The distance between the enemy and the gun-boats was believed to be, between 2 and 3 miles. The enemy made no attempt to land troops, nor had they boats with their fleet for that purpose. The force at Erie, was considered fully adequate to repel the enemy's forces then before that place, and no danger for the safety of the town and shipping was entertained when our informants left that on Thursday morning. The fleet was at a loss for seamen—Capt. Dobbin had went down with boats to Buffalo, to meet them and hurry them on. The seamen are on their way from New-York, and have been delayed in their journey, which has been a very material injury and has protracted the operations of the new Erie fleet.

PHILADELPHIA, AUG 2.

By the Cape May stage we learn that on Saturday night last, a ship of war, (supposed the Belvidera) joined the two ships in our bay. The wounded men, 7 in number, belonging to Gun-Boat No. 121, Capt. Sheed, captured by the 7 barges, were sent ashore in the sloop Betsey, as a flag to Cape May, where one of them, a negro man, died on Saturday last and it was feared 3 others of them would die.—By these men it was said, that the British had two men killed and 9 wounded in the barges, and one on board the Martin.

OHIO.

ZANESVILLE JULY 24.

The following serious intelligence has just now been received by Brig. Gen. Cass, at this place, by the express from Col. Bartlet, Q. M. General. Gen. Cass repairs immediately to the scene of action. Col. Owings, with about six hundred Kentucky regulars, are supposed to have reached Franklinton on their march. From the accounts it would appear that Gen. Harrison has a force of at least 2600 efficient men, exclusive of those who may turn out on the occasion. Should the Fort make a determined resistance until the reinforcements are pushed forward, we anticipate a glorious result.

Upper Sandusky, 22d July 1813.
10 o'clock, P. M.

Dear Sir—Mr. Oliever this moment arrived from Fort Meigs with a verbal message from Gen. Clay to Maj. Gen. Harrison, informing him that the British and Indians have again besieged that place—they were discovered on the opposite side of the river yesterday morning 21st inst. after reveillee, the Indians had crossed over in the night, and succeeded in killing and taking off 7 of the picket guard; the force landed from the gun boats and in view of the fort was estimated at 1500 British troops besides those that had taken their position in the night. Early last night the enemy took possession of the point on this side of the river 200 yards below the fort, where they were erecting batteries—our batteries opened yesterday morning and we heard several guns this evening—ten or twelve boats four of them rigged, were in view of the fort when Mr. Oliver left that. I left Gen. Harrison this morning at Lower Sandusky—he has 500 regulars and 100 militia with him, and Col. Paul is within 22 miles of head quarters with 500 regulars, and there are 100 of the 24th regiment infantry at Fort Ball.

I am sir with great respect your
most obedient humble servant,
J. C. BARTLET, Q. M. G.

Brig. Gen Lewis Cass.

P. S. Should Gov. Meigs be at Marietta be pleased to write him. I have sent him a copy of this addressed to Chillicothe.

NEW-YORK.

BUFFALO, JULY 27.

Since our last paper, there have been frequent skirmishes in the neighborhood of Fort George—foraging parties and the picket guards have been repeatedly attacked: in one of these affairs the enemy's loss was very serious, 60 or 70 are said to have been killed. Sunday evening a cannonading was heard in the direction of Fort George. The pickets of the enemy are within sight of ours beyond the light house, near the place where our troops landed on the 27th May.

Three of our armed schooners have arrived at Fort Niagara, which brought up between 2 and 300 sailors, who passed here on Friday last, to enter on board Com. Perry's squadron at Erie. It is said that the British fleet have gone into Kingston, and that our fleet is now out. This probably is only a manœuvre of the enemy to get our fleet divided, so that they may take it by piece meal.

Gen. De Rottenburgh takes the reigns of government in Upper Canada in the place of Gen. Sheaffe.

Maj. Gen. Wilkinson is now on his way to take command of the Army on the Niagara Frontier, in the absence of Maj. Gen. Dearborn, gone to Albany to regain his health. Brig. Gen. D. R. Williams, (lately a member of Congress from S. Carolina,) will be at Fort George in a few days to take a command.

There are said to be from 4 to 6000 men at Sacket's Harbor, and 3 or 4000 at Burlington.

The late threatened attack on Fort Meigs by the British, was probably made to cover some other object as no force has been seen in that quarter. General Harrison was at Cleveland at our last dates.

The British troops which appeared at Fort Erie in the early part of last week, (and which caused much alarm in this village,) have gone up the lake to join Proctor, or go on board the enemy's fleet.

Messrs. Sill, Stanard, Seelye, and other citizens taken at Black Rock, were released on Saturday week. Lieut. Col. Bishop has died of his wounds. The enemy acknowledge a loss in the Black Rock affair of nearly 100 in killed, wounded and prisoners.

An express arrived in this village on Sunday evening last, from Erie, who informs, that 7 sail of the enemy's fleet had appeared before that place, and menaced our shipping in the harbor, and that the militia were coming in to protect the fleet.

One of the new brigs at Erie, is called the Lawrence, the other, the Niagara.

NEW-YORK, AUGUST 7.

PROSPECT OF PEACE.

The following articles, are extracted from the London Courier, a Ministerial paper, of the 18th of June, received by a gentleman of this city.

LONDON, JUNE 18.

"A vessel is arrived here from Heligoland with intelligence to the 11th inst. The first act of vengeance upon Hamburg has been committed in the shape of an enormous contribution of three and a half millions sterling by the French.

"The Emperor of Austria has left Vienna for Bohemia, a circumstance which has had the effect of producing a rise in the Austrian paper money.

Mr. Whitbread, who had given notice of a motion on the subject of Peace for the 29th inst. stated yesterday, that he should leave it for the present on account of the intelligence that had been received of an Armistice having been concluded, which he presumed had not taken place without Lord Cathcart or Gen. Stewart, who were officially resident with the allies on behalf of this country having been consulted. It is most probable that Mr. Whitbread is right in his presumption. But there are some who absurdly suppose that if any Messenger should arrive from the Continent he must be dismissed, our government having no intention of assisting at any Congress to be held for the negociation of Peace.

"As the Armistice we believe has been concluded with the knowledge of Lord Cathcart, and as the object of the allies and of Austria is certainly that a Congress should be held for a General not a partial or Continental Peace, our government will scarcely refuse to send a British Minister to represent this country at the Congress. It is probable that Lord Cathcart will proceed to Prague.

Extract of a letter from Baltimore, to a gentleman in this city, dated August 4.

"Just as I am closing this letter, it is reported that a British frigate has hove in sight, and is in pursuit of four of our look out boats. Commodore Gordon reports, this morning, that one ship of the line, one frigate, and one brig were off Chestertown last night.

MASS.

BOSTON, AUGUST 6.

BRITISH EXPEDITION TO PLATTSBURGH.

Extract of a letter from a respectable citizen of Burlington, to his friend in this town, dated August 1.

"Thinking it probable you would hear many false reports respecting the meditated attack of the British on this place, and their late attack on the village of Plattsburgh, I have considered it to be my duty to give you the most important part of the information which has come to my knowledge, and which can be relied on. The day before yesterday, [Friday July 30.] at 3 A M an express arrived here, bringing information that the enemy had left Isle-au-Noix, with a force consisting of two armed sloops taken from us, 11 guns each, four gallies, 1 gun each, and 100 batteaux, full of men, and had progressed within 1 mile of the lines. No one doubted that their intention was to make us a visit; and it was supposed they had nearly kept pace with our express, and might probably be expected here in an hour or two.

"The camp was instantly alarmed, and the troops under arms; but no enemy appeared.

"In the course of the day we learnt that the enemy were near Plattsburgh, and would probably make their first attack there. Yesterday they landed with their troops at that place, and took possession of it without opposition, there being no force to oppose them, except the militia of the town and vicinity, who very probably, retreated, as the enemy advanced, having only about 400 men to withstand the attack of 1300.

"The Arsenal belonging to the State, Pike's encampment, Barracks, Block Houses, and every building belonging to the United States, were immediately burnt; but we have not heard of any private property being destroyed, and our last accounts are to a late hour last night.

"The number of batteaux which landed at Plattsburgh, was only forty; and but two new gallies, and two sloops were seen there.

"The enemy left Plattsburgh this morning, and are proceeding this way. It is supposed that they have landed at an Island about 10 miles from this place, as two of their vessels were seen lying near it, at 4 this afternoon.

"It is not improbable that our flotilla may be attacked to-night; but it is supposed to be impossible for them to make a successful attack on our army, which consists of about four thousand effective men, and is now commanded by the best Generals in the U. S."

ORIGINAL PAGE(S) MUTILATED

Extract of another letter from Burlington, dated August 1.

"On Friday morning the people of this village were thrown into great alarm, by the arrival of a person at the General's quarters with the intelligence that a large British force was seen the evening before coming by water from the Lines—All the troops were immediately withdrawn and marched forward to a position at Colchester's point; they returned about 10 o'clock without meeting the enemy.

"A thousand reports, circulated during the day, most of which strengthened the belief, that the British were at or near Plattsburgh, intending to land. Great apprehensions were manifested of a visit to this place. Yesterday morning intelligence was received, which is since confirmed, that they landed at the above place without opposition, burnt all the public buildings in the village, and also the barracks, which are situated three miles off.

"From the best accounts, it appears, the party consists of about 1200 men commanded by Col. Murray. They have done no injury to private property. From the top of the Court-House and the College, I saw distinctly, last evening, the flames. Plattsburgh is distant about 24 miles from this place. There was no public personal property at the place.

"Accounts this afternoon report, that they have not yet gone off; of course the apprehension continues here. Some people have removed their goods. There are about 4000 troops stationed in this village. The quantity of stores here is very large; it is therefore possible the British may be tempted. I do not much expect it, although our force on the Lake cannot prevent them."

—

BRIG DESPATCH!

The public mind having been much excited by the recapture of the brig Despatch of this town, we give the following particulars of the affair as appeared in evidence, on examination of the parties before Judge Davis.

On Monday last, about 1 o'clock, the owners were informed by Capt. Bancroft, who unexpectedly arrived, that their brig Despatch had been captured near the Light House, by 2 armed piccaroons, 1 latteen rigged, and without colors, of what country he could not tell. He stated that they got a prizemaster and 1 man on board, and after first saying that they should send the brig to Boston, ordered her to be anchored in Nantasket Roads, the wind and tide being directly against their going out. Some of the privateersmen said they should send a boat to Salem to know if the brig should be sent there. Capt. B observed that if they were Americans he was surprised they did not send him to Boston, as the wind and tide were both in favor, and the law was the same there as in Salem. From these suspicious circumstances, and the strange rig of 1 of the vessels, Capt. B. told his owners that he was uncertain whether they were pirates or Englishmen, and that he presumed their object was to go off with the brig as soon as the tide changed in their favor. Under these impressions the owners determined to endeavor to ascertain the character of their captors, and to repossess themselves of their property and bring it up to town, where, if the capture was made by Americans legally authorized, justice might be done. They accordingly procured 2 row-boats with about 20 persons, who volunteered to assist them; they proceed down the harbor, the owners, Mr. Cornelius Coolidge, having charge of 1 boat, and Mr. Francis J. Oliver of the other, first provided themselves with arms and ammunition to repel any attack that might be made upon them, should the captors prove to be enemies. When they had nearly reached the Fort, they observed the brig standing up towards town under full sail, and the latteen rigged privateer in company, which induced them to suppose that the alarm had been given of the captain's escape, and that the captors had determined to gain a position by which they might make off with their prize through Broad Sound. The boats then proceeded in a direction to cut them off, soon observed the privateer to lay herself along side the brig, and pass into it, what was afterwards ascertained to be arms and ammunition, and then the privateer sheered off a little so as to allow the boat in which Mr. Oliver was, to pass between her and the brig. When within pistol shot of the brig, and about a quarter of a mile from Spectacle Island, the privateer commenced firing upon the boats, which was immediately followed by a general discharge from the brig, in which were now ten of the privateer's men.

The people in the boats seized their muskets, which, until this moment, had been concealed in the bottom of the boats by jackets, &c. thrown over them, and returned the fire. After another volly or two from the brig, those in the boats succeeded in taking possession of her, and were sailing up to town to place her in charge of proper authority when they were brought to by the Fort and ordered to anchor. By this time the privateer had made off about a mile and a half, but by a well directed shot from the fort was compelled to return and anchor under the guns.

Messrs Coolidge & Oliver returned to town, and the next morning were arrested at the charge of Henry White, Jr. of Salem, one of the owners of the privateer Castigator, and after an examination before the District Judge, were recognised on Wednesday in the sum of two thousand dollars each, to appear at the Circuit Court to be holden in October next.

On the same day a complaint was lodged against the Capt. and crew of the Castigator, who were arrested and carried before Justices Swift and Parker for examination, to answer to the charge of an *assault with an intent to kill* those in the boats. The examination was continued until evening, when Mr. Sprague, Mr. Commings and Mr. Pitman, all of Salem, and counsel for the privateersmen, wishing further time, the Justices, at their request, adjourned the Court to yesterday afternoon. No one offering to bail the crew, they were committed to goal for safe keeping.

The examination was completed yesterday, when the accused were bound over for trial at the Supreme Court. The captain and prizemaster were recognized in 1000 dollars each, and the seamen in 100 each.

It is reported the privateersmen have been guilty of excesses at some Island in the lower harbor.

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Lisbon and Cadix papers to June 26, have been received since our last, and give very important information.

In the North, the allied armies, under Lord Wellington, had driven the French army of Portugal, the South and the Centre, to the vicinity of the borders of old France, and had crossed the Ebro in quick pursuit of them. The important citadel of Burgos had been blown up. The French did not attempt to stop their pursuers. At the last dates the allies were before Vittoria, about 60 miles from the French frontier, and were receiving supplies from the Bay of Biscay. Some of the French corps were bending for Aragon, beyond the Ebro.

In the Centre, the French had evacuated and despoiled Madrid; and it was reported at Lisbon, that the garrison left therein had been cut off from a communication with the main army, and would probably surrender, or fall a sacrifice to the numerous Spanish corps which were in pursuit of them.

In the East of Spain, it was stated that Marshal Suchet had evacuated Valencia, &c. was retiring to the Ebro, and would probably make a stand at Saragossa. Before he began his retreat, he defeated a Spanish corps near Alcira. An expedition from Alicant had captured Tarragona, & another strong place in Catalonia. The Spanish Patriots appeared inspired with fresh enthusiasm; their armies were well paid, and the Cortes discharged their high duties with spirit and success. Excepting with the clergy, the abolition of the Inquisition was very popular.

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AUG 9.

Attack on Burlington.

Extract of a letter from Burlington, dated Aug. 3

"I wrote you on Sunday night, detailing events up to that time. Yesterday morning the enemy appeared in front of the town, with the two sloops, taken from us, and one row galley. They came up in a line within about one and a half miles of the shore, when a firing commenced from our batteries and gun-boats, which was returned by the enemy, and continued about half an hour. Between 50 and 60 shots were exchanged; 15 or 20 came from the British; one of which passed through a house in the village, which was all the damage done by them. One of our shots was supposed to strike the row galley, and another, one of their sloops. Immediately after our shot reached them, they hauled off, several miles south of the town, where the two sloops were becalmed till nearly sun-set; during this time the enemy's row-galley went into Shelburn bay, which you will recollect is 3 or 4 miles South of Burlington, and mostly in plain sight, where we saw her take possession of a sloop and a large two mast boat, belonging to some of our citizens; and two of their batteaux, armed with a swivel, and 25 men each, went to Charlotte, 10 miles south of this, and took two large sloops, one belonging to Vergennes, and the other to Burlington, the latter containing 80 bbls. flour, intended for our army. About an hour before sun-set, our flotilla, consisting of the sloop President, 10 guns; two unfinished sloops, called the Montgomery and Com. Preble, the first carrying 10 guns, and the latter having only 6 mounted; two gun-boats and four scows armed with a 12-pounder each, made off towards the enemy's vessels, which soon after fired signal guns, and which are said to have been answered from the north. This circumstance, or some other unknown to me, induced our Commodore, after having proceeded nearly two miles, to return to his former position, under the guns of the battery. This morning, the British vessels are to be seen several miles north of the town.

This was certainly a very bold enterprize in the British, and it ought to have proved a hazardous one. It was provoking to every one, to see them take off our vessels without the least molestation; but I am convinced that no blame ought to be attached to the Commodore. I am informed he stated to some of his friends, that he had no chance for success. It is understood, that the government had not furnished him with experienced officers, or seamen for any vessel except his own; that his officers were chiefly young midshipmen, who had seen no service.

It seems that the enemy divided their forces when they left Plattsburgh. A part of them went to Swanton, and a part to Champlain; and burnt the barracks, block houses, &c and carried off the public property, at both those places, without opposition.

Afternoon—We have just learnt that the British have sent out a reinforcement, which left the lines yesterday morning. If this be true, and it probably is, we may have another visit from them to-night or to-morrow. Various rumors are in circulation, some of which say that the enemy have met their reinforcements, and are on their return to this place. Others say that a large army is also approaching. What credit should be attached to these reports, I know not, but I expect warm work here. I have been told by some of the officers, that the Governor, who has been here for several days, has just issued orders for two Brigades of the militia to hold themselves in readiness to march at a moment's warning.

Evening—The post has just arrived from Plattsburgh. He states that the British committed no outrages there, and destroyed no private property, except a Store which was burnt, supposing it to be public property. They paid for their refreshments. The post saw the vessels which had been here, North of Plattsburgh, about 3 o'clock this afternoon, accompanied by their prizes. It is supposed they will guard them down and return.

—

FLAG OF TRUCE.

The brig Henry, of Salem, has been commissioned with a flag of truce, to proceed to Halifax, for the purpose of soliciting the body of the late brave and unfortunate Capt. JAMES LAWRENCE, in order that the rites of sepulture may be bestowed on his remains in his *native* country. Capt. *George Crowninshield*, jun. and 10 or 12 masters of vessels, have volunteered to perform the voyage. It is stated, that the whole expence is to be borne by Capt. Crowninshield. Much praise is due to the feelings which prompted this voluntary enterprize.

A RENCONTRE.

By several vessels arrived here a report is brought Salem, that on Tuesday forenoon a long and heavy firing was heard in an eastwardly direction. Our Portland correspondent, under date of Wednesday evening, says, "This day a fishing boat arrived here, the crew of which state that on Tuesday forenoon they heard a very heavy cannonading, in a S. E. direction, which lasted near an hour."

THE COURIER.

NORWICH, WEDNESDAY, AUG 11.

From the National Intelligencer of Tuesday the 3d inst.

The Congress of the U. S. adjourned yesterday, after a session of exactly ten weeks, the greater part of which was assiduously devoted to the prosecution of public business. No Legislative business was done yesterday in either House, excepting the enrolling and signing of bills, and the usual concluding business of the session. The adjournment took place about 2 o'clock.

During the few last days, the Senate have had a number of civil and military nominations to office before them—a few of them of much importance, if we except the following, which are confirmed:

John Smith, (late a Senator) Marshal of New-York, vice Peter Curtenius.

Samuel H Smith, Commissioner of the Revenue.

Col Covington, to be a Brigadier-General in the army.

—

Office of the Baltimore Whig, Tuesday, Aug. 3.

Extract of a letter from His Excellency Gen L. Winder, dated Annapolis, Aug 1—6 o'clock in the evening.

"There are at this time five sail of the enemy in sight of this place, proceeding slowly up the Bay, supposed to be two frigates, two brigs and a schr."

Extract of a letter from Point Look-Out, dated on Saturday 31st ult.

"At 1 o'clock on Friday, P. M. the fleet anchored off the Narrows, about 2 miles to the east of Point Look-Out. Saturday at 10 A. M. 5 small schrs and 2 barges made sail with the wind from E. N. E. four of which are standing towards the Eastern Shore—the others going up the Bay, apparently sounding."—*N. Y. E. Post.*

—

Copy of a letter from Lieutenant Angus, commanding the U. S. Delaware Flotilla, to the Secretary of the Navy.

U. S. Flotilla, Cape May,
July 29, 1813.

SIR,

Laying off Dennis's Creek this morning, I discovered that an enemy's sloop of war had chased a small vessel, and taken her near the Overfalls. I immediately got under weigh, and stood down the Bay. The sloop of war stood so near the Overfalls, that she grounded slightly on the outer ridge of Crow's shoals. I thought proper to endeavor to bring him to action. I succeeded and got within three-quarters of a mile and anchored the boats (consisting of eight gun-boats and 2 block sloops) in a line ahead. A heavy frigate had by this time anchored about a half mile further out. After a cannonade of one hour and forty-five minutes, in which the ships kept up a constant and heavy fire, heaving their shot from a half to three-quarters of a mile over us, they doing us but little damage, their shot seldom striking us, the sloop of war and frigate, finding our shot to tell on their hulls, manned their boats ten in number (two launches the rest large barges and cutters) with from 30 to 40 men in each, and dispatched them after gun-boat No 121, sailing master Shead, which had unfortunately fell a mile and a half out of the line, although it had been my positive and express orders to anchor at half cable length apart and not farther. From the strong ebb tide they succeeded in capturing her, after a gallant resistance (for three times did No. 121 discharge her long gun, apparently full of cannister, among the whole line of boats when at a very short distance, which must have done execution, and not till after he was boarded did the colors come down) before any assistance could be given her, however, we got near enough to destroy three or four of their boats, and must have killed a vast number of men. It being a calm, they succeeded in getting her away, by sending all their boats ahead and towing her, but they paid dearly for their temerity, they must at least have had one-third of their men killed and wounded. —They put one shot through the foot of the Buffaloe's jib, and one through the under part of the bowsprit, and cut gun-boat No. 125, sailing master L. Moliere's rigging in several places, and an 18 lb shot struck her long gun and indented it several inches; but happy am I to say, that not a man was wounded in any of the boats, except the one captured, and have not yet learnt their fate. I feel much indebted to Lieut. Mitchell, and officers commanding gun-boats for their spirited conduct in carrying into execution my orders—and if I may judge from the gallant resistance made by sailing master Shead in engaging when surrounded by the boats of the enemy, that every officer and man of the flotilla will do their duty in all situations.

I have the honor to be, &c.

SAMUEL ANGUS.

—

PORTSMOUTH, AUG. 5.

Arrived yesterday, privateer schr Fox, Handy, from a cruise, during which she made 11 captures, 5 of which she destroyed; and recaptured the American ship Hope, of Providence, R. I. from Canton, with a valuable cargo of teas &c. During her cruise has had an engagement with an English cutter, which she gallantly beat off and would have taken—but being weakly manned as most of her crew being on board of prizes—in the action had one man killed. The Fox landed 90 odd prisoners in Ireland, and has brought in a number with her.

Com Lewis, with a squadron of Gun-boats, is cruising in Long-Island Sound.

The heavy firing heard last Sunday, proceeded from the Romulus and Orpheus, attempting to bring too a small sloop.

Married,

In this city, on Sunday evening last, by the Rev. John Storry, Mr. *John Ewen*, to Miss *Mary Wilson*.

Died,

At Sterling, Miss *Martha Dorrance*, daughter of Mr. Archibald Dorrance, in the 18th year of her age.

In this city, Mrs. *Sally Morgan*, wife of Mr. Dudley Morgan, aged 23

Giles Buckingham

HAS just received from Boston, a new supply of

European & India Goods.

Also,

A large assortment of Ladies', Misses', and Children's

Kid & Morocco Shoes.

August 10. 39

PERIT & LATHROP,

HAVE FOR SALE,

40 boxes first quality brown Havana Sugar,
10 chests Souchong Tea,
13 do. H. S. Tea, (William's cargo.)
5 do. do. do. (Trumbull's do.)
5 boxes do. do. (Caledonia's do.)

Apply at their Store on Brown's Wharf, New-London, or to Mr. JEDEDIAH HUNTINGTON, *Norwich.*

August 7. 39—

100 M. Shingles, first quality,
20 M. merchantable pine Boards,
5 M. do. 2 inch pine Plank,
2 M. do. pine Scantling, 3 by 4 inches,
Philadelphia and New-York Flour, in barrels and half barrels,

FOR SALE BY

C. EELLS.

Aug. 7, 1813. 39—6w—

SHINGLES.

FOR sale, if applied for soon, 150 M.

SHINGLES,

on board Sloop HENRY, at Chelsea. Apply to Messrs. SNOW & BROWN, to the Master on board, or to JOB TABER, Jun. at New-London.

August 10. 39—

THE Hon. Judge of Probate for the District of Norwich, has appointed the subscriber administrator on the estate of

Mr. Seymour Murray,

late of Norwich, deceased, and has allowed the term of six months from this date for creditors to said estate, to exhibit their claims to the administrator for settlement, or be debarred a recovery of them. Persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment to

JONA. G. W. TRUMBULL, *Ad'mr.*

Norwich, Aug. 3, 1813. 39—

Probate Office at District of Norwich, August 3, 1813—

SIX months from this day is allowed for the creditors to the estate of

Mr. Ephraim Story,

late of Norwich, deceased, to exhibit their demands against the same for settlement (to JAMES LANMAN, Esq. the administrator with the will annexed) or be debarred recovery agreeable to law.—The administrator is directed to advertise the same in the Norwich Courier, and post the same in Norwich.

Attest. JOSEPH HUNTINGTON, *Clerk.*

39—

THE subscribers having been appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate, for the District of Norwich, Commissioners to receive and adjust the claims against the estate of

Capt. Moses Benjamin,

late of Norwich, deceased, represented insolvent, notice is hereby given, that they will attend for the purpose, at the late Dwelling-House of said deceased, on the fifth Tuesday of August, third Tuesday of September, and first Thursday in February next, at 2 o'clock, P. M. Six months from the third day of August is allowed by said Court for the creditors to exhibit their claims.

Oliver Fitch,
James Gordon, } *Com'rs.*
Jona. Lester,

Norwich, Aug. 10, 1813. 39—

SIX months from this day is allowed for the creditors to the estate of

TIMOTHY BRIGDEN,

late of Norwich, deceased, to exhibit their demands against the same for settlement to the subscriber, or be debarred recovery, agreeable to law

EBENEZER HYDE, Jun. Adm'r.

Norwich, August 3, 1813. 39

Merino & com. Wool Carded.

THE subscribers, having completed two new CARDING-MACHINES, particularly calculated for FINE and MERINO WOOL, are now prepared to card wool of every quality.

E. & E. Huntington.
E. Backus.

Norwich Woolen Factory,
Aug 9, 1813 39—

TAKEN UP

BY the subscriber, on the 30th day of July, in Richmond, near Ferry Iron Works, a bright bay

MARE,

about 6 or 8 years old, about 14 hands high, shod all round, except one shoe lost off the right fore foot. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take her away.

JOSHUA COLLINS.

Richmond, Aug. 6, 1813. 39—

ORIGINAL STAINED

POETRY.

SELECTION.

THE TRUE VALUE OF LIFE

Is sometimes estimated, when its best seasons are fled forever;—but let us attend him to the Muse, who celebrates it in appropriate strains.

AH! when did Wisdom court length of days,
Or seek its bliss in pleasure, wealth, or praise?
No;—Wisdom views with an indifferent eye
All finite joys—all blessings born to die!
The *Soul* on earth is an immortal guest,
Compell'd to starve on unreal feast;
A spark which upwards tends by Nature's force,
A stream diverted from its parent source;
A drop disever'd from the boundless sea;
A moment parted from Eternity;
A pilgrim panting for the rest to come;
An exile anxious for its native home!

Hannah More.

Description of a sublime scene at Cintra, in Portugal.

BY LORD BYRON.

THE horrid crags, by topling convent crown'd,
The cork trees hoar that clothe the shaggy steep,
The mountain mass by scorching skies imbrown'd,
The sunken glen, whose sunless shrubs must weep,
The tender azure of the unruffled deep,
The orange tints that gild the greenest bough,
The torrents that from cliff to valley leap,
The vine on high, the willow branch below,
Mixt in one mighty scene, with varied beauty glow.

STANZAS.—BY LORD BYRON.

AWAY, away, ye notes of woe!
Be silent, thou once soothing strain,
Or I must flee from hence, for oh!
I dare not trust those notes again.
To me they speak of brighter days:
But hush! the chords; for now, alas!
I must not think, I may not gaze
On what I am, on what I was.

The voice that made those sounds more sweet
Is hush'd, and all their charms are fled;
And now their softest notes repeat
A dirge, an anthem o'er the dead!
Yes, Thyrza! yes, they breathe of thee,
Beloved dust! since dust thou art,
And all that once was harmony
Is worse than discord to my heart!

'Tis silent all!—but on my ear
The well remember'd echoes thrill;
I hear a voice I would not hear,
A voice that now might well be still.
Yet oft my doubting soul 'twill shake;
E'en slumber owns its gentle tone,
Till consciousness will vainly wake,
To listen though the dream be flown.

Sweet Thyrza! waking as in sleep,
Thou art but now a lovely dream;
A star that trembled o'er the deep,
Then turn'd from earth its tender beam.
But he, who through life's dreary way
Must pass, when heav'n is veil'd in wrath,
Will long lament the vanish'd ray,
That feeble gladness o'er his path.

$8000 *for* 500 *cents.*

TICKETS in Groton Second Society Lottery, Class 3d, 2d Division, for sale at the Norwich Book Store, by

R. HUBBARD.

Prize Tickets in the first division received in payment.

Dr. Rogers' Anti-bilious Pills and Bitters.

TO THE PUBLIC.

NOT being endowed with a peculiarity of genius and Medical skill sufficient to warrant an attempt of offering to the Public *universal remedies*, and denouncing the idea withal as unfair and impossible; the subscriber will therefore (as every candid Physician ought) confine himself to *failed remedies* only, and with this view, he would present to the Public his anti-bilious Pill and Bitter, which composition is from the vegetable kingdom, and is the result of twenty years practice and research in the field of Medicine. The object of the proprietor of this medicine is to correct the Bile as well as to evacuate the redundancy of it, and help the digestive powers and to make it safe, sure and easy to nature, aiding her as an hand-maid, which is absolutely all the Physician can do or ought to attempt. It is an indispensable duty of every individual to attempt the prevention of disease and to effect it in such a way as not to exhaust the powers of life. The cause of disease is usually debility either *direct* or *indirect*, the effect of disease is debility, the operation of remedies usually prescribed debilitates; here then we add debility to debility and frustrate nature of course our own design, and this management is too frequently to be lamented, as every observer of the operation of medicine must acknowledge. The reverse of this is intended by the use of the anti-bilious Pill and Bitter; and the best test of its efficacy is its demonstrative effect.

The above Medicine is for sale at the store of

Dwight Ripley.

Feb. 10. 14—

THE SUBSCRIBER

WISHES TO PURCHASE

PLAIN Blue Woollen Cloth, Scarlet do. plain White Woollen Cloth, White Woollen Kersey, Cotton ditto, short Woollen Stockings and Blankets, for all which Cash will be paid.

ELISHA TRACY,

Deputy Commissary.

Norwich, Oct. 6, 1812. 48—

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE Hartford Fire Insurance Company have appointed JONATHAN G. W. TRUMBULL, Esq. of Norwich, their Surveyor for said town, and its neighborhood—who is also authorized to receive proposals for Insurance against loss by Fire, in behalf of said Company.

WALTER MITCHEL, *Secretary.*

Hartford, Dec. 17, 1810. 7—

A STORE to let.

Enquire of J. L. BUSWELL.

July 20. 36—

THE SUBSCRIBERS

HAVE RECEIVED A NEW SUPPLY OF

GOODS,

WHICH WITH THOSE BEFORE ON HAND, FORM A GOOD ASSORTMENT, AND WILL BE SOLD AT REASONABLE PRICES FOR THE TIMES, AND ON ACCOMMODATING TERMS EITHER FOR CASH, APPROVED CREDIT, OR MOST ALL KINDS OF COUNTRY PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES, VIZ:

BLACK, blue, mixed, brown, buff and drab Cloths; 12 pieces black, blue drab, buff, white, mixed and red Cassimeres, from 10s. to 24s; black, white, red, green and yellow Flannels; Baize; black, blue, drab, brown, and mixt Plains; 24 pieces black, bottle, and grass green, brown, red, and blue Bombazetts; Stockinets; 20 pieces black, blue, red, white, drab, & brown Rattinets and Durants; black Russel; 50 pieces English Ginghams & Calicoes; 14 pieces black, slate, pink, green and brown Cambricks; 30 pieces Cambrick and book Muslin; 12 pieces fancy leno Muslin; 20 pieces India, twilled levantinet Florence, French & English Lutestrings, black, white, silver grey, green, brown and plaids; a variety figured silks for bonnets; 30 pieces Vest Patterns: black Florentine; silk and cotton Sleeves; black and white Silk; black and mixt worsted and cotton Hosiery; black and drab cotton Cassimeres and Nankins: striped and white Jean; black olive and drab Velvets and Cords; Milinetts; furniture and India Calicoes; 14 pieces linen and cotton Shirting; 50 pieces blue and yellow Nankins; Shirt Buttons; cotton and linen Balls; brown Linen; Bombazine; 67 pieces yd. wide Humhum, from 2s. to 3s. 9d; 15 dozen silk and cotton Shawls, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 qrs. all colors, from 4s. to 48s; black and red Persian; 10 dozen bandanna, flag, black, Barcelona and Canton Handkerchiefs; 17 doz. Madrass, white and cotton, Pocket and other Handkerchiefs; 12 pieces Canton and Italian Crapes, various colors; blue gilla Handkerchiefs; black and white Gauze; velvet Ribbons; 16 dozen long & short, silk, cotton and leather Gloves; Tapes; Pins; Needles; Bobbins; 6 pieces cambrick and common Dimity; furniture Dimity; tabby Velvets; cotton Checks; black and white Laces; 75 pieces lutestring, satin and Chinese Ribbons, all colors; Umbrellas; Suspenders; twenty groce Quality and Shoe Binding; Ferrets; 33 groce coat and vest buttons, white and yellow, gilt and plated; Button Moulds; Fans; Shoes; Russia Sheeting; Silk; Twist; Thread; Cotton Factory Ginghams, Checks, Stripes, Bedtick, Shirting, and white and colored Yarn in abundance.

HARDWARE.

English, No. 1, 2, 3, and American Shovels: Knives and Forks; Pen Knives; Saws: Butts and Hinges; Locks; Commode handles: Bitts: Stirrups; Buckles; Webbing; collar Buckles: Cockeyes and Terrets; Shears; Scissors: Razors; Knitting Pins; Beads; Shoemaker's Hammers, Pincers, Knippers, Knives, Awls Hafts & Tacks; brass Nob and Thumb Latches; Door Knockers; Plane Irons; Chizels; Gouges: flat, ½ round, rattail and hand saw Files; Candlesticks; Snuffers; Coffin Trimmings; Screws: Gimblets; brass Nails; Jews' Harps; Sickles: Bellows; Wire; Fish Hooks; Thimbles; hair, ivory and horn Combs; Hammers; Squares: Rules: Table and Tea Spoons: metal Tea Pots: Curry Combs: Paint, Clothes and Shoe Brushes: pewter Plates: Basons: Porringers: brass Andirons and Shovels and Tongs: Bed Cords: cod, chalk and fish Lines: spike Gimblets: 20d, 10d, 8d, 6d, 4d, 3d, cut and wrought Nails: Brads: 6 by 8 and 7 by 9 Glass: Sieves: Flat Irons: Servers: cart, waggon and chaise Boxes: Framing Chizels: Drawing Knives: Augers: Sheep Shears: brass Cocks: brass Nobs and Rings: Spectacles: Hoes: Axes: Russia Iron: Crow Bars and Share Moulds: English and Swedes Steel: iron Pots, Kettles, Bake Pans and Dogs: cotton and wool Cards: plated, cut and thrust Swords: Priming Wires: Shoulder Knotts, Epaulettes, Cords and Tassels: a good assortment Looking-Glasses, gilt and mahogany frames from 4 to 17 dollars: a great variety Crockery, viz: edged and C. C. Table Plates, Twiffilers and Muffins: edged and C. C. Dishes, all sizes: C. C. Baking Dishes, all sizes: enamelled, C. C. China, Coffee, and blue Cups and Saucers: Tea Setts: enamelled, Moco, and C. C. Mugs and Pitchers, in great variety: Black and enamelled Tea Pots, Sugars, Creams, Peppers, Salts and Mustards: enamelled, Moco, C. C. and fluted Bowls: Wash Bowls: Chambers: Decanters, Tumblers and Wines: yellow, earthen and Stone Ware: Tubs: Cheese Hoops: Snaths: Rakes: Cradles: Measures: School Books, &c

GROCERIES.

12 hhds. sweet flavored Rum: 5 hhds. Molasses: 2 pipes French, Spanish and American Brandy: Gin: Teneriffe, Malaga & Port Wines: 23 chests Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong and Bohea Teas, of the best quality: 400 lbs. Pepper: Allspice and Cinnamon: Ginger: Starch: Coffee: Chocolate: Biscuit and Crackers: Nutmegs: 85 lbs. best Flotong Indigo: Tobacco: Rappee, Maccuboy and Scotch Snuff: 17 bbls. white and brown Sugars: Pipes: Chalk: Rice: Cotton: Rozin: Corks: Raisins: Soap: Sulphur: 700 bushels Salt: 20 quintals Codfish: Powder, Shot, &c.

9 tons Paints & Dye-Stuffs, viz. White Lead: Spanish White: Red Lead: Spanish Brown: stone and patent Yellow: Terra de Senna: yellow Ochre: Venetian Red: spirits Turpentine: Prussian Blue: Lampblack: Linseed Oil: Campeachy Logwood: Fustick, Copperas: Nicarauga Wood: Allum: Ground Camwood: oil & blue Vitriol, &c. with many articles not enumerated.

SAMUEL AVERY & SON

Norwich, July 5, 1813. 35—

CASH

AND the highest price given for

SHEEP SKINS,

with or without the wool, by

THOMAS POTTER.

Norwich, June 1, 1813. 30—

TO SPINNERS.

FOR SALE A. MINER'S PATENT ACCELERATING

WHEEL HEADS,

SUPERIOR to any thing of the kind ever invented—it is ascertained that Spinners will Spin and Twist double the quantity in a day with A. MINER'S invention, than they can with the old fashioned Wheel Head—those who are desirous of satisfying themselves, will have an opportunity by purchasing of JOHN LATHROP, who has them constantly for sale.

Likewise for sale,

2 Hhds. Country Gin,
12 Bbls. Virginia Flour,
12 Casks Dexter's Stone Lime,
12 doz. Philadelphia Porter,
2 qr. and 2 half qr. Casks Powder, superior quality.
Lisbon, Teneriffe, Malaga, and Currant Wine, &c. &c.

Norwich, May 25, 1813. 29—

G. NELSON,

From Oxford Street, London,

BEGS leave to inform the fashionable part of community, that he still continues his art of *Cutting Hair*, agreeable to the countenance, at his stand opposite the Post-Office, in Chelsea. NELSON would deem himself lost to all feelings which do honor to human nature, not to tender his sincere thanks for the liberal patronage he has heretofore received from a truly generous people. While the temple of genius is closed, NELSON will endeavor to possess himself with all the most approved fashions of cutting and dressing, to youthfulize the age. The celebrated Blake's laconic method of cutting, has been but three years introduced on this continent—NELSON flatters himself that he is master of that art. The gentlemen of the army and navy are particularly invited, and their elevated patronage he shall ever be proud to acknowledge.

All sorts of fashionable Perukes made to imitate the growing hair to perfection.

For sale, Hair Powder and Pomatum entirely free from adulteration.

July 13. 35—

NEW CORPS,

ENLISTED FOR

ONE YEAR!!!

THE future welfare of our injured country, requires, that the nation which has presumed to violate our rights, should be taught, that she cannot do it with impunity; and, that it is her interest to observe rectitude of conduct towards a people, whose character has been portrayed by an eminent political writer in Europe, in these words:

"The Americans are active in their "persons; they are enterprising; they are brave; and, "which is of vast consequence, they are, from education, "and almost from constitution, SOBER, a virtue, not at "all less valuable in the Army, than it is in domestic "life."

Come forth my countrymen, and be School-Masters to the foe! Impress the instruction, they need so much, strongly on their minds.

16 dollars bounty,
8 dollars per month,
1 Coat,
1 Vest,
4 Shirts,
4 pair Pantaloons,
4 pair Shoes,
2 pair Stockings,
2 pair Socks,
1 Military Cap, & blankets—per year,

Will be given to every able bodied man, from the age of 18 to 45, who shall enlist for

ONE YEAR

in the 37th Regiment, U. S. Infantry: the government have also provided good food, other articles of Clothing, Arms, Ammunition, and Medicines, for the Soldier; a Physician will attend him in case of sickness, and if he should be disabled in the service of his Country, he will be entitled to a pension.

David Tracey, Jun.

2d Lieut. 37th Regiment, U. S. Infantry.

Rendezvous, Chelsea Landing, May 11, 1813

N. B. MUSICIANS wanted immediately. 27—

THE SUBSCRIBERS

APPOINTED by the General Assembly of this State Trustees of the estate of

JESSE BROWN,

of New-London, in New-London County, insolvent, hereby notify the creditors to said Jesse Brown, and the creditors to the late company of Jesse Brown & Son, that we shall meet for the purpose of receiving the claims of creditors at the Office of Ebenezer Learned, in New-London, on the 3d and 4th Mondays of August, and the 1st Monday of September next, at two o'clock in the afternoon of each of said days.

Jirah Isham, } Trustees.
E. Learned, }

New-London, June 29. 34—

10 Dollars Reward.

DESERTED from Fort Trumbull,

LEVI RUSSELL, jr.

a soldier in the Army of the U. S. born in Somers, Con. aged 25 years, 5 feet 9½ inches high, light complexion, blue eyes, sandy hair, and by profession a farmer. Said Russell stole one hat, one pair pantaloons, one bottle green coat, and is supposed to have worn them away. Whoever will secure said deserter in any Gaol or Garrison of the U. S. or will deliver him to any officer thereof, so that he may be secured, shall receive the above reward and all necessary charges paid.

David Tracey, Jun.

2d Lieut. U. S. Infantry.

Norwich, July 26, 1813. 37—

FOR SALE

AT the house of the subscriber, near Shetucket bridge, hard and soft SOAP and CANDLES, of various sizes.

Also,

A farrow COW, that can be well recommended,—and a second hand one horse WAGGON.

Wanted a quantity OAK BOARDS.

GURDON BILL.

Chelsea, July 21, 1813. 36—

ADVANCES

ON

American Manufactures.

THE COMMISSION COMPANY was incorporated at the last Session of the Legislature, with a capital of 600,000 dollars, for the purpose of making *advances* on *American manufactures* and selling the same on *commission*.

They have taken the large Fire Proof Store, No. 178 Pearl-st formerly occupied by John Wadding on & Co. and are now ready to receive, for sale on *commission*, all *manufactures* from *wool, cotton, flax* and *hemp*—also, *domestic distilled spirits, refined sugars, paper, soap, candles*, and generally *all articles*, of whatever kind, *manufactured within the United States*, salt excepted.

They will make LIBERAL ADVANCES on goods deposited with them for sale, charging only lawful interest on the advances until returned. The commissions on sales and all other charges will be as customary.

Orders and *consignments* from any part of the United States, may be directed to NOYES DARLING, *Agent of the Commission Company, No. 178 Pearl-street, New-York.*

Thomas Storm, *Prest.*

New-York, May 12, 1813. 28—6m

FOR SALE,

A FARM,

IN the town of Otis, county of Berkshire, and commonwealth of Massachusetts, half a mile north of the Meeting-House, containing about one hundred and fifty acres. Said FARM is situated on the turnpike Road leading from Hartford, in Connecticut, to Albany, by way of Lenox, forty-four miles from Hartford, fourteen from Lenox, and forty-four from Albany. There is a good new two story Dwelling-House on said FARM, a convenient Barn, Stabling, &c. and other outhouses. Also, a convenient merchant's Store, which has a good trade; the house is improved as a tavern, is an excellent stand, has as good a run of custom as any on the road. The land is a good strong soil, and about fifty or sixty acres under improvement, well watered by small streams and springs, and is on Farmington River. Said FARM will be sold on very advantageous terms to the purchaser. For further particulars enquire of

WILLIAM S. HART, Esq. of Norwich, or the subscriber on the premises.

JOSEPH T. CUMMINGS.

Otis, Dec. 6, 1811. 8—

FOR SALE,

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND ACRES

OF new lands, of superior quality in the southern part of the

HOLLAND PURCHASE,

having the most beneficial natural navigation of any lands in the middle States. The Country is rapidly advancing in settlement; mills, schools, and other improvements are already established. The title is perfect, and warrantee deeds will be given. The climate and soil are good, and no lands with the same advantages are offered for sale on better terms to the purchaser than these lands will be sold in large or small quantities.—For particulars enquire of the subscriber, or in his absence of GEN. EBENEZER HUNTINGTON, who will give information of terms, describe the lands, and make contracts for the same.

W. S. HART, AGENT.

45—tfm

Turks Island,
Lisbon,
Isle May, &
Liverpool } **SALT.**

Mess and Prime Pork, in barrels and half barrels
Mess and Prime Beef in do. and do.
Stone Lime, Pickled Mackerel,
Tar, Pine Plank,
Bottle Corks, Coffee per bag,

FOR SALE BY *C. BELLS.*

July 13. 35—6m

THE Hon. Court of Probate for the District of Norwich, has allowed SIX MONTHS from this date, for the creditors to the estate of

Mr. THEOPHILUS ABEL,

late of Bozrah, deceased, to exhibit their demands against the same for settlement, to the subscriber, or be debarred recovery agreeable to law.

THOMAS ADGATE, *Executor.*

Bozrah, Aug. 3, 1813. 39

N. B. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Wanted Immediately,

AN apprentice to the Coach and Chaise making business—a boy of good habits and character, will receive liberal encouragement.

JAMES F. BROWN.

June 22. 30

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A LAD 15 or 16 years of age, as an apprentice to the House-Carpenter and Joiner Business.

Charles French.

April 12th. 23—

Augustus Collins,

HAVING distributed the Courier one quarter, requests immediate payment, to enable him to pay the printer. A prompt compliance is expected.

July 27. 4—

Just received a supply of

Frink's Grand Restorative ELIXER,

FOR SALE BY

D. RIPLEY.

Norwich, Jan. 5, 1813. 9

9 boxes fresh Lis. Lemons,

20 bbls. Philadelphia Superfine FLOUR.

For sale by JNO. BREED & CO.

July 20.

TO LET,

THE CELLAR, under the subscriber's Store, RUSSELL HUBBARD.

ORIGINAL STAINED

NORWICH COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 18, 1813. NORWICH, (CONN.) PRINTED BY RUSSELL HUBBARD—AT HIS OFFICE IN CHELSEA. [VOL. XVII. No. 40.

Giles Buckingham

HAS just received from Boston, a new supply of

European & India Goods.

Also,

A large assortment of Ladies', Misses', and Children's

Kid & Morocco Shoes.

August 10. 39

Rum, Sugar, &c.

20 hhds. New Rum, from Northend's Distillery,
31 bbls. Muscovado Sugar,
3 boxes white Havanna Sugar,
4 half boxes do.
4 chests Hyson and Souchong Teas,
42 groce Cotton Balls,

For sale on accommodating terms by
ERASTUS COIT & Co. or
CARDER HAZARD.

ALSO, FOR SALE BY

E. COIT & CO.

4 puncheons 2d and 3d proof Demerara Rum,
1 do. 4th proof old Spirits,
1 do. 4th do. Jamaica,
500 bushels Spanish Salt,
500 wt. Sole Leather,
6 cwt. Dun Fish,
6 cwt. Scale do.
6 M. feet clear Boards,
23 bbls. superfine Flour, } FRESH.
17 do. Rye do. }
1000 feet Oars,
6 boxes Spanish Segars,
A quantity of Spars,

WITH A VARIETY OF

Groceries & Dry Goods,

AT RETAIL.

Norwich, July 18, 1813. 37—

100 M. Shingles, first quality,
20 M. merchantable pine Boards,
40 M. do. 2 inch pine Plank,
2 M. do. pine Scantling, 3 by 4 inches,
Philadelphia and New-York Flour, in barrels and half barrels,

FOR SALE BY
C. EELLS.

Aug. 7, 1813. 39—6w—

Sugar, Tea, &c.

20 boxes brown Havanna Sugar.
20 bbls. Muscovado do.
18 boxes Hyson Skin Tea.
10 hhds. Boston Rum.
[illegible] casks Dexter's Rock Lime.
[illegible] bags Pepper.

FOR SALE BY
James & F. A. Huntington.

July 13. 35—

SHINGLES.

FOR sale, if applied for soon, 150 M.
SHINGLES,
on board Sloop HENRY, at Chelsea. Apply to Messrs. SNOW & BROWN, to the Master on board, or to JOB TABER, Jun. at New-London.

August 10. 39—

RAISINS.

400 boxes Muscatel and bloom RAISINS,

FOR SALE BY
JEDEDIAH HUNTINGTON.

July 13. 35—

THOSE who owe the subscriber for TICKETS in Groton Lottery, are reminded that the Lottery is drawn, and the subscriber would be glad of his pay, to enable him to fulfil his contract.

John Lathrop.

Who has for sale,

6 Hhds. New Rum, of a quality equal to West-India.
30 Bottles of good Shrub.
Barstow's and Glasgow's Scythes.
Cradles, Scythe Snaths,
Rakes and Rub Stones.

Norwich, June 23. 32—

A few Bolts of excellent

RUSSIA DUCK,

for sale. Enquire of
THOMAS LATHROP, or
JEDEDIAH HUNTINGTON.

Norwich, June 20. 23—tf—

Flour & Shorts.

100 bbls. Philadelphia superfine Flour,
500 bushels Shorts.

FOR SALE BY
JEDEDIAH HUNTINGTON.

June 1. 30—

PERIT & LATHROP,

HAVE FOR SALE,

40 boxes first quality brown Havana Sugar,
10 chests Souchong Tea,
13 do. H. S. Tea, (William's cargo.)
5 do. do. do. (Trumbull's do.)
5 boxes do. do. (Caledonia's do.)

Apply at their Store on Brown's Wharf, New-London, or to Mr. JEDEDIAH HUNTINGTON, *Norwich.*

August 7. 39—

NEW GOODS.

HENRY WARD,

HAS commenced business in the retailing line, one door East of Johnson's Coffee-House, in Chelsea, where he has just received from New-York, a handsome assortment of European and West-India

GOODS,

which he offers for sale on advantageous terms to the purchaser.

Also,

A handsome assortment of Gentlemen's thick and thin Shoes—and Ladies' Morocco Shoes, cheap.

Likewise,

70 Casks of Stone-Lime, from Dexter's Rock,
40 Bbls. Beef and Pork.

Most kinds of Country produce received in payment.

2000 Red Oak Staves are likewise wanted, for which good pay will be made.

He has conveniences for

Storage & Wharfage,

on reasonable terms.

Norwich, June 1, 1813. 30—

NEW GOODS,

Just received from Boston, by
GILES BUCKINGHAM.

Likewise,

A large assortment of Ladies', Misses', and Children's

Kid & Morocco Shoes.

June 29. 33—

PERIT & LATHROP

HAVE FOR SALE,

10 hhds. Boston Rum,
30 boxes brown Havanna Sugar.

Apply at their Store on Brown's wharf, New-London, or to Messrs. J. & F. A. HUNTINGTON, *Norwich.*

July 12. 35—

FOR SALE

At the store of the subscriber, on the west end of the Wharf Bridge—

100 bales Cotton,
60 hhds. Molasses,
6 hhds. Rum,
12 bbls. Coffee,
10 bags Coffee,
5 pipes Brandy,
1500 bushels Corn,
30 hhds. Sugar,
40 bbls. Sugar,
150 bbls. Flour,
20 reams Writing Paper;
1000 papers Lampblack,
2 boxes Soap.

WM. PEABODY.

July 20. 36

TOBACCO MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber having removed his Factory from New-London, offers for sale at the Store next door north of Chelsea Coffee House,

Junk & Pigtail Tobacco,
Spanish & Am. Segars,
Leaf & Cut Tobacco,
Scotch Snuff in Bladders.

Dealers in those articles are requested to call and see for themselves.

John Ferguson, Jun.

Chelsea, July 27. 37—

Andrew & Joseph Perkins,

HAVE FOR SALE,

A FEW hhds. of W. I. Rum and Molasses, of their own importation, of a good quality.

New-England Rum, distilled in this State.—The payment may be made convenient to the purchaser.

Also,

A consignment of sixteen hhds. of W. I. RUM—part of which is at New-London.

Norwich, Jan. 12, 1813. 19

Merino & com. Wool Carded.

THE subscribers, having completed two new CARDING-MACHINES, particularly calculated for FINE and MERINO WOOL, are now prepared to card wool of every quality.

E. & E. Huntington.
E. Backus.

Norwich Woolen Factory,
Aug. 9, 1813. 39—

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

A LIST OF ACTS,

Passed at the First session of the Thirteenth Congress.

An act for the remission of certain duties to the Pennsylvania Academy of the fine arts.

An act concerning suits and costs in courts of the United States.

An act for the relief of Thomas Denny.

An act to authorise the raising a corps of sea fensibles.

An act for the relief of Elisha J. Winter.

An act to provide for the accommodation of the household of the President of the United States.

An act making an appropriation for finishing the Senate Chamber, and repairing the roof of north wing of the Capitol.

An act for the further defence of the ports and harbors of the United States.

An act to relinquish the claim of the United States to certain goods, wares and merchandise captured by private armed vessels.

An act for the relief of Alexander Scott.

An act for the relief of Alexander Phœnix.

An act further extending the time for issuing and locating military land warrants.

An act for the relief of Thomas Sloo.

An act for the government of persons in certain fisheries.

An act concerning streets in Georgetown.

An act to amend the act in addition to the act entitled "An act to raise an additional military force, and for other purposes."

An act authorising the President of the United States to cause to be built barges for the defence of the ports and harbors of the United States.

An act for the relief of the owners of the ships called the Good Friends, Amazon, and the United States, and their cargoes, and Henry Brice.

An act making compensation for waggons and teams captured by the enemy at Detroit.

An act to prohibit the use of licenses or passes granted by the authority of the government of the united kingdom of Great-Britain and Ireland.

An act supplementary to the acts heretofore passed upon the subject of an uniform rule of naturalization.

An act to establish the town of Mobile a port of entry.

An act to authorise the transportation of certain documents free of postage.

An act laying duties on sales at auction of merchandise, and of ships and vessels.

An act laying a duty on imported salt, granting a bounty on pickled fish exported, and allowances to certain vessels employed in the fisheries.

An act concerning invalid pensioners.

An act laying duties on licences to distillers of spirituous liquors.

An act fixing a time for the next meeting of Congress.

An act to incorporate a company for making a certain turnpike road in the county of Washington, in the district of Columbia.

An act laying duties on carriages for the conveyance of persons.

An act laying duties on sugar refined within the United States.

An act to establish the office of commissioner of the revenue.

An act to continue in force for a limited time certain acts authorising corps of rangers for the protection of the frontier of the United States, and making appropriations for the same.

An act for the relief of Edwin T. Satterwhite.

An act to regulate the allowance of forage to officers in the army of the United States.

An act freeing from postage all letters and packets to and from the Superintendent General of military supplies.

An act to incorporate a company making a certain turnpike road in the county of Alexandria.

An act to reward the officers and crew of the sloop of war Hornet, and Lieutenant Elliot and his officers and companions.

An act for the assessment and collection of direct taxes and internal duties.

An act to lay and collect a direct tax within the United States.

An act authorising a loan for a sum not exceeding seven million five hundred thousand dollars.

An act laying duties on licences to retailers of wines, spiritous liquors and foreign merchandize.

An act to provide for the widows and orphans of militia slain and for militia disabled in the service of the United States.

An act making additional appropriations for the support of government during the year one thousand eight hundred and thirteen.

An act laying duties on notes of banks, bankers and certain companies, on notes, bonds and obligations discounted by banks and certain companies, and on bills of exchange of certain descriptions.

An act making further provision for the collection of internal duties and for the appointment and compensation of assessors.

An act for the relief of John James Dufour and his associates.

An act to authorise the appointment by the President of certain officers during the recess of Congress.

An act for the relief of David Henley.

An act for reducing the duties payable on prize goods captured by private armed vessels.

An act for the relief of the officers and crew of the late United States' brig Vixen.

An act supplementary to the act, entitled "An act for the better regulation of the ordnance."

An act giving further time for registering claims to lands in the late district of Arkansaw, in the territory of Missouri, and for other purposes.

An act authorising the sale of sundry lots, the property of the United States, in the borough of Pittsburg.

An act explanatory of an act, entitled "An act to raise ten additional companies of Rangers."

An act for the relief of Joshua Dorsey.

An act for the relief of George Lyon.

An act to amend and explain the act regulating pensions to persons on board private armed ships.

An act allowing a bounty to the owners, officers and crews of the private armed vessels of the United States.

An act for the relief of Willet Warne.

Domestic Intelligence.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Adjutant & Inspector General's Office.

WASHINGTON, AUG. 5, 1813.

All the Officers of the Army of the United States, commanding districts, posts or fortresses, are commanded to turn back, and in case of any attempt to evade this order, to detain, all vessels, or river or bay craft which may be suspected of proceeding to, or of communicating with, any station, vessel, squadron or fleet, of the enemy within the waters of the United States.

By order of the Secretary of War,
C. K. GARDNER,
As. Adj. General.

WASHINGTON-CITY, AUG. 6.

We have not within a day or two heard of any movements of our armies in any direction. The time for action, however, approaches; and we momentarily expect to hear news of the progress of the war from more than one quarter.

It is said, and we believe correctly, that the Secretary of War is about to proceed in person to the Northern frontier, to be nearer the seat of War, and with the greater dispatch and effect to perform the functions of his station, at this moment so important to be discharged with promptitude and decision. We have not heard at what point the Secretary will locate himself, or whether it be not his purpose to examine in person the state of our various frontier positions.

Gen. Wilkinson, who is now in this city will proceed in a few days for the lines.

Gen. Hampton is now at Burlington, at the head of a large force, into which the papers state he has already infused additional spirit, and much stricter discipline than before characterised it.

ALBANY, AUGUST 5.

CONSCRIPTION, OR NEW LEVY.

By a General Order of his Excellency Governor Tompkins, of the 31st July, made in pursuance of "orders from the President of the United States, to "call into service for the defence of the State of "New-York, a portion of the militia thereof" under the act of 1795, and the supplementary act of Feb. 1812, the following detachments are ordered to be made, and organized by the 16th instant.

From the

40th brig. of inf.	500	14th brig. of inf.	250
16th	350	19th	400
17th	300	20th	500
8th	400	23d	350
9th	500	30th	250
12th	500	31st	250

The second regiment of riflemen, commanded by Lieut. Col. Samuel M. Lockwood; the first regiment of artillery, commanded by Lieut. Col. Cooley; together with Capt. John B. Yates' uniform corps of Schenectady, Capt. Chauncy Humphrey's troop of cavalry, of Albany; and all the companies of light infantry, grenadiers, and riflemen, within the counties of Dutches, Orange, Ulster, Sullivan, Columbia, Greene, Albany, Schenectady, Saratoga, Rensselaer, Washington, Warren, Essex, Clinton and Franklin, excepting those companies which were in service in 1812 will likewise be in readiness to enter into service by the 16th day of August next.

Maj. Gen. Mooers to command the whole detachment—brigadiers, Reuben Hopkins, of Orange, Samuel Haight, of Greene, and Daniel Wright, of Essex—Lieut. Cols. John Prior, and Guert Van Schoonhoven, of Saratoga, James Green and Hendrick Van Schaick of, Washington, Daniel Warren, of Columbia, Abraham I. Hardenbergh, of Ulster, James Tallmadge, Jun. and Abraham Van Wyck, of Dutches, Samuel M. Lockwood, of Albany, and Gilbert Eddy of Rensselaer.

Term of service 3 months.

NEW-YORK, AUG. 10

A division of gun boats, under command of Com. Lewis, returned to this port on Saturday morning from a cruise of four or 5 days up the Sound. We understand this flotilla left Gardner's Bay on Friday morning and about 8 o'clock discovered six of the enemy's launches coming towards them, but took good care not to approach within gun-shot. The flotilla made all sail after the launches, but were not able to come up with them before they reached the Ramilies 74 and a frigate. When the gun boats hove in sight of Sir Thomas Hardy's squadron a signal was made from the Ramilies, upon which a sloop of war immediately got under way and stood out of the Sound under a press of sail.—Mer. Adv.

A Peck of troubles.

A man by the name of James Stewart of Zanesville, Ohio, has advertised his wife Hannah, for quitting his bed, &c—and in the same paper, which contains the advertisment of his wife Hannah, he advertises his wife Jane, stating that she had lived with him only 6 days after marriage!

ORIGINAL STAINED

A DECLARATION

Of the Merchants of the Havana against the English PIRATES, *and the Court of Admiralty at Nassau.*

INSUPPORTABLE and insufferable is the insolence with which the *pirates* called the *cruizers* of Providence treat the Spanish vessels which leave the port of Havana, or are returning to it, from the North; but, however intolerable their oppressions are, yet infinitely more insulting are the iniquities and abuses they are treated with by the English Court of Admiralty. The *pirates* take and detain the Spanish vessels, and obstruct their trade; but the Court of Admiralty confirms the crimes which the pirates commit.

The English of Nassau, scandalously abusing the hateful pretensions which their nation claims on the seas, and the execrable protection which their Court of Admiralty dispenses, erect themselves, contrary to the law of nations, into masters or conquerors of every Spanish vessel going or coming. Under the pretext of examining if they are not conveying American property, they detain them, treat their papers with indecency, and raising suspicions which no one could conceive but themselves, they conduct them to Providence; where, far from administering justice, they confiscate innocent vessels and cargoes; or, when they are allowed to depart, if any such thing has lately happened, it is at the end of many months, after paying heavy costs and other incalculable damages and injuries consequent to the delay, to the obstruction of the voyage, and to the loss of the cargo not arriving at an opportune time for its sale or exchange.

The considerable number of vessels and cargoes, rigorously Spanish property, which the *pirates* of Nassau have taken and confiscated, since the commencement of the war with the Americans, the infinite losses which they have caused to the commerce of the Havana, the many vessels which are actually now detained there, and the rapacity with which the Admiralty sentences are executed, leaving nothing to the unfortunate men whom they have deprived of every thing, nor any other recourse but an appeal to London, after being deprived of every means of making it ——The whole imperiously requires that at once, breaking the shameful silence we have so long kept, we should make known to these insolent profaners of the Spanish Flag, that, however we may be abandoned in this part of the world by our government, or however weakened British haughtiness may suppose us to be, we still possess that spirit necessary to prevent our being trodden on, and energy sufficient to raise our voice and call the attention of our august Congress, and conceive ideas and hopes of a just remedy, or a glorious revenge.

Napoleon, the infamous, the execrable Napoleon, has not ruined as many honest and laborious men in America, as the English court of Admiralty at Providence. But no—it is not possible that the enlightened and magnanimous Spanish nation will tolerate for a longer time the outrages its flag receives in the Atlantic Ocean, nor the insults which many haughty Britons begin to be lavish of in the Spanish ports * And to show that we do not exaggerate, and that our government may be convinced that it is time for some speedy efficacious measures to be taken, we will present a list of the various vessels and cargoes wholly and bona fide Spanish property, which have been confiscated and detained without motive in Nassau. We will show afterwards the precise manner of their administering justice, and conclude by showing to our government the dangers and damages our agriculture and commerce suffer, and the loss which in the end accrues to the national estate; and, in pointing out the way in which these evils may be avoided, which, if not prevented immediately will end in the ruin of the commerce of the Havana, and in the calamities consequent on such a misfortune.

There were within a short time, without noticing those of an anterior date, detained at Providence the following vessels:

Spanish brig Aguila, belonging to Messrs. Urbano, Carnicor & Co which was on her passage from New-York to Havana.

Spanish schr Floridiana, which left the Havana destined for Baltimore, but entered Charleston; from whence, having been unloaded and sold her cargo composed in part of 1000 boxes of sugar, returned with 72 bbls of rice, belonging to Don Alexr. Endura, of this place.

Spanish brig Lucia, Capt. Michael Maury, from New-York, with a cargo of fruit.

Spanish schr. Nuestra Senora Del Carmen, with a cargo from New-York to Havana, belonging to Don Barnable Montara.

Spanish ship Commercio.

Spanish schr. Maria.

Spanish brig Maurica.

Spanish brig Industria

Spanish schr. Laurenna.

Ditto brig Guillermo.

The three last vessels have been detained before at Providence; they were permitted to proceed with their cargoes, after having paid many thousand dollars of costs, but having made another voyage they were again taken in by the same pirates.

The advocates and other individuals of the court, and the traders of Providence, appear to have made an agreement with the cruizers to detain and conduct to that port all Spanish vessels, going or coming. The object is to obtain costs, & costs upon costs; and these are allowed & awarded by the English Admiralty Court.

And while those insolent corsairs, or pirates, are thus authorised to detain and conduct to Nassau our vessels, the Spanish flag, which ought to be respected, and cover at least their cargoes, is treated with as much disrespect as if it was a rag to wash dishes with †

The Spanirds contend that they ought to be judged at least by the same forms they are in their own country. In our Court the accuser is required to produce his proofs for the information he has laid, if he does not, he is considered as a calumniator; but in Providence, the contrary is the custom. The captains and supercargoes of the vessels which the pirates conduct there, after the expiration of many days, are accused by the proctor or advocate of the Admiralty of concealing and covering American property, they are then not only obliged to prove the contrary but also obliged to pay into Court 200l. sterling. It is not sufficient then to present the accustomed papers the vessel sails with, but they require a multitude of extraordinary documents which are to be asked from the owners in the Island of Cuba, and very seldom are they sufficient if they come only authorised by the Governor and the Officers of Trade and the authorised Scribes, for this class of documents have very little force in Providence, nor meet with the smallest respect in the Admiralty; they look upon them as if they had been authenticated by a negro. One of the captains detained with his vessel at Nassau presented on the 1st June last, various proofs legally authenticated, but the English advocate was scoundrel enough to say the same day and before the same tribunal that the Captain General of the Havana for four dollars, and the Intendant for two dollars, would put their signatures and give authority to any class of papers, for which reason they ought to be of little consideration. The only papers which appear to carry any weight are those which go certified under the hands of three or four English traders, who are established here, and the whole policy of the Admiralty court in this part of the business is to add to our costs.—This is the true cause and the reasons for so many informations and examinations. But for a Spaniard to be irremissably condemned, nothing more is necessary than that some one of those who compose the Court is in want of money; in this case no vessel ever escapes. St. George himself would not go clear.

The vexations and insults which the Spaniards suffer in this Court are insupportable. The King's Proctor, who is the defending advocate of the Pirates, is a man immensely insolent. If the Spanish Navigator shews any serenity of mind while his cause is going on; this is sufficient for the Proctor and the Interpreter, to insult him barbarously; "this proves," say they "that the cargo is not his." If he does not possess that superiority of mind necessary to hide the distress which will naturally arise in a man who sees his little fortune hanging by a thread, not to say on the arbitrary will, the caprice, or the avarice of the English, if he shews any indignation at seeing the proceeds of ten, twenty or thirty years swept in an instant from him, "his own improper conduct" say they "condemns him" There is no medium to be observed amongst these people. It is known that the common class of the English are not civil, delicate or polite. Fierce by character, unfeeling by nature, proud from the principles of their government, and avaricious from system, there is no reason to expect from them urbanity, attention or consideration. They pride themselves on the aid they have given us in the Peninsula where by their account they have saved us from Napoleon, who would destroy wherever he governs, and for this in any event they consider themselves entitled to a good part of it, and they already believe themselves authorised to treat us with contempt, or where they act otherwise, it is because we are necessary to them

But conduct which would be improper to an individual ought not to be dispensed to a nation A man whose services I have occasion for may take advantage of my situation—still, for particular reasons, though I see his want of delicacy, I choose for my own interest to bear with him; but if he insults me, if he vexes me, if he requires from me a shameful humiliation, then whatever were the services it is not possible that I can descend to accept of them. for any thing that can interest me is inferior to my honor, which nothing should make me lose sight of. If then this reflection is just towards an individual, with how much more justice ought the Spanish government not to suffer the admiralty court of Nassau, to allow the English cruisers of that port to surprize, assault and conduct the vessels of our commerce there? But what hopes are there of their acting with propriety? They insult and disgrace our flag, interrupt our commerce, plunder our vessels, and ruin our citizens; and now there is no other course than to request them to be moderate, to make them so by force, or to die before we suffer ourselves to appear with humiliation, in Providence, and be judged at will, like a slave.

His Excellency the Governor of the Havana, has repeatedly remonstrated with the Governor of Providence, who referred the business to the Admiral of the Naval force of his B. M—he shewed that though the United States had declared war against England, it ought not to work an injury to Spanish vessels The English admiral replied that the Spanish flag should be duly respected, though the vessels were subject to a legal examination, to verify that a bad use was not made of it, and conveying an understanding that the captors would be liable to any damage arising to vessels unjustly detained (see the government paper No. 654.)

We shudder at the hateful course which subjects the Spanish flag to a legal examination, for at last this is a claim established on the seas by force, but we cannot, we ought not to permit, under the cover of this examination, that the sacredness of correspondence should be destroyed. There is no letter which they do not open, no private business they do not pry into. Even official letters are subject to their inquisitorial policy, as they have opened them repeatedly, and, it is but a few days ago, that a letter came to his Excellency Senor Apodaca that had been opened by some base villain. But further, how can we suffer that since the beginning of the injuries of the highest consideration they have inflicted on us, they have never given the example of repairing one, for when have they had the kindness to liberate a vessel and cargo but on such terms as they condescend to offer us? Not once, but many times, on complaint of this government, they have promised to do us justice, but if to day they promise to act equitably, to-morrow they give us new causes for complaints.

Shame to us that a little privateer with one gun manned with 20 or 30 negroes and a few whites, should have been suffered to do so much damage to Spanish commerce, and so often disgrace our flag while our vessels of war are riding at their anchors. Why have not three or four of them been dispatched, they would have been sufficient to clear the channel of pirates, and to protect the flag they insult? They themselves laugh at what our government permits itself to bear. Was it not for this object that the merchants of the Havana, are paying the convoy duty, and what ought it to be employed in but in protecting it? And to what use has the 103,328 dollars 2 reals been converted, which was the amount of that duty received on the 1st of July.

For God's sake, gentlemen, for God's sake, let us sleep no longer. If it is true that we have dispersed the lethargy which the despotism of our ancient government had buried us in, let us arouse, let us open our eyes, and, knowing our true interest, let us lose no means, neglect no measures which will contribute to make life less painful. Let us make animated and energetic representations to our august Congress so that it may deign to direct that the Regency puts a stop to the measures of the English government and protect commerce, that commerce which, however small it is, supports the views of the government in this island, and does not fail to contribute to the support of those in the Peninsula. On the other hand, we shall proceed insensibly to ruin. The simple detention of our vessels in Providence occasions us considerable losses which the English will never repair so long as the Admiralty Court treat us with the air of a conquerer, which they endeavor to hide by saying they must protect their privateers in all their attempts in consideration no doubt of the GOOD ZEAL which animates them. Expedition is the life of commerce, and wanting this, in consequence of the considerable detentions ours suffers in Providence, we may well say it suffers death. But this evil is augmented by being obliged to support the captain, pilot and crew, and by the spoiling or damaging of the provisions, in one word by the obstructions put to the sales, or exchanges, and the undertaking new voyages.—Let us resolve then with one voice to cause ourselves to be respected by the English as we respect them—let us no longer be the victims of their unjust claims. Civilized nations have their codes which put them on a level without their strength being equal, and the English nation ought not to abuse hers towards a friendly and allied nation, and we cannot tolerate this abuse without degrading ourselves.

But while our just complaints are making in the august Spanish Congress, while the Regency of the Kingdom is claiming from the British government the losses which the Admiralty Court of Providence has done to our commerce, let us not cease to insist that his Excellency the Commander in Chief of this port will destine two or three vessels of war to cruise in the channel and protect our commerce from this class of pirates. Further, we think it proper to recommend to our merchants not to undertake voyages to North America without completely arming their vessels; it is necessary to defend the channel, to go armed, or not to leave the Moro if we do not wish to become the victims of one of those privateers which, with eight, ten or 20 negroes and one white man make attacks with impunity on our mercantile liberty and despoil us of our property. The most of those know not how to read or write, and as they cannot tell whether our vessels contain American property or not it is clear that they cannot perform honestly the odious right of search.

All goes to appear at Providence without proof or suspicions. And what is to indemnify the Spaniards for the damages they suffer for being taken out of their track and for delay? Nothing, but that some of the pirates have thought fit to put their voyage in doubt; they oblige them to prove themselves Spaniards and then they demand from them the value of two-thirds of their cargo, for it is not to less than this the costs amount, the voyage is destroyed and if the affair does not result in confiscation, at least you are to give them thanks that they have left you the naked keel.

All this has been suffered by the commerce of the Havana with a patience unequalled No fault can be ascribed to us who call for reprisals, the aggrieved are entitled to this right if our government will show as much energy in supporting its honest citizens as the English do their pirates. There now actually exists in this port of the Havana vessels belonging to one of the most cruel enemies we have in Providence Further, the principal fitter out of the piratical vessels which tyrannize over us, keeps emissaries here which give him timely advice of what is going on We know them and could be fully satisfied of it, did not our prudence, and a little confidence we have of being supported, save them from our just indignation.

Havanna, published on the 16th July, 1813 by forty-one individual Merchants.

* NOTE.—It is not long since, that an English vessel of war, anchored in our harbor, was seen to be transporting barrels of flour from an American vessel to herself—the boat and the crew were stopped and asked why a manifest had not been presented? But they were soon silenced by the British Officer, who told them that "the government of his Britannic Majesty extended to wherever he placed his buoys"—And the Spaniards tolerate this insolence even in their own houses—but would the English have suffered such conduct in their ports? Will it be believed that they are protected by their Admiralty Courts to insult us? Ought we to confide in a power which does not respect our flag on the seas, nor behave with decency in our ports?

The commandant of the British brig of war called the Sappho, which went out of this port not long since, offered to convoy the Spanish merchant brig Apodaco; but they had scarcely got clear of the guns of the Moro, when, they had gone out together, he brought the brig to, by firing a musket and directed the Captain to come on board with his papers, under the pretext that he was carrying property belonging to the Americans—and though this was absolutely false, he conducted her to Providence. And what do they say who suffer from this perfidy? Do they know the insult he gave the governor, when he passed the Moro, from the Havana?—After having been hailed four or five times uselessly, to know what vessel that was, as is the custom, he only deigned to answer that "the Governor of the Havana knows what vessel this is, and who commands her" If the Captain of the Apodaco had resisted his voice, would he not have punished him?—and why did not the Moro do the same by him? Ah, we are very prudent; God grant that we have not to lament it some day!

† In the cook's language A DISH CLOUT.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

WISH to purchase, oak and chestnut BOARDS, chestnut Joist, chestnut Shingles, chestnut Plank, 2 inch, Lath, black oak hogshead Staves, brown & white Tow Cloth, homespun Flannel, Stockings.

Samuel Avery & Son.

August 14. 4o

Domestic Intelligence.

VIRGINIA.

NORFOLK, AUG 6

A remarkable escape.

A young man by the name of Thomas King native of Charleston, and formerly a seaman on board the U. S. brig Vixen, having been paroled at Jamaica, was returning home in the cartel Rebecca Sims, when he was pressed on board the British 74, Poictiers, as he was entering the Delaware, under the pretext of his being an Englishman.—The Poictiers soon after was ordered to Bermuda, where, having arrived, young King was transferred to the Ruby guard ship of 74 guns. Having determined to escape the first opportunity that offered, he purchased of one of his messmates a small pocket compass, which he always carried about him; and occasionally cast his eye upon a fine large sailing boat belonging to the ship, which was commonly kept along side. On Sunday the 25th July, some of the officers had taken this boat out a sailing, and returned along side in the dusk of the evening, where she remained sometime with her masts, sails, rudder &c. all standing; when this youthful adventurer having secured two loaves of bread and some water, got into the boat, cast off the fast, and drifted along with the tide until he had got some distance off, when he hoisted sail and took a very uncermonious leave of Bermuda, and the Ruby. Thus in an open boat, with scarce provisions enough to last him two days, he committed himself to the winds and waves, to traverse an expanse of 600 or 700 miles! When inclined to sleep, he lashed the tiller to his arm, so that if the boat came round, it should cause a sudden jerk of the line, which would awaken him again. He experienced no debility or sickness from the scantiness of his meals, and with fine weather and a fair wind, nearly the whole way, he made a landing about 10 miles to the southward of Cape Henry, on Tuesday the 3d inst. being a passage of 9 days. The boat is 7 tons burthen, and if she could be got round here, would probably sell for 150 dollars!!!

A British frigate came in the Capes on Tuesday evening, and proceeded up the Bay.

GEORGIA.

AUGUSTA, JULY 30.

Extract of a letter from Col. Hawkins, to his Excellency Gov Mitchell, dated

"*Capt. Carr's, Ocmulgee, July* 22, 1813.

"I have a runner from the Tookaubatchee chiefs The opposition attacked the town for some days and nights—lost 13 killed by their report; and beseiged one woman wounded, her arm broke, and several horses killed. The eighth day was the day the town was to be sent by the prophets. A young warrior of Tallchasee shot the head prophet through the hand in the midst of his magical preparations. The chiefs and their adherants, with all the women and children in Tookaubatchee, moved of in a body carrying what property they could, guarded by the Gusseta and Cowetau warriors, and have arrived at Cowetau. I set off in the morning to the Agency, taking Mr. Cornells with me to meet the Big Warrior and the other chiefs to confer with them."

NEW-YORK.

ALBANY, AUG. 10.

I have just seen a passenger who came down in the last night's stage from Canandaigua, who informs that Com. Chauncey had returned to Fort George, after having burnt several public buildings at York; destroyed some of the public stores at 40 mile Creek, and taken a quantity of flour, and 100 men prisoners, which was all the force there.

He received his information from a gentleman direct from Fort George, and believes it may be depended on as correct.

There is a rumour also that the British have destroyed all the buildings and property at Burlington. I do not believe this is entitled to any credit.

From the Albany Argus, of Aug. 10.

From the Canadian Frontier.

Commodore Chauncey sailed from Niagara on the 28th ult. with Col. Scott, Maj. Chapin and 1000 men, on a secret enterprize. We learn from the passengers in the Sunday's western stage, that the squadron had returned, after accomplishing the object of the expedition, viz. the capture and destruction of the enemy's stores and public property at York. The report does not specify the quantity of provisions and stores found in the place, but states that the wounded and sick men of Boerstler's corps were found there and brought off; that we made some prisoners, destroyed a brig upon the stocks, and burnt the barracks and other governmental buildings, which had been spared when the place before fell into our hands, from an idea, perhaps, that the foe would imitate the generous example. His indiscriminate destruction of every description of public property which has fallen in his way (to say nothing of the pillage and wanton waste of private property) has shewn the fallacy of our hopes, and demonstrated the necessity of retaliating upon him his own mode of warfare.

We have stated the above information as we received it; and although we believe it correct, do not vouch for its authenticity.

NEW-YORK, AUG. 12.

Extract of a letter, dated London, 17th June.

"I sincerely lament with you, the unhappy, and in various views, the unnatural War between our two Countries, and I believe you well know that my utmost exertions have been uniformly directed to Peace. I fear however that reconciliation is distant, as there is no disposition yet discovered, to recede from those claims which are the ground of the contest, and it is understood that the offer of the Mediation of Russia was *instantly rejected.*"

10 pipes 4th proof French BRANDY, FOR SALE BY WM. PEABODY.

Aug 17. 4o

ORIGINAL STAINED

THE COURIER.

NORWICH, WEDNESDAY, AUG 18.

Late and Important News.

Several gentlemen have arrived at Boston, from Cadiz. They are the bearers of Spanish papers to the 6 h July, and English to June 28. They contain a despatch from Lord Wellington to his Excellency Sr. D. Juan O'Donojuy, announcing

Another British Victory in SPAIN.

Lord Wellington states that the battle took place at Vittoria, on the 21st June, "that the allied army has gained a complete victory—having driven the enemy from all his positions,—taken from him pieces of artillery, and ammunition waggons—all his baggage, provisions, cattle, military chest, &c. and a considerable number of prisoners."

RETURN

Of the artillery, carriages and ammunition, taken from the enemy in the action of the 21st July, 1813.

Brass Artillery—Twelve pounders 18, Eight pounders 42, Four do. 53. Total brass cannon 113.

Howitzers—Of 8 inches 3, of 6 inches 20, of 4 and 5 inches 3, mortars of 6 inches 2. Total 28. Total of brass artillery 151.

Cathons—For twelve pounders 56, for eight do. 76, for four do. 68, for eight inch howitzers 7, for six inch do. 54, for four do. 5. Provision waggons 149—Total 415.

Cartridges—14,249 for pieces of various calibres; 1,973,400 musket cartridges with balls; 40,668 lbs. of powder; 30 covered waggons for subsistencies, and 44 travelling forges.

(Signed) R. D. HENEGALL,
Com of Artillery.

Vittoria, June 23, 1813.

☞ A return of the killed and wounded of the allied army:—

KILLED—33 officers, 709 rank and file.
WOUNDED—230 officers, 3940 rank and file.
Total, 4900. The greater part English.

The gentlemen mentioned above (says the Boston Gazette) saw in Cadiz, Paris papers to the 14th June, containing some official despatches from the Emperor Napoleon to his government, in which was announced the opening of a Negociation, for Peace, between France and Russia, alone; that the French Gens. Dumouriez and Flauhalt, were named the ministers, on the part of France; and a Russian gentleman, by the name of Kutoloff, relation of the General of that name, lately deceased, with one other, (name not recollected) on the part of Russia.

Extract of a letter from Capt. Perry to the Secretary of the Navy, dated U. S. schr. Lawrence, at anchor outside of Erie Bar, Aug. 4. 1813, 9 P. M.

"I have great pleasure in informing you that I have succeeded in getting over the Bar the U. S. vessels, the Lawrence, Niagara, Caledonia, Ariel, Scorpion, Somers, Tigress and Porcupine. The enemy have been in sight all day and are now about 4 leagues from us. We shall sail in pursuit of them at 3 to-morrow morning."

Copy of a letter from Maj Gen. Harrison, to the Secretary of War.

H. Q Seneca Town, Aug 4, 1813.

SIR—In my letter of the 1st inst. I did myself the honor to inform you that one of my scouting parties had just returned from the lake shore, and had discovered, the day before, the enemy in force near the mouth of the Sandusky bay. The party had not passed Lower Sandusky two hours before the advance, consisting of Indians, appeared before the Fort, and in half an hour after a large detachment of British troops; and in the course of the night they commenced a cannonading against the fort with 3 six pounders and two howitzers; the latter from gun boats. The firing was partially answered by Maj. Croghan having a six pounder the only piece of artillery.

The fire of the enemy was continued at intervals, during the 2d inst. until about half after 5, P. M when, finding that their cannon made little impression upon the works, and having discovered my position here, and apprehending an attack, an attempt was made to carry the place by storm. Their troops were formed in two columns, Lt. Col. Short headed the principal one, composed of the light and battalion companies of the 41st regt. This gallant officer conducted his men to the brink of the ditch, under the most galling and destructive fire from the garrison, and leaping into it was followed by a considerable part of his own and the light company; at this moment a masked port hole was suddenly opened and a six pounder with an half load of powder and double charge of leaden slugs, at the distance of 30 feet poured destruction upon them and killed or wounded nearly every man who had entered the ditch. In vain did the British officers exert themselves to lead on the balance of the column; it retired in disorder under a shower of shot from the fort and sought safety in the adjoining woods. The other column headed by the grenadiers had also retired, after having suffered from the muskets of our men, to an adjacent ravine. In the course of the night, the enemy, with the aid of their Indians, drew off the greater part of the wounded and dead, and embarking them in boats descended the river with the utmost precipitation. In the course of the 2d inst. having heard the cannonading, I made several attempts to ascertain the force and situation of the enemy; our scouts were unable to get near the fort, from the Indians which surrounded it. Finding however, that the enemy had only light artillery, and being well convinced that it could make little impression upon the works, and that any attempt to storm it would be resisted with effect, I waited for the arrival of 250 mounted volunteers, which on the evening before had left Upper Sandusky. But as soon as I was informed that the enemy were retreating, I set out with the dragoons to endeavor to overtake them, leaving Gens. M'Arthur and Cass to follow with all the infantry (about 700) that could be spared from the protection of the stores and sick at this place. I found it impossible to come up with them. Upon my arrival at Sandusky, I was informed by the prisoners that the enemy's forces consisted of 490 regular troops, and 500 of Dixon's Indians, commanded by Gen. Proctor in person, and that Tecumseh, with about 2000 warriors, was somewhere in the swamps, between this and fort Meigs, expecting my advancing, or that of a convoy of provisions. As there was no prospect of doing any thing in front, and being apprehensive that Tecumseh might destroy the stores and small detachments in my rear, I sent orders to Gen. Cass, who commanded the reserve, to fall back to this place, and to Gen. M'Arthur with the front line to follow and support him. I remained at Sandusky until the parties that were sent out in every direction returned—not an enemy was to be seen.

I am sorry that I cannot transmit you Major Croghan's official report. He was to have sent it to me this morning, but I have just heard that he was so much exhausted by 36 hours of continued exertion as to be unable to make it. It will not be amongst the least of Gen. Proctor's mortifications to find that he has been baffled by a youth who has just passed his 21st year. He is, however, a hero worthy of his gallant uncle (Gen. Geo R Clark)

Capt. Hunter, of the 17th regt. the second in command, conducted himself with great propriety; and never were a set of finer young fellows than the subalterns, viz. Lieuts. Johnson and Baylor of the 17th, Anthony of the 24th, Meeks of the 7th, and Ensigns Shipp and Duncan of the 17th.

The following account of the unworthy artifice and conduct of the enemy, will excite your indignation—Major Chambers was sent by Gen. Proctor, accompanied by Col. Elliott, to demand the surrender of the fort. They were met by Ensign Shipp. The Major observed, that Gen. Proctor had a number of cannon, a large body of regular troops, and so many Indians, whom it was impossible to control; and if the fort was taken, as it must be, the whole of the garrison would be massacred. Mr. Shipp answered, that it was the determination of Maj. Croghan, his officers and men, to defend the garrison, or be buried in it; and that they might do their best. Col. Elliott then addressed Mr. Shipp and said, you are a fine young man; I pity your situation; for God's sake surrender, and prevent the dreadful slaughter that must follow resistance. Shipp turned from him with indignation, and was immediately taken hold of by an Indian, who attempted to wrest his sword from him. Elliott pretended to exert himself to release him, and expressed great anxiety to get him safe in the fort.

I have the honor to enclose you a copy of the first note received from Major Croghan. It was written before day: and it has since been ascertained, that of the enemy there remained in the ditch one Lieut. Col. one Lieut. and 25 privates: the number of prisoners, one sergeant and 25 privates; 14 of them badly wounded: every care has been taken of the latter, and the officers buried with the honors due to their rank and their bravery. All the dead that were not in the ditch, were taken off in the night by the Indians. It is impossible, from the circumstances of the attack, that they should have lost less than 100. Some of the prisoners think that it amounted to 200 A young gentleman, a private in the Petersburg volunteers, of the name of Brown, assisted by 5 or 6 of that company and of the Pittsbergh Blues, who were accidentally in the fort, managed the six pounder which produced such destruction in the ranks of the enemy.

I have honor to be, &c.

WM. H. HARRISON.

Extract of a letter from Gov. Huntington, to Gideon Granger, Esq. dated Lower Sandusky, Aug. 4.

"A little before sun down on the 2d inst. the British attempted to carry fort Stephenson, at L. Sandusky, by assault, and were repulsed with the loss of about 40 men killed in the ditch, among whom was a lieut. col (Short) and several other officers. About the same number were supposed to be killed while advancing to the attack, besides Indians carried away during the action. Proctor and Elliott were there. Their force estimated at about 400 in uniform, and as many Indians. They retired, taking their cannon in their boats. The garrison consisted of 160 men under the command of Maj. Croghan, and lost but one man killed and 4 or 5 wounded. We have 25 of the enemy prisoners."

Office of the Federal Gazette, Baltimore, Monday noon, Aug 9.

The respectability of the writer of the following letter, precludes a doubt that the information was communicated as stated—but the very strange circumstance, that a prisoner of war as such should be sent in a vessel of war from the Thames to the Chesapeake, added to the curious complexion of some other parts of the information, would justly subject the relaters to suspicion—more than one pretended deserter has proved in the end to be spy.

Extract of a letter dated Wilmington, D. Aug 8.

Two men have arrived here who escaped from the British squadron in the Chesapeake, on the night of Thursday last—one of them says he is a native of the U. States, that his name is Thomas Brown, that he sailed from New-York in Feb. 1812, for Malta, where the ship was sold and the crew discharged, who took passage in a British letter of marque for London, and on arriving in the Thames were taken possession of as prisoners of war—as such Brown says he was detained until the period of his escape. The other says he is a Scotchman and was impressed in the West Indies five months since. They swam ashore from the Barossa to Kent Island, while the marines were on shore.

They state the force about Kent Island to be the Sceptre, Admiral Cockburn's flag ship and another 74, the Barossa 36, a sloop of war, 3 brigs and a schr. the Highflyer. That on Thursday the enemy landed on the Island about 5 or 600 men, but not finding any opposing force there, all but 200 were withdrawn—that the passes to the Island are strictly guarded—that, with the exception of 80 marine artillerists, they have no force on board beyond their complement, and cannot muster more than 1000 men without impairing their crews of sailors. That it was understood on board after obtaining supplies on the Island, they intended to attack Annapolis, and afterwards proceed to New-London.

They also say, that Admiral Warren was highly incensed against the Frenchmen in their service, on account of their conduct at Hampton, and had immediately ordered them to be embarked on board the Fox troop ship, which with about 50 slaves of all ages and sexes, was sent to Halifax—that the Admiral followed after leaving the Potomac, and that the French would be tried there. That the object of the enemy in the Potomac was to obtain supplies and harrass the country—that they had no intention of attacking Washington—that the Barossa was detached ahead with a brig to engage the Adams—but finding the channel difficult, the project was abandoned. That after leaving the Potomac, all the vessels, except the above mentioned, proceeded down the Bay, and most of them it was understood would proceed to sea, some said to attack New-London, others to land the troops at Halifax. That the large ships Diomede 50, and Diadem 64, without guns had on board each 14 or 1500 troops. They had not heard that Sir Sidney Smith was expected, until they came ashore.

The following is an extract of a letter from Johnstown, (100 miles from Sacket's Harbor) dated Aug 6.

"On Saturday night last [July 31] the crews at Kingston were ordered to be prepared for sailing at a moment's notice; and it is understood they did actually sail.

Some boats on the passage from Oswego to the Harbor, were fired on by them but escaped.

On Sunday [Aug 1] was heard from the Harbor, as well as from Cape Vincent, a severe cannonade up the lake, apparently off Oswego, or near it. It continued from early in the morning till nearly noon. I have seen persons from the Harbor who left it late on Monday [Aug 2] and no accounts yet from the fleet. It is believed the Commodore has had a severe brush with Sir James."

From the Albany Register.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Burlington, dated Aug. 5, to his friend in this city.

"The news of the day you will obtain from the public papers. The British have landed at Plattsburgh, burnt the barracks, arsenal and public property, respecting private. Swanton has shared the same fate since. Last Monday, Burlington was cannonaded, shot thrown into buildings and the people in Water-street had to leave their houses. This took place in sight of the camp and of my house. The British came with two sloops (the Growler and Eagle) and one small row-galley with a 24-pounder. We had twice the number of vessels, but in no state of preparation, and no officers but a Captain. The British ere long moved still south unmolested, took three merchant vessels with a rich booty, and returned in our sight back to Plattsburg We expect another visit every hour. We have no means of defence. Is this taking Canada? This whole territory lies at the mercy of the British. The enemy has as yet been moderate in victory; nor have individuals been injured materially."

From the Buffalo Gazette, Aug 3.

OUR ONTARIO FLEET,

Consisting of 15 sail, with Commodore Chauncey on board, arrived at Niagara on Wednesday last. The fleet on Thursday evening sailed up the Lake. It is understood that there were 1000 troops on board; Col. Scott, Major Chapin and Capt. Phelps went on board the fleet. Rumor on Sunday evening stated that the troops had landed at the Head of the Lake, or at Little York.

The British fleet left Erie on Thursday last for Long Point.

Another Yankee Trick.

A gentleman from Fort Niagara informs us, that eleven of the prisoners surrendered by Col. Boerstler, had, when on their way to Kingston in boats, risen upon their guard of 12 men, disarmed, and brought them in safe. This took place on Lake Ontario, in the direction of York.

We learn by a letter from an officer at Sacket's Harbor, that several of our armed boats had succeeded in capturing, at Cranberry Creek, 30 miles above Prescott, 14 of the enemy's boats taken with provisions, and about 70 prisoners. The letter adds, that the enemy suffered severely, and that 3 or 4 of our men were killed.

The New-York Evening Post of Saturday says, "an American prisoner who was a few days since discharged from the Ramilies, Sir Thomas Hardy's ship, represents that he told him he was aware of all the attempts to destroy his ship; that he should do all in his power to prevent it, but if the Americans succeeded in blowing up the Ramilies, 50 Americans would bear him company into the other world; for that he and and all the other British commanders had resolved always to keep that number of Americans on board, unless exchanged. Sir Thomas further said he had formerly sent ashore the Americans on parole, as soon as taken, but that he was now obliged to send them to Halifax and Bermuda, in consequence of our government not exchanging an officer and four men of his ship prisoners at New-London."

On the difference between the President and Senate, as to the nomination of a Minister to Sweden, the National Intelligencer has the following remarks:—

"We have procured and publish to-day a copy of further proceedings of the Senate on Executive business. In the publication of to-day is comprised a letter of Mr. Madison, explanatory of the reasons which prompted him to decline a conference with the committee of the Senate by that body appointed for the purpose. The friends of the constitution will applaud him for resisting this attempted encroachment on his official duties. They will think, with us, if the nation is to be subjected, through its Executive, to Dictatorial rule, it matters but little whether the tyrant have one or three or five heads; whether it be self-constituted or of Senatorial creation.

The Ramilies and Orphicus are the only ships which compose the blockading squadron before New-London.

It is said the British have landed 3000 men on Kent Island, in Chesapeake Bay. This is the largest Island in the Chesapeake; it is 12 miles from North to South, and 6 in breadth.

SPLENDID MONUMENT.

The Emperor Napoleon has decreed, that a Monument shall be erected on Mount Cenis, on the most conspicuous part of which is to be engraven the following inscription:—

"The Emperor Napoleon, upon the field of battle of Wurtchen, ordained the erection of this monument, as a testimony of his gratitude towards his people of France and Italy, and to transmit to the most remote posterity the remembrance of that celebrated epoch, when, in the space of three months, twelve hundred thousand men took arms to secure the integrity of the territory of the empire and of its allies."

Twenty-five millions of francs are appropriated to its erection.

By His Excellency
JOHN COTTON SMITH, Esquire,
Governor and Commander in chief in and over the State of Connecticut.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the President of the United States, by his Proclamation bearing date the twenty-third day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, has recommended the SECOND THURSDAY OF SEPTEMBER NEXT to be observed as a day of PUBLICK HUMILIATION and PRAYER;

Whereas in such cases it has been considered expedient to add the sanction of the State-authority to the recommendation of the national executive;

And whereas it peculiarly becomes the People of this State, under their severe sufferings from the distressing War in which the nation is involved, to humble themselves before the God of their Fathers, and with contrite hearts to implore the forgiveness of their offences, and the removal of His righteous judgments, to invoke the smiles of His Providence, and above all to supplicate the blessings of His grace through a glorious Redeemer;

I have therefore thought proper to issue this my Proclamation, earnestly requesting ministers and people of all denominations in this State to observe the day recommended as aforesaid, with that religious reverence and solemnity, which a due sense of the abounding iniquities and calamitous events of the times cannot fail to inspire.

All servile labor and vain recreation on said day are forbidden.

Given under my hand at Sharon, the second day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, and of the Independence of the United States of America the thirty-eighth.

JOHN COTTON SMITH.

By His Excellency's Command.
THOMAS DAY, *Secretary.*

YALE COLLEGE, Aug. 9, 1813.

A MEETING of the Corporation of this Seminary will be held on Tuesday, the last day of August instant; and it is expected that the Public COMMENCEMENT will be holden the *FIRST* instead of the *Second* Wednesday of September. The young Gentlemen who are Candidates for the honors of the College, will therefore be present on the Saturday of the preceding week. Such as offer themselves for admission, will be examined on the Tuesday mentioned above.

TIMOTHY DWIGHT, *President.*

Married,

At Preston, Mr. *Lodowick Waldin* to Miss *Betsey Maynard.*

Died,

In this city, on the 5th inst. Mrs. *Mary Culver*, aged 60 years, consort of the late Mr. Jonathan Culver.

FOR SALE BY
JOHN LATHROP,
3 hhds. Antigua Rum,
4 hhds Country RUM,
3 boxes Havanna SUGAR,
10 boxes Spanish SEGARS,
9 calks TOBACCO, number 2,
30 boxes mould CANDLES.
Norwich, Aug. 18, 1813. 40

Painting, Glazing, Gilding, Staining, &c.

EXECUTED in all its branches at the shop of the subscriber, opposite to Mr. HUBBARD's printing-office. Orders from town or country will be thankfully received, and every pains taken to give satisfaction.

PAINTS, OIL, POTTY, &c. at retail.
W. ALBERTSON.
Aug. 16, 40

AUCTION.

ON Saturday the 28th of August instant, at 10 o'clock, A. M. the subscriber will complete the sale of Goods now in the Auction room, consisting of

Dry Goods, Furniture, hard and Hollow Ware, Tobacco, &c.
C. F. HARRINGTON, Auct.
Aug. 17. 40

THE Hon. Court of Probate for the District of Norwich, has allowed six months from the 3d of August, 1813, for the creditors to the estate of

ERASTUS LADD,

late of Franklin, deceased, to exhibit their demands against the same for settlement, to the subscribers, or be debarred recovery agreeable to law.

SARAH LADD, *Adm'rx.*
WILLIAM LADD, *Adm'r.*
Franklin, Aug. 3, 1813. 40

BROKE into the subscriber's enclosure, on the 31st July, a black MARE, with a white spot on her nose, newly shod. The owner is desired to pay charges and take her away.

JOHN LEACH.
Montville, July 16, 1813.

ORIGINAL STAINED

POETRY.

UNIVERSAL PEACE.

The horrors of war muſt be ſincerely deprecated by every well wiſher to the human race. And accordingly, we muſt all look forward with delight to the period when concord ſhall embrace and bleſs the world.

AH! when ſhall reaſon's intellectual ray,
Shed o'er the moral world more perfect day?
When ſhall that gloomy world appear no more,
A waſte, where deſolating tempeſts roar?—
Where ſavage diſcord howls in threatening form,
And wild ambition leads the maddening ſtorm;
Where hideous carnage marks his dangerous way,
And where the ſcreaming vulture ſcents his prey?
Ah! come bleſt Concord! chaſe with ſmile ſerene,
The hoſtile paſſions from the human ſcene!
May Glory's lofty path be ſound afar,
From agonizing groans and crimſon war;
And may the ardent mind that ſeeks renown,
Claim not the martial but the civic crown!

Miſs Williams.

NEW CORPS,

ENLISTED FOR

ONE YEAR!!!

THE future welfare of our injured country, requires, that the nation which has preſumed to violate our rights, ſhould be taught, that ſhe cannot do it with impunity; and, that it is her intereſt to obſerve rectitude of conduct towards a people, whoſe character has been portrayed by an eminent political writer in Europe, in theſe words:

"The Americans are active in their "perſons; they are enterpriſing; they are brave; and "which is of vaſt conſequence, they are, from education "and almoſt from conſtitution, SOBER, a virtue, not at "all leſs valuable in the Army, than it is in domeſtic "life."

∴ Come forth my countrymen, and be School-Maſters to the foe! Impreſs the inſtruction, they need ſo much, ſtrongly on their minds.

16 dollars bounty,
8 dollars per month,
1 Coat,
1 Veſt,
4 Shirts,
4 pair Pantaloons,
4 pair Shoes,
2 pair Stockings,
2 pair Socks,
1 Military Cap, & blankets—per year,

Will be given to every able bodied man, from the age of 18 to 45, who ſhall enliſt for

ONE YEAR

in the 37th Regiment, U. S. Infantry; the government have alſo provided good food, other articles of Clothing, Arms, Ammunition, and Medicines, for the Soldier; a Phyſician will attend him in caſe of ſickneſs, and if he ſhould be diſabled in the ſervice of his Country, he will be entitled to a penſion.

David Tracey, Jun.
2d Lieut. 37th Regiment, U. S. Infantry.
Rendezvous, Chelſea Landing, May 11, 1812.

N. B. MUSICIANS wanted immediately. 27—

FOR SALE

AT the houſe of the ſubſcriber, near Shetucket bridge, hard and ſoft SOAP and CANDLES, of various ſizes.

Alſo,

A farrow COW, that can be well recommended,—and a ſecond hand one horſe WAGGON.

Wanted a quantity OAK BOARDS.

GURDON BILL.

Chelſea, July 21, 1813. 36—

TAKEN UP

BY the ſubſcriber, on the 30th day of July, in Richmond, near Ferry Iron Works, a bright bay

MARE,

about 6 or 8 years old, about 13 hands high, ſhod all round, except one ſhoe loſt off the right fore foot. The owner is requeſted to prove property, pay charges and take her away.

JOSHUA COLLINS.

Richmond, Aug. 6, 1813 39—

FOR SALE,

A FARM,

IN the town of Otis, county of Berkſhire, and commonwealth of Maſſachuſetts, half a mile north of the Meeting-Houſe, containing about one hundred and fifty acres. Said FARM is ſituated on the turnpike Road leading from Hartford, in Connecticut, to Albany, by way of Lenox, forty-four miles from Hartford, fourteen from Lenox, and forty-four from Albany. There is a good new two ſtory Dwelling-Houſe on ſaid FARM, a convenient Barn, Stabling, &c. and other out houſes. Alſo, a convenient merchant's Store, which has a good trade; the houſe is improved as a tavern, is an excellent ſtand, has as good a run of cuſtom as any on the road. The land is a good ſtrong ſoil, and about fifty or ſixty acres under improvement, well watered by ſmall ſtreams and ſpringS, and is on Farmington River. Said FARM will be ſold on very advantageous terms to the purchaſer. For further particulars enquire of

WILLIAM S. HART, Eſq.

of Norwich, or the ſubſcriber on the premiſes.

JOSEPH T. CUMMINGS.

Otis, Dec. 6, 1811. 5—

FOR SALE,

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND ACRES

OF new lands, of ſuperior quality in the ſouthern part of the

HOLLAND PURCHASE,

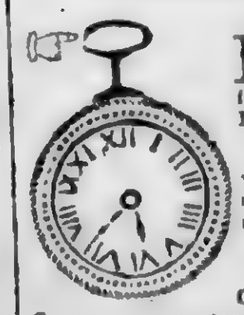
having the moſt beneficial natural navigation of any lands in the middle States. The Country is rapidly advancing in ſettlement; mills, ſchools, and other improvements are already eſtabliſhed. The title is perfect, and warrantee deeds will be given The climate and ſoil are good, and no lands with the ſame advantages are offered for ſale on better terms to the purchaſer than theſe lands will be ſold in large or ſmall quantities.—For particulars enquire of the ſubſcriber, or in his abſence of GEN. EBENEZER HUNTINGTON, who will give information of terms, deſcribe the lands, and make contracts for the ſame.

W. S. HART, AGENT.

TO LET,

THE CELLAR, under the ſubſcriber's Store. RUSSELL HUBBARD.

WATCHES & JEWELRY.



THE SUBSCRIBER,

HAS just received from New-York, a handſome aſſortment ENGLISH and FRENCH

WATCHES,

which are offered for ſale at ſmall advance, for caſh or approved notes.

Likewiſe,

A VARIETY OF

CHAISE WHIPS and PLATED CANDLESTICKS; together with an aſſortment FANCY ARTICLES. Gold and Silver Work as uſual. Particular attention paid to WATCH REPAIRING.

Caſh paid for old GOLD and SILVER.

JUDAH HART.

Norwich, June 22, 1813. 32—6m—

Turks Island,
Lisbon,
Iſle May, &
Liverpool } **SALT.**

Meſs and Prime Pork, in barrels and half barrels
Meſs and Prime Beef in do. and do.
Stone Lime, Pickled Mackerel,
Tar, Pine Plank,
Bottle Corks, Coffee per bag,

FOR SALE BY *C. ELLS.*
July 13. 35—6m—

Miss PIERCE,

One door Weſt of the HOTEL,

HAS just received from New-York in addition to her former ſupply, a new and faſhionable aſſortment of MILLINERY and FANCY articles, ſelected from the lateſt importations.

HATS & BONNETS,

Of different deſcriptions, made to any patterns uſual.

Norwich, May 24, 1813. 29—

SUGAR.

THREE boxes white Havanna Sugar.
2 boxes brown do. do.
Just received and for ſale by

LYMAN BREWER.

AUGUST 3. 38

Just received a ſupply of

Frink's Grand Reſtorative ELIXER,

FOR SALE BY

D. RIPLEY.

Norwich. Jan. 5, 1813. 9

A few caſks PROVIDENCE LIME, warranted,—Dexter's brand,

FOR SALE BY

Jedediah Huntington.

Auguſt 3, 1813. 38—

THE SUBSCRIBER

WISHES TO PURCHASE

PLAIN Blue Woollen Cloth, Scarlet do. plain White Woollen Cloth, White Woollen Kerſey, Cotton ditto, ſhort Woollen Stockings and Blankets, for all which Caſh will be paid.

ELISHA TRACY,
Deputy Commiſſary.

Norwich. Oct. 6, 1812. 48—

FOR SALE BY

R. HUBBARD,

PARISH'S SACRED GEOGRAPHY,

OR A

GAZETTEER OF THE BIBLE.

CONTAINING, in alphabetical order, a Geographical Deſcription of all the countries, kingdoms, nations and tribes of men, with all the villages, towns, cities, provinces, hills, mountains, rivers, lakes, ſeas and iſlands, mentioned in the ſacred ſcriptures, or Apocrypha, including an account of the religion, government, population, fulfilment of prophecies, and preſent condition of the moſt important places. By ELIJAH PARISH, D. D.

Auguſt 3.

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE Hartford Fire Inſurance Company have appointed JONATHAN G. W. TRUMBULL, Eſq. of Norwich, their Surveyor for ſaid town, and its neighborhood—who is alſo authorized to receive propoſals for Inſurance againſt loſs by Fire, in behalf of ſaid Company.

WALTER MITCHEL, *Secretary.*

Hartford, Dec. 17, 1810. 7—

CASH

AND the highest price given for

SHEEP SKINS,

with or without the wool, by

THOMAS POTTER.

Norwich, June 1. 1816. 30—

Auguſtus Collins,

HAVING diſtributed the Courier one quarter, requeſts immediate payment to enable him to pay the printer. A prompt compliance is expected.

July 27. 37—

Wanted Immediately,

AN apprentice to the Coach and Chaiſe making buſineſs—a boy of good habits and character, will receive liberal encouragement.

JAMES F. BROWN.

June 24. 34tf

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A LAD 15 or 16 years of age, as an apprentice to the Houſe-Carpenter and Joiner Buſineſs.

Charles French.

April 13th 28—

DWIGHT RIPLEY,

Druggiſt, Norwich,

HAS just received a freſh ſupply of *thoſe juſtly eſteemed and highly approved invaluable*

"MEDICINES," &c.

prepared by "W. T. CONWAY," No. 5, Green Street, Boſton, among which are

Dr. Relfe's Botanical Drops!!!

A radical cure for ſalt rheum, St. Anthony's fire, leproſy, ſcrofula, eruptions, pimpled faces, ſore legs, ulcers, venereal taints, (when mercury has failed) all impurities of the blood and juices, are the beſt ſpring and autumnal phyſic and may be given to children with perfect ſafety.—To comment on the various, numerous, and extraordinary cures in the 5 years that they have been made public in the United States, being too voluminous for a public paper, the proprietor is under the neceſſity of referring to the few publiſhed in the "Norwich Paper" of February laſt.

Dr. Relfe's Aſthmatic Pills!!!

To obſerve on their ſuperior efficacy in coughs, colds, aſthmas, difficulty of breathing, wheezings, tightneſs of the chreſt, ſpitting of blood, pains in the ſide, cold ſhiverings, &c. is needleſs, having afforded univerſal ſatisfaction during 5 years experience in America. Common colds are removed in a few days: the aged will find inſtant relief although the lungs are affected. For a few extraordinary cures see the "Norwich Paper" of February laſt.

Dr. Jebb's celebrated Liniment!!!

Mr. Jacob Hildreth, of Amherſt, N. H was cured of a fixed Rheumatiſm of many years ſtanding after every other Medicine had failed and reſigned as paſt relief, *by this Liniment*, in a few hours. *See his own letter in the* "Farmer's Cabinet, March 9, 1811." This Liniment cures the Rheumatiſm frequently in 24 hours, and relieves ſprains, bruiſes, numbneſs, ſtiffneſs in the joints almoſt immediately, *even when conſidered paſt relief!*

Dr. Relfe's Aromatic Female Pills

For obſtructions, &c. and which are equally conducive to the health of married ladies *unleſs when pregnant*, at which time they muſt not be taken.

Britiſh Antiſeptic Dentifrice,

Which not only renders *black* Teeth *white*, but at the ſame time imparts to the Gums health and to the breath the moſt delectable ſweetneſs

Dumfries' Ointment,

A ſafe, certain, and expeditious cure for the ITCH, be it ever ſo inveterate, in *one hour's application.* *No danger from taking cold. Aſk for* "Dumfries Ointment"—*none genuine unleſs ſigned* "W. T. Conway"—*as you value your health be particular!*

Dumfries' Lotion!

A cure for the ITCH, *without ſmell or ſtain.*

Albion Corn Plaiſter!!

The following is an abſtract of a letter from Dr. Clay, of Greenfield, to W. T. Conway; "*I have proved in this vicinity the efficacy of your* "Albion Corn Plaiſter" *beyond my moſt ſanguine expectation.*" This plaiſter affords inſtant eaſe, while it diſſolves and draws the corn out by the roots without the leaſt pain.

Cambrian Tooth Ache Pills—

The relief is almoſt immediate, without the leaſt injury to the Teeth.

Dr. Hunter's celebrated Pills, Injection Powders, and Cerate,

For Venereal complaints, a certain cure in all its ſtages: full directions, and deſcription of ſymptoms accompany each packet, ſo that perſons of either ſex may cure themſelves without further aſſiſtance.—*None of the above are genuine unleſs ſigned* "W. T. Conway" *be particular!* *** *A liberal diſcount to thoſe who buy to ſell again.* The above may likewiſe be had of Dr. Iſaac D. Bull & Co. Hartford; Taylor, Providence; Shipman & Howley. New-Haven; Williams, Warren; Smith & Pitkin, Albany; Tiebout, 238 Water-Street, New-York; and moſt Druggiſts and Bookſellers of reſpectability throughout the United States.

June 1. 30—

TO SPINNERS.

FOR SALE A. MINER'S PATENT ACCELERATING

WHEEL HEADS,

SUPERIOR to any thing of the kind ever invented—it is aſcertained that Spinners will Spin and Twiſt double the quantity in a day with A. MINER'S invention, than they can with the old faſhioned Wheel Head—thoſe who are deſirous of ſatisfying themſelves, will have an opportunity by purchaſing of JOHN LATHROP, who has them conſtantly for ſale.

Likewiſe for ſale,

2 Hhds. Country Gin,
12 Bbls. Virginia Flour,
12 Caſks Dexter's Stone Lime,
12 doz. Philadelphia Porter,
2 qr. and 2 half qr. Caſks Powder, ſuperior quality.
Liſbon, Teneriffe, Malaga, and Currant Wine, &c &c.

Norwich. May 25, 1813. 29—

$8000 *for* 500 *cents.*

TICKETS in Groton Second Society Lottery, Claſs 3d, 2d Diviſion, for ſale at the Norwich Book Store, by

R. HUBBARD.

Prize Tickets in the firſt diviſion received in payment.

A STORE to let.

Enquire of J. L. BUSWELL.
July 20. 36—

ADVANCES

ON

American Manufactures.

THE COMMISSION COMPANY was incorporated at the laſt Seſſion of the Legiſlature, with a capital of 600,000 dollars, for the purpoſe of making *advances on American manufactures* and ſelling the ſame on *commiſſion.*

They have taken the large Fire Proof Store, No. 178 Pearl-ſt. formerly occupied by Joſhua Waddington & Co. and are now ready to receive, for ſale on *commiſſion*, all *manufactures* from *wool, cotton, flax* and *hemp*—alſo, *domeſtic diſtilled ſpirits, refined ſugars, paper, ſoap, candles*, and generally *all articles*, of whatever kind, *manufactured within the United States*, ſalt excepted.

They will make LIBERAL ADVANCES on goods depoſited with them for ſale, charging only lawful intereſt on the advances until refunded. The commiſſions on ſales and all other charges, will be as cuſtomary.

Orders and *conſignments* from any part of the United States, may be directed to NOYES DARLING, *Agent of the Commiſſion Company, No.* 178 *Pearl-ſtreet, New-York.*

Thomas Storm, *Preſt.*

New-York, May 12, 1813. 28-6m

Meal & Corn.

50 puncheons kiln dried and bolted Meal,
1000 bushels Corn, FOR SALE BY

JEDEDIAH HUNTINGTON.

May 17. 28tf

Dr. Rogers' Anti-bilious Pills and Bitters.

TO THE PUBLIC.

NOT being endowed with a peculiarity of genius and Medical ſkill ſufficient to warrant an attempt of offering to the Public *univerſal remedies*, and denouncing the idea withal as unſafe and impoſſible; the ſubſcriber will therefore (as every candid Phyſician ought) confine himſelf to *ſafeſt remedies* only, and with this view, he would preſent to the Public his anti-bilious Pill and Bitter, which compoſition is from the vegetable kingdom, and is the reſult of twenty years practice and reſearch in the field of Medicine The object of the proprietor of this medicine is to correct the Bile as well as to evacuate the redundancy of it, and help the digeſtive powers and to make it ſafe, ſure and eaſy to nature, aiding her as an hand-maid, which is abſolutely all the Phyſician can do or ought to attempt. It is an indiſpenſable duty of every individual to attempt the prevention of diſeaſe and to effect it in ſuch a way as not to exhauſt the powers of life. The cauſe of diſeaſe is uſually debility either *direct* or *indirect*, the effect of diſeaſe is debility, the operation of remedies uſually preſcribed debilitates; here then we add debility to debility and fruitleſs nature of courſe our own deſign, and this management is too frequently to be lamented, as every obſerver of the operation of medicine muſt acknowledge. The reverſe of this is intended by the uſe of the anti-bilious Pill and Bitter; and the beſt teſt of its efficacy is its demonſtrative effect.

The above Medicine is for ſale at the ſtore of

Dwight Ripley.

Feb. 10. 14—

Probate Notices.

THE Hon. Court of Probate for the Diſtrict of Norwich, has allowed SIX MONTHS from this date, for the creditors to the eſtate of

Mr. THEOPHILUS ABEL,

late of Bozrah, deceaſed, to exhibit their demands againſt the ſame for ſettlement, to the ſubſcriber, or be debarred recovery agreeable to law.

THOMAS ADGATE, *Executor.*

Bozrah, Aug. 3, 1813. 38

N. B. All perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate are requeſted to make immediate payment.

THE Hon. Judge of Probate for the Diſtrict of Norwich, has appointed the ſubſcriber adminiſtrator on the eſtate of

Mr. Seymour Murray,

late of Norwich, deceaſed, and has allowed the term of ſix months from this date for creditors to ſaid eſtate, to exhibit their claims to the adminiſtrator for ſettlement, or be debarred a recovery of them Perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate are requeſted to make payment to

JONA G. W. TRUMBULL, *Adm'r.*

Norwich, Aug. 3, 1813. 39—

Probate Office ss. Diſtrict of Norwich, Auguſt 3, 1813—

SIX months from this day is allowed for the creditors to the eſtate of

Mr. Ephraim Story,

late of Norwich, deceaſed, to exhibit their demands againſt the ſame for ſettlement (to JAMES LANMAN, Eſq. the adminiſtrator with the will annexed) or be debarred recovery agreeable to law.—The adminiſtrator is directed to advertiſe the ſame in the Norwich Courier, and poſt the ſame in Norwich.

Atteſt. JOSEPH HUNTINGTON, *Clerk.*

39—

THE ſubſcribers having been appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate, for the Diſtrict of Norwich, Commiſſioners to receive and adjuſt the claims againſt the eſtate of

Capt. Moſes Benjamin,

late of Norwich, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent, notice is hereby given, that they will attend for the purpoſe, at the late Dwelling-Houſe of ſaid deceaſed, on the fifth Tueſday of Auguſt, third Tueſday of September, and firſt Thurſday in February next, at 2 o'clock, P. M. Six months from the third day of Auguſt is allowed by ſaid Court for the creditors to exhibit their claims.

Oliver Fitch,
James Gordon, } *Com'rs.*
Jona. Lester,

Norwich, Aug 10, 1813. 39—

SIX months from this day is allowed for the creditors to the eſtate of

Timothy Brigden,

late of Norwich, deceaſed, to exhibit their demands againſt the ſame for ſettlement to the ſubſcriber, or be debarred recovery, agreeable to law.

EBENEZER HYDE, Jun. Adm'r.

Norwich, Auguſt 3, 1813. 39

ORIGINAL STAINED

NORWICH COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 8, 1813. NORWICH; (CONN.) PRINTED BY RUSSELL HUBBARD—AT HIS OFFICE IN CHELSEA. [VOL. XVII. No. 43.

VEILS AND SILKS.

Giles Buckingham,

HAS JUST RECEIVED AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

FANCY DRY GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE

35 pieces best Florence Lutestrings, most fashionable colors; black & colored India Lutestrings; white and green Lutestrings for bonnets; black and white Satins; a large assortment of black and white Lace Veils, from 18 to 30 dollars; black and white Lace for Veils; Silk and Bedford Lace Handkerchiefs; black and white Silk Lace sleeves; Cotton Laces; Silk, Kid, and Leather Gloves; Silk, Cotton, and Worsted Stockings; Fancy and Book Muslins; black Italian Crape; 200 pieces elegant Sattin and Lutestring Ribbons plain and pearl edged, all colors and widths; Silk and Cotton Shawls and Handkerchiefs; black and white Cambricks; Callicoes; Dimotys; Shirtings; blue, white, and yellow Nankins; Mock and Tortoise Shell Combs, &c. which together with those before on hand make a general assortment of Dry Goods. [Ribbons, Millinets, & Lutestrings, cheap by the piece]

Also from Boston,

600 pair Ladies', Misses', & Children's black, white, and colored Kid and Morocco SHOES, warranted of the best quality and latest fashions.

LIKEWISE,

Gentlemen's Morocco Pumps.

Norwich, Sept. 1, 1813. 4tf

JOHN BREED & Co.

HAVE FOR SALE,

RED, and black with red top Military Feathers, per dozen.

A few elegant black with red top Vulture Plumes.

Yellow, and white Prussian Lace.

White tinsel Cord.

Red, and white worsted Cord, per piece.

Yellow Cotton Binding.

August 31. 43-3w

Map of the United States.

AN improved Map of the U. States, price only one dollar, for sale at the Book-Store of RUSSELL HUBBARD.

Sept. 1.

FLOUR, GIN, &c.

70 bbls. Superfine Philadelphia Flour, of a superior quality.

3 pipes Country Gin.

20 bbls. Cider Brandy.

Together with an assortment of

Dry Goods & Groceries,

as usual, for sale by

HENRY WARD.

Who wants to purchase,

10,000 weight of good new milch CHEESE.

Sept. 1. 4tf

PERIT & LATHROP,

HAVE FOR SALE,

40 boxes first quality brown Havana Sugar;

10 chests Souchong Tea,

13 do. H. S. Tea, (William's cargo.)

5 do. do. do. (Trumbull's do.)

5 boxes do. do. (Caledonia's do.)

Apply at their Store on Brown's Wharf, New-London, or to Mr. JEDEDIAH HUNTINGTON, *Norwich.*

August 7. 39—

London Particular Tenerife WINE, in Pipes and qr. Casks,

For sale by PERIT & LATHROP

New-London, Aug. 31. 4t—

FISH OIL.

6 bbls. Green Island OIL,

FOR SALE BY

SEABURY BREWSTER.

Norwich, Aug. 31, 1813. 4t—

---

4 hhds. Gin,

20 bbls. Cyder Brandy, of a good quality,

FOR SALE BY WM. PEABODY.

Sept. 1. 4t—

---

10 pipes 4th proof French BRANDY, FOR SALE BY

WM. PEABODY.

Aug 17. 40

A few casks PROVIDENCE LIME, warranted,—Dexter's brand,

FOR SALE BY

Jedediah Huntington.

August 3, 1813. 38—

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE AT

R. Hubbard's Book-Store,

Price 3/9.

A COLLECTION of Family Prayers, with various occasional forms, from the devotional writings of sundry authors. Sept. 1.

Wanted Immediately,

A JOURNEYMAN Cabinet Maker, to whom good encouragement will be given.

APPLY TO HORACE COLTON.

Norwich, Sept. 1, 1813. 4t—

Rum, Sugar, &c.

20 hhds. New Rum, from Northsed's Distillery,

31 bbls. Muscovado Sugar,

3 boxes white Havanna Sugar,

4 half boxes do.

4 chests Hyson and Souchong Teas,

12 groce Cotton Balls,

For sale on accommodating terms by

ERASTUS COIT & Co. or CARDER HAZARD.

ALSO, FOR SALE BY

E. COIT & CO.

4 puncheons 2d and 3d proof Demarara Rum,

1 do. 4th proof old Spirits,

1 do. 4th do. Jamaica.

500 bushels Spanish Salt,

500 wt. Sole Leather,

6 cwt. Dun Fish,

6 cwt. Scale do.

6 M. feet clear Boards,

28 bbls. superfine Flour, } FRESH.

17 do. Rye do. }

1000 feet Oars,

6 boxes Spanish Segars,

A quantity of Spars,

WITH A VARIETY OF

Groceries & Dry Goods,

AT RETAIL.

Norwich, July 28, 1813. 37—

---

100 M. Shingles, first quality,

20 M. merchantable pine Boards,

5 M. do. 2 inch pine Plank,

2 M. do. pine Scantling, 3 by 4 inches,

Philadelphia and New-York Flour, in barrels and half barrels,

FOR SALE BY

C. EELLS.

Aug. 7, 1813. 39—6w—

Sugar, Tea, &c.

20 boxes brown Havanna Sugar.

20 bbls. Muscovado do.

18 boxes Hyson Skin Tea.

10 hhds. Boston Rum.

50 casks Dexter's Rock Lime.

15 bags Pepper.

FOR SALE BY

James & F. A. Huntington.

July 13. 35—

RAISINS.

400 boxes Muscatel and bloom RAISINS,

FOR SALE BY

JEDEDIAH HUNTINGTON.

July 13. 35—

A few Bolts of excellent

RUSSIA DUCK,

for sale. Enquire of

THOMAS LATHROP, or

JEDEDIAH HUNTINGTON.

Norwich, June 30. 23—tf—

FOR SALE BY

JOHN LATHROP,

3 hhds. Antigua Rum,

4 hhds Country RUM,

3 boxes Havanna SUGAR,

10 boxes Spanish SEGARS,

9 casks TOBACCO, number 2,

30 boxes mould CANDLES.

Norwich, Aug. 18, 1813. 40

FOR SALE

At the store of the subscribers, on the west end of the Wharf Bridge—

100 bales Cotton,

60 hhds. Molasses,

6 hhds. Rum,

12 bbls. Coffee,

10 bags Coffee,

5 pipes Brandy,

1500 bushels Corn,

30 hhds. Sugar,

40 bbls. Sugar,

150 bbls. Flour,

20 reams Writing Paper,

1000 papers Lampblack,

2 boxes Soap.

WM. PEABODY.

July 20. 36

Painting, Glazing, Gilding, Staining, &c.

EXECUTED in all its branches at the shop of the subscriber, opposite to Mr. HUBBARD's printing-office. Orders from town or country will be thankfully received, and every pains taken to give satisfaction.

PAINTS, OIL, PUTTY, &c. at retail.

W. ALBERTSON.

Aug. 16, 40

From the Federal Republican.

Important Disclosure.

[*TRANSLATION*]

BALTIMORE, JUNE 14, 1809.

The Minister of France to Mr. Robert Smith, Secretary of State.

SIR—The federal government is going to settle all its differences with Great-Britain, and to make a treaty of amity, of commerce, and of navigation with that power. You, as well as Mr. Gallatin, have manifested to me a desire also to make a new convention with France, to take the place of that which expires on the 30th Sept. next.

I will for a moment call to your consideration (*arreterai votre reflection*) this double object, which the federal government proposes to itself, and the difficulties of accomplishing it in a manner advantageous for all the contracting parties. My just deference for your government, sir, does not permit me to make any observation on the haste with which the executive has received the first overtures of the English ministry yet composed of the same men who very lately discovered a very manifest aversion to every species of conciliation and who joined to a denial of justice to the Americans, every asperity of forms, of tone, and of style, towards the agents of your government.

If I have supposed that this very haste was necessary to satisfy the wishes of the people of whom foresight is not the first virtue, others may see in that political proceeding a precipitation perhaps dangerous, if it does not lessen (*ne belssait pas*) the *dignity of the Executif* may at least produce consequences prejudicial to the true interests of the Union. It is on these very interests much more than on those of France, as its enlarged and liberal policy, its principles of universal justice, and the elements of which its power is composed, have placed it beyond all attacks (*hors de toutes les attaintes*)—it is only on the interest of *your government* that I fix my attention and invoke yours, under a circumstance so delicate.

My correspondence with your predecessor is enough to convince you, sir, that I have *not left him ignorant of the dangers of the crisis of Europe, and its inevitable effects on the destiny of the States of the American Union.* Positive and multiplied information on the events of the other continent and their probable results, has enabled me sometimes to raise the veil which yet covers the designs of the first powers of the political world.

I have thought, that it was not incompatible with my duty to submit to the wisdom of your government the new chances, which the changes brought about in Europe offer to the commercial interests of the U. S. and the inconveniences which may result from their refusal to *accede formally to the principles of the Maritime Confederation.*

It does not belong to me to examine, how far the preceding administration was mistaken in its conjectures—but the verbal proposition, which you have made to me sir, to conclude a new convention (a proposition which I have submitted to my court) necessarily leads me to some observations on the respective position of France and the U. S.

Your government looks to *nothing* in its treaties, but to the *interest* of its foreign commerce. This is the principal object of its policy. France considers foreign commerce only as an addition (*accessoire*) to its system of general administration. Numerous canals of communication, which aid its rivers, and in multiplying their directions, procures for it all the opening necessary to keep up in the interior and its allies that immense circulation of all the objects of their reciprocal wants. In France commerce is not a power (*puissance*) in the state; it shares with other national professions the protection of the government, which only honors them with its support and encouragement in proportion to the degree of their utility and importance. In short, foreign commerce is not considered in France as an *indispensable* thing, although it is so *considered* in the U. States.

You will then readily see, sir, that France has not the same interest, which the federal government has, to make a treaty of commerce and navigation with the U. S. while it is evident, that whatsoever may be the dispositions, the result does not offer an *equality* of advantage to the two governments.

It is only then by means of political sacrifices, that one can re-establish the balance in a commercial treaty, and also render it of common utility to the two parties. Besides (and I have not suffered it to remain concealed from the administration, which preceded that of Mr. Madison) can the federal government believe and I appeal to your discernment to judge if the U. S have not given causes of serious and multiplied complaints to France during the terrible conflict which she has had to sustain against all the armed powers of Europe.—*Notwithstanding the popular infatuation, and the hurrying off of the public opinion, and the public favor towards a power systematically inimical as well to the United States as to France,* I will appeal to the authority of all sensible men of your own country, sir, to know, if for more than five years past the federal government has conducted itself towards the French government in a manner to merit the advantages which you expect from a new convention.

It would be useless and too tedious to examine here what has already all the light of evidence, whether the preceding administration has not taken the worst course which it could have taken to avoid collision with the two principal belligerent powers. The Americans have appealed to the rights of neutrality, and until now at least their government has endeavored by proceedings which I shall not permit myself to give a name to, (de qualifier) to draw near to Great-Britain who outrages or disowns the rights claimed; while it injures (offensait) France whose measures have for their object the re-establishment and the guarantee of these rights.

Thus, your preceding administration, (for it is of that, and that only that I pretend to speak) *placed itself by its political movement* (marche) *in manifest contradiction with its own principles.* It has done more, and notwithstanding my representations, it persisted (obstinee) to consider the two powers as doing equal wrong to the government of the Union, and to apply to them the effect of its *negative measures* while the *outrages of England seemed to require from their dignity the most energetic measures of repression against that power.* But in short (car enfin) sir, it is time to come to an explanation on the pretended wrongs of France towards the U. S. and at least oppose to them the injuries (les offenses) done by the federal government.

However severe the decree of Berlin might seem, in its application to the United States, it was demonstrated that its consequences would be ultimately (*en derniere analyse*) favorable to their commercial pretensions, since its object was to reach (*d'atteindre*) a power who had proclaimed its contempt for the rights of nations: and without doubt the Americans were the people the most interested in the success of that political act. There are however American merchants who, by all the means of the most shameful deception, have endeavored to elude the measures of France and to second the efforts of the common enemy to escape them, and have at length by their multiplied and proven frauds, provoked the more severe dispositions of the decree of Milan. Thus not only were the measures of France justified as measures of retaliation, but they were indispensable to free the American commerce from the yoke which Great-Britain had placed on it, to cause to be respected in future the flag of neutrals, and to force that power to acknowledge the common right of nations and the dominion of the seas—and the confiscation, the sale and the burning of some American merchant vessels having false papers and navigating in contempt of the prohibitions of their own government to favor the enemies of France, have been legal measures conformable to the rights of war, and which the force of circumstances and the interest of all imperiously required. But I appeal to you, sir, the council of Washington, of which you were then also a member—has it given all the necessary attention to the representations made on this subject by Mr. Champagny to Mr. Armstrong, as well as to those which I considered it my duty to address to the Secretary of State? Has it been possible to make known through the United States, all the advantages which the American people ought to find in the accomplishment of the designs of France—to discuss its projects in the calm of impartiality—to cause the voice of reason and of principles to be heard, when the declamations of error or of bad faith, (when) the influence of prepossessions and the clamours of party spirit preserved their empire over the public opinion, or rather received a new force from the incertitude (incertitude) or the silence of the [former] ancient Executive Council?—That disposition almost general to attribute (a'supposer) wrongs to France, by way of weakening (pour attenuer) the outrages of England—was it foreign to the administration of which I speak? and that administration, has it always been willing to hear me, while I made it perceive the consequences of the conduct of the federal government in regard to the French government. Was this administration well convinced that all governments are not disposed to forget, or to suffer injuries (les offenses) with impunity.

In recalling to your recollection sir, the wrongs of the federal government towards France, I only mention notorious acts, which my former correspondence has established, observing to you at the same time, that I understand according to their class* (je comprends dans leur cathagorie) the particular offences of your citizens; for every government is bound (est solidaire) in regard to other powers for the acts of its subjects; otherwise it would not be a government, and could not offer either security or guarantee for the execution of its agreements. Complaints were for a long time made to the U. States, of the delays which some American citizens had experienced in receiving the indemnities which were due to them, and of which the reimbursement was made from a part of the funds destined for the acquisition of Louisiana; but the affair of the heirs of Beaumarchais, who have in vain claimed for 23 years a debt made sacred by his motives, proven to the last degree of evidence, and on which the declared interest of the French government does not admit of a put off—is it finished?

Captain Mouessat, the bearer of a letter of mark, and commandant of an armed schooner, followed an English convoy, and was on the point of taking several merchant vessels, when two American armed brigs, and armed to protect the *infamous commerce* with St. Domingo, attacked him under the English flag, and not only added treachery to superiority of force to get possession of the vessel of Mouessat; but after having pillaged it, massacred a part of the crew an hour after they had struck—and this crime which remains unpunished, is so much the less forgotten, as Capt. Mouessat never let go (quitte) his flag.

But it would be too tedious to relate to yourself the particular acts in relation solely to French citizens; it will be sufficient for me to say to you, that every where, where there are Frenchmen,

*Revue—That I comprehend with them.

ORIGINAL STAINED

(I do not speak of the small number of Frenchmen who have abjured their country) these Frenchmen will have a right to the protection of the government, and will be every where assured (assurés) of obtaining indemnity for the damage done to their persons or to their property.

There are other grievances (griefs) yet more serious, and from which France has a right to believe that the U. S. *has a project of giving her inquietude for her distant possessions*, and for those of her allies. This has reference to the free commerce between the Americans and the revolted Blacks of St. Domingo, the affair of Miranda, and to the meditated attack on Spaniards on the Sabine—an enterprise which would not have been given up (n'a octroue) but for the necessity under which your government found itself of causing its troops to fall back to guard N. Orleans against an invasion by internal enemies.

I was far from thinking, sir, that the offence (scadale) of the commerce with the slaves in the revolted part of St. Domingo. The law of the embargo confirming the prohibitory law passed by congress in 1806—I could not presume that the embargo would be raised, and that the law against this commerce would not be continued.—What, sir, the intercourse is prohibited between the U. States and all the dependencies of the empire, under circumstances, when the commercial relations would be the most advantageous to the two states, and you tolerate them only with that of our possessions, where we have the greatest interest to proscribe them! and it is to be remarked, that it is always [moreover] when France has to combat new coalitions on the other continent that it would seem that *efforts are made to form enterprizes against its possessions*, or those of its allies in this one. It is also proper to place among the number of grievances with which France has to charge the United States, the want of opposition, or rather the useless opposition, which the federal government has made to the *impressment* of its sailors, seized in contempt of its flag, and with whom the English arm their vessels against us. I have often, sir, and often in vain, protested against this outrage of Great-Britain towards your government, and which has become a serious injury (offence) on the part of your government towards France. You furnish personal aid (secours personnels) to our enemies—What could you do more if you were at war with us? Without doubt, it will not escape the present executive, that an amendment is absolutely necessary to render uniform the treatment which our sailors and soldiers meet with in this country, and that which your sailors and soldiers meet with in France.

I have notsuffered my court to be ignorant of the abuses, without number, and extremely prejudicial to its interests, daily resulting from a want of a police in the U. States, in regard to this affair. I am very far, sir, from charging your government with the means the most shameful of seduction which are employed, to induce our sailors and our soldiers to desert, but has it done all that it ought to have done to prevent it? and that extreme facility with which, when they wish it (au besoin) men drawn off from their country and their sovereign are naturalized, *does it accord with the incontestable rights of governments to recover even without* DEMANDING THEM* *their subjects whom artifice or force has drawn off from their service*; and France, sir, has it not given on this subject as on many others, an example of the reciprocal respect which governments owe to each other, and which they observe in Europe even in the midst of the horrors of war? and have I not already warned the executive council to put an end to these abuses? Have I not warned them that the indemnity due for the lose of the French ship the Impetueux, burnt by the enemy within a cable's length of your coast, ought to be decreed, (statuee) and paid without delay—and *the subterfuges (permit me to use the expression, I know no other to convey my idea) and the subterfuges I say*, which have been employed to delay *(a journer)* that indemnity, have made of that act of violence on the part of our enemies, a direct offence of the U. S. against France. *What more could you do, what more could you leave undone, sir, if you had a treaty of alliance with our enemies?*

You will find it convenient sir, that I abridge the enumeration of all the subjects of complaint, which the federal government has given to France, since my residence in the U. S. and that I refer to my correspondence with the department of state.

I confine myself here to calling the attention, and the attention the most serious of the executive council, to another grievance of the most serious kind—I know not what could more sensibly offend (offenser) the French Empire.

I commence, sir, by agreeing, that no government has a right to interfere with the particular or municipal laws of other countries, because it is supposed with reason, that every government *will so far respect itself*, as to circumscribe the effect of these local institutions, and to stop the licenciousness which the feebleness of laws always gives birth to, and the digressions (les ecarts) of which may offend foreign powers. Can one suppose that it *was easy to avoid the just reproaches of sovereigns for offences of this kind, where the weakness (la vice) of the institutions, and the want of action or of power in the depositaries of political authority, render useless a trial of the means of repression? You have foreseen, sir, that I am about to address you, on the* INDEFINITE LIBERTY OF SAYING EVERY THING, OF WRITING EVERY THING, AND OF PRINTING EVERY THING

I am very far from believing that the excesses of your press have occupied for an instant the thoughts of the Emperor King, my master—but as it respects this subject, (a cet egard) I am here as the organ of the whole French Empire, and, if I do not see without pain, the ravages (ravages) which *the delirium of the insolence of the greater part of your periodical writers, occasions amongst yourselves, you will judge, that I do not hear without indignation, all that people permit themselves to say or to write against France, her institutions and* THE SACRED PERSON OF HER AUGUST REPRESENTATIVE.

You will see, sir, that on this subject, as on all others, the redress of grievances is an indispensable prerequisite to the formation of a new treaty between the two powers.

It was sufficiently painful to me to address you (entretenir) on the complaints of France against the United States, without laying them open to you, in the form of an official note.—I have thought that a simple letter, the tone of which would approach nearer to that of our conferences would produce the same effect with you, sir, whose liberal principles and loyal character, are known to me. I have thought that you would be afflicted, as I am, at the obstacles (entraves) which the preceding administration has been able to place in the way of a hearty reconciliation (a un raprochment plus in time) between our governments, and which their mutual interests renders more necessary than ever.

I have thought also, that I could even on a subject so serious, (grave) and without deviating from, or with propriety (sans blamer les convenances) adopt a mode of communication more analagous to the conformity of our views and our efforts to maintain harmony between France and the U. States; and have found here too the satisfaction of being able to offer to your sentiments a new tribute of respect.

Receive, sir, the homage of my high consideration.

(Signed) TURREAU.

* This is a justification of the attack of the Chesapeake, and the whole passage supports the pretention to consider as null the naturalization of foreign seamen [Edit. Fed. Rep.

Foreign Intelligence.

NEWPORT, AUG. 29.

Late News from England and Spain.

Last evening arrived at this port, the ship William, Akeroyd, 40 days from Lisbon.

By this arrival the editors of the Mercury were favored with London papers to June 30th, eight days later, and Lisbon papers to July 17, seven days later. It was reported at Lisbon the day the William sailed [July 18] that Lord Wellington had entered Bayonne.

A Packet from England was going into Lisbon as the William came out.

The London papers state that despatches from Lord Cathcart and Sir Charles Stewart, to Lord Castlereagh, dated the 6th June, had been received. The head quarters of the allies had been removed immediately after the signature of the Armistice, to Reichenbach, 12 miles beyond Schweidnitz. The Commander in chief, Barclay de Tolly, was at Reichenbach; and Generals Wittgenstein and Blucher, in front of Schweidnitz. It appears, that the story of the Emperor Alexander's refusal to ratify the Armistice, was a complete fabrication; there never was the least ground for any such assertion—Mutual necessity, or at least mutual apprehension, appears to have produced the armistice; and both parties are preparing with all diligence, for a renewal of hostilities, though, probably, not without secret hopes of a Peace, which may enable them to withdraw from this sanguinary contest with honor.

Gen. Stewart's despatch is dated on the day [June 6th] the Armistice was made known, at Head Quarters—He says not a word in his despatch, on the subject of ulterior negociations for Peace. Yet that such negociations are going on, with some considerable prospect of success, seems to be a very prevalent opinion in most parts of Europe.

Various rumors prevailed both in France and England, as to the expected arrival of Negociators—At Calais, a suite of apartments was said to be engaged for a British Minister; and at Morlaix, a diplomatic Messenger was daily expected to sail for England.

French papers to June 28th, received in London, continue to hold out the idea of pacific negociations to be carried on at Dresden. Among the Ministers expected there, they mention those of England and Spain. The "Times," of the 30th of June, remarks, "It is next to impossible, that there can be any real ground for asserting, that a Spanish Minister is expected at Dresden; and we believe there is almost as little reason for expecting an English Minister there."

An article from Leipsic, June 8, says, "Our Gazette announces, that the day before yesterday, an interview was to take place between the Emperor Napoleon and Emperor of Russia, at Gitschin"—The Emperor of Austria had arrived at Gitschin, [Bohemia] for the purpose, says the Austrian Court Gazette, of actively exerting himself in the restoration of peace.

The Times of the 28th June, says "Mr. Mackensie, who some time ago was employed for an exchange of prisoners with France, left town on Friday, for the head quarters of the Allied Armies in Germany. His despatches are supposed to contain the result of the deliberations of the British Government on the communications made to them relative to the Armistice.

In order to ascertain the real sentiments of the Danish Court, with regard to the belligerent powers, on the 30th May, the Swedish Court Chancellor, Baron Von Wertersteedt the Imperial Russian General, Von Souchtelan, as likewise the English Ambassador and Envoy, Mr. Thornton and Maj. Gen. Hope, sailed from Stralsund for Copenhagen, with intention to make proposals, according to which, peace with G. Britain might be concluded, and in conjunction therewith, the demands of Sweden said to be founded on treaties, but considerably diminished by her own consent, would have been acceded to. The Danish Minister of State, Rosencrantz, gave a direct refusal to those proposals, and in consequence the negociators returned to Stralsund on the 4th June, without being permitted to go on shore at Copenhagen.

The Crown Prince of Sweden was busily fortifying himself at Stralsund; the first division of Swedish troops was between Gadebason, Schwerin and Wismar; the second at Rostock; the third at Tribseer and Girmnen; and the reserves at Richtenburgh and Franzburgi. In these positions the Swedes are awaiting the arrival of the Russian and Prussian troops; meanwhile they offer to receive as volunteers, all those who are willing to fight for German liberty, and promise to move forward as soon as the allied army shall have reached the number stipulated by treaty.

The Baltic expedition, comprising 54 sail of transports, having on board 2000 troops and 140 pieces of artillery, besides stores, remained wind-bound at Deal, at the last dates.

A notification from the French authorities at Hamburg, dated June 15, has been published, that the port was open to France and her dependencies.

In a debate in the British House of Lords, June 23, on the Swedish treaty, Lord Castlereagh said "That with respect to the great personage at the head of the Swedish army, there was every reason to place the greatest confidence in him, both as to the sincerity of his intentions and his abilities in leading on his forces against the common enemy."

In the House of Commons, June 29, a motion was made for leave to bring in a bill to prevent the importation of cotton from the United States (which was allowed in neutral vessels by the 43d of the present King) so long as British manufactures should be excluded from the American market. The motion underwent a long and animated discussion, in the course of which this country was declared to have been degraded into the tool of France, by a series of depredations and insults, which ought to have inspired a different feeling, and excited the true and indignant spirit of national pride, resentment and honor—The advocates of the motion thought it ought to be adopted as a measure of restriction and retaliation upon this country—that they were bound to provide for their own wants by the cultivation and raising an adequate supply of cotton in their own colonies—and thus they should be enabled to prevent those acts of non-importation and non-intercourse which had been directed against the best interests of their trade and commerce. The motion was adopted by a majority of four, and a bill ordered to be brought in to repeal so much of the act of the 43d of his present Majesty as relates to the importation of cotton wool in neutral ships.

Our London papers contain the article from the Intelligencer which announced the appointment and sailing of Messrs. Bayard and Gallatin—No remarks are made. We find nothing in the papers to sanction the report, so industriously circulated in this country that the British government had rejected the mediation of Russia.

Under the Gottenburg head of the 22d June, we find the following article—

"The American flag of truce Neptune arrived yesterday at this port from Philadelphia, having on board the American commissioners, Messrs. Gallatin and Bayard. These gentlemen will proceed in the same vessel to a port in the Baltic nearest to the Russian head quarters."

Translations from the Lisbon papers.

LISBON, JULY 14.

By private letters received from our army, it appears, that on the 4th inst. Lord Wellington's head quarters was at Lawne, and that the allied troops had already entered the French territory—The garrison of Pancarvo has surrendered to the army of Count Abrbal, amounting to 700 men—We likewise learn by these letters, that the greatest alarm existed in the South of France; and that at Bayonne every vessel in port was taken up to carry off property.

JULY 17.

By a packet which arrived yesterday from London, we received London papers to the 1st inst. The most important intelligence which they contain is, that Russia and Swedeh had commenced hostilities against Denmark, according to the accounts from Cottenburg; where it appears the American Plenipotentiaries had arrived, from whence they were to proceed to the first port in Russia, In the same vessel they arrived in from America. It is supposed that through the mediation of Russia, the American government will adjust their differences with G. Britain—The Armistice had been confirmed; and the allied armies, and those of Bonaparte, had been reinforced—Dresden was to be fortified; and notwithstanding the reports circulated by the French, no measures had been taken for the calling of a Congress; on the contrary, it appears that Bonaparte does not repose any confidence in Austria, for he has ordered an army to be collected on the margin of the Adige in Italy, under the orders of Beauharnois, which demonstrates that he intends to arm himself in that quarter against any invasion that might be attempted by Austria—Four English regts. had embarked at Harwich for the Baltic.

MADRID, JULY 9.

The Governor of this city has received official information of the operations of the army under Gen. Giron, by which it appears he had a severe action with the enemy on the 1st July at Bidossoa, who were completely defeated—The result is, that the enemy on the side of Iran has been expelled from the soil of Spain.

ALICANT, JUNE 17.

The enemy has precipitately abandoned Albaida, after having been completely routed by our troops, commanded by Gen Roche.

BOSTON, SEPT. 6.

Latest from Europe.

The schr Sabine, of Baltimore, Capt Barnes, arrived on Saturday, at this port, (via Gloucester) in 36 days from Nantz. Mr. Sheldon, a passenger in this vessel, has politely favored us with Paris papers to the 22d of July, from which we have made the translations which follow. He verbally reports, that letters from Paris, received at Nantz, stated, that the Empress, Queen and Regent, was to proceed to Mayence, to rejoin Napoleon.

The U. S. brig Argus had arrived in L'Orient, with Mr. CRAWFORD, the American Minister, on board. She had taken and sunk the English privateer King of Rome, formerly American.

It will appear by the translated extracts, that mighty preparations were making in France for a vigorous renewal of war, in case the armistice, *which is extended to the middle of August*, should not be followed by peace.

The latest London dates found in the French papers, is July 13th. The President's Message at the opening of Congress, was published in London the 8th of July.

TRANSLATIONS FROM THE FRENCH PAPERS.

ARMISTICE PROLONGED.

A convention was signed at Newmark for the continuance of the armistice till the middle of August.

THE GREAT CONGRESS.

PARIS, JULY 3.

The Congress is not yet collected. It is hoped it will soon. If a month has been lost France has not been in fault.

RASTADT, JULY 14.

The number of strangers is prodigiously augmented at Prague.

The duke of Vicence, and the count of Narbonne, ambassador of France, at Vienna, have been appointed by the emperor his ministers plenipotentiary at Prague. The count of Narbonne set out on the 9th. It was believed the duke of Vicence would set out on the 18th. The privy counsellor Anstelt, plenipotentiary of Russia, reached Prague on the 12th.

IMPERIAL MONARCHS.

The French Emperor on the 12th July visited all the fortifications of Magdeburg, which is one of the strongest places in Europe. He left Wittenburg at 3 in the afternoon, and reached Dessau in 6 hours, and reviewed the troops at that place. He left Dessau at 2 in the morning, and went to Magdeburg, at which are encamped the three divisions under Gen. Vandamme.

DRESDEN, JULY 15.

The emperor left this place for Magdeburg on the 13th, after having reviewed the troops under Gen. Vandamme, and had reached Leipsic, and reviewed the troops at that place; he then, after 5 hours, set out for Dresden, and reached Dresden the same night.

COPENHAGEN, JUNE 27.

Messrs. Gallatin and Bayard, the American plenipotentiaries, have arrived in this city. The ship is in the road, having made her passage in 40 days.

JULY 6.

Day before yesterday, the seamen of the American armed vessel the Neptune passed through the city, with music and their flags displayed celebrating their independence, and the late victory in Upper Canada.

METZ, JULY 10.

On Saturday the 4th inst. there was a fall of snow at Metz, at the upper end of the Place Napoleon. It fell as fast as in the month of December and lasted 5 to 6 minutes. While it snowed at one end of the place the sun shone at the other extremity.

ENGLISH EXTRACTS.

LONDON, JUNE 28.

It is confidently reported on the Exchange, that government has recalled Admiral Warren from the American station, and that he is to be replaced by Lord Keith. The causes assigned, are the second escape of Com. Rodgers, and the permission given by him to the American Negotiators to sail to Russia.

JULY 8.

The American Envoys have arrived at Copenhagen, to excite new animosities against Great-Britain, and the cause of Europe. We cannot flatter ourselves with any prospect of Peace, from them, since they have commenced their diplomatic tour by a visit to Copenhagen. [Sun.

JULY 8.—Lord Cochrane has taken command of the Saturn, and is about to sail for North America.

JULY 10.

We have news again of Com Rogers, and we hope that the President will share the fate of the Chesapeake. Com. Rogers was upon the coast of Norway. He took in water at Bergen, and left that place with intention to capture some English vessels from Greenland. We are told an English ship of the line and a frigate is upon that station.

Another article states the capture of the Duke of Montrose packet, by the President, and observes the Congress parted company the 5th of June.

JULY 13.

Two frigates passed Yarmouth yesterday, it was supposed in pursuit of the American Com. Rogers.

Domestic Intelligence.

S. CAROLINA.

CHARLESTON, AUG. 21.

DESPERATE ACTION.

Yesterday arrived at this port the fine new privateer schooner Decatur, Captain Dominique Diron, from a cruise of 85 days; bringing in with her as prizes H. B. M. schooner Dominica, Lieut G. W. Barrette, late commander, captured on the 5th inst. and the British ship London Trader, Capt. Sinclair, from Surinam bound to London, captured on the following day. The particulars of the action with the Dominico, will be found in the following extract from the Decatur's log-book:

EXTRACT.

Relation of the Battle between the American Privateer Decatur, armed with six 12-lb. carronades, and one 18-pr. on a pivot, with 103 men, commanded by Monsieur Dominique Diron; and H. B. M. schooner Dominico, of twelve 12-lb. carronades, two long 6's, one brass 4-lb. and one 32-lb. carronade on a pivot, with 83 men, commanded by Lieut. George Wilmot Barrette—carried by boarding.

On the 5th of August, 1813, lat. 23, 4. north long. ——, standing north; at half past 10 in the morning, the man at the mast head discovered 2 sail to the southward; at 11 the vessels were ascertained to be a ship and a schooner; at half past 11 went about and stood towards them, in order to reconnoitre; at half past 12, found ourselves abreast of the schooner, which hoisted English colors; at 1 o'clock the Decatur wore round; half an hour after the schr. fired a shot, without effect; the Captain then gave orders to

ORIGINAL STAINED

prepare every thing for action, to load all the cannon and musketry, to have the grapplings, swords, &c. ready, and having previously got up the necessary ammunition, water, &c. from below, ordered the hatches to be fastened down. At 2 o'clock, the Decatur having wore ship in order to take the schooner abaft, she fired another shot which passed over us; at a quarter past 2 we fired our large gun and hoisted American colors at the peak; we fired our piece a second time: which she answered by firing two guns from her battery; our distance was now half gun shot; it was now half past 2 o'clock, the schooner evinced a desire to bear away, observing this the Decatur hauled upon the larboard tack, in order to present her bow to the enemy—ten minutes after the enemy fired a whole broadside, which caused no other damage to the Decatur, except some trifling injury to the rigging. After having answered her by a shot from our eighteen pounder, the Captain of the Decatur ordered every one to his post, in order to carry her by boarding, when the necessary preparations were made for that purpose—it was now about three quarters past two, the distance about pistol shot; the crew of the Decatur having cheered preparatory to boarding, our fire of musketry commenced and was very well kept up; the enemy bearing away in order to avoid the boarding, seized the opportunity to fire a broadside into us, which killed two of our men, and otherwise materially injured our rigging and sails. The Decatur continuing to follow up the manœuvres of the enemy, endeavored again to board her, which she once more avoided and fired another broadside. The captain of the Decatur having ordered the drum to beat the charge, the crew cried out to board. At that moment endeavored again to board her, which the enemy could no longer resist, and which was effected by passing into her stern over our bowsprit, our jib boom running into her mainsail. It was now half past three; the fire from the artillery and musketry was terrible, and well supported on both sides. The enemy not being able to disengage himself, dropped alongside; and it was in this position that Capt. Diron ordered his whole crew to board, armed with pistols, sabres, &c. which order was executed with the promptness of lightning—Mr. Vincent Safith, 1st prize-master, and quarter-master Thomas Washorn, were the two first on board the enemy; in doing which the prize-master received three wounds; the crew of the enemy fought with as much courage and bravery as that of the Decatur did with valor and intrepidity. Fire-arms now became useless, and the crews were fighting hand to hand with cutlasses, and throwing cold shot; when, the Captain of the enemy and the principal officers being killed, the deck covered with dead and wounded, the English colors were hauled down by the conquerors. In consequence of the orders given by the captain of the Decatur, the vessels were then separated, the rigging and sails being in the worst state possible.

During the combat, which lasted an hour, the King's packet ship Princess Charlotte, remained a silent spectator of the scene, and as soon as the vessels were disengaged from each other, she tacked about and stood to the southward. She had sailed from St Thomas, bound to England, under convoy to a certain latitude of the Dominico.

Killed and Wounded on board the Decatur.

Killed, 3—Wounded, 10—one of whom (the Carpentery) since dead.

ON BOARD THE DOMINICO.

Killed, 18—Wounded, 47—3 of whom are since dead of their wounds—Total killed and wounded, 60—Among the killed are G. W. Barrette, Commander; Mr. J. Secker, Master; Mr. D. Brown, Purser; Mr Arcner and Mr. Parrey Midshipmen—Wounded, Mr. J. Nichols, Midshipman. The surgeon and one midshipman were the only officers on board who were not killed or wounded—The Lieutenant was left on shore, sick.

From the above statement it would appear that this engagement has been the most bloody, and the loss in killed and wounded on the part of the enemy, in proportion to the number engaged, perhaps the greatest, of any action to be found in the records of naval warfare. The surviving officers of the Dominico attribute the loss of their vessel, to the superior skill of the Decatur's crew in the use of musketry, and the masterly manœuvring of that vessel, by which their carriage guns were rendered nearly useless—Capt. Barrette was a young man, of not more than 25 years of age; he had been wounded early in the action by two musket balls in the left arm, but he fought till the last moment, refusing to surrender his vessel, although he was urged by the few survivors of his crew to do so; declaring his determination not to survive her loss. One of the Lieuts. of the Decatur received a severe sabre wound in the head from Capt. B a few moments before he fell. Capt. Diron is a Frenchman, and most of the officers and crew of his vessel are his countrymen; they have done themselves immortal honor by the humanity and attention displayed towards their prisoners after victory, which is spoken of in high terms of approbation, by the surviving officers of the enemy's vessel.

The crew of the Dominico, with the exception of 8 or 10 boys, were fine looking young men; but to see them in the mangled state in which they arrived, was enough to freeze the blood of one, not accustomed to such sights, with horror. Among her crew is a small boy not eleven years old, who was twice wounded, while contending for victory upon her deck.

The Dominico is the vessel that captured the privateer schr. Providence, of Rhode-Island, some months since, in the W. Indies; and it was remarked to us by one of her officers, as she was coming up the harbor yesterday, that the American ensign and pendent which were then flying over those of Britain, were the ones which belonged to the Providence when captured by them.

The day after capturing the schooner, the Decatur fell in with and captured, without any action, the British ship London Trader, from Surinam bound to London, with a cargo consisting of 209 hhds. Sugar, 140 tierces Molasses, 55 hds. Rum, 700 bags Coffee, about 50 or 60 bales Cotton, and some other articles. She anchored in five fathom hole yesterday.

There never was a greater instance of good fortune than that experienced by these vessels, in the moment of their arrival on the coast—had they got here one day sooner, they would have stood a great chance to have fallen into the hands of the enemy's brigs which had been cruising for some time off here, and which had passed the bar & stood to the southward, with the wind at N. E. on Thursday morning. The Decatur, with her prize, made the land near Georgetown on the same day, and running down the coast that night, were directly off the bar yesterday morning.

AUGUST 25.

INVASION.

Extract of a letter from Beaufort, dated Sunday morning, Aug 22, 1813, 4 o'clock.

"I hasten to inform you that the enemy are anchored inside of our bar, directly off Hilton Head Island, say Mr. Pope's plantation. We are all under arms, expecting a visit from them."

The following memorandum was made upon the back of the Beaufort Post-Bill, received by yesterday's southern mail.

"Aug. 22—We are all under arms here: two British 18 gun brigs came within Port-Royal bar last evening, and are now at anchor.

Endorsed upon the Way-Bill from Wells Post-Office Beaufort District:

"Aug. 23—The British effected a landing on Hilton-Head (10 miles from Beaufort) with about 100 men yesterday morning, and it is supposed to be preparatory to an attack to day—I am now on my way with a portion of the 10th regt.

WM. HUTSON WIGG, Maj. Com.

OHIO.

CHILICOTHE, AUG. 24.

Extract of a letter from Capt. Richardson, dated, Head Quarters, Seneca Towns, August 18, 1813.

I am just arrived in camp, and before the mail closes have time only to inform you, that on the morning of the 12th inst. I sailed from Erie, in the brig Lawrence, with Com. Perry, and arrived off Sandusky Bay on the evening of the 15th, together with the following vessels:

Brig Lawrence, Com. O H. Perry, 20 guns.
Brig Niagara, Capt. J. D Elliot, 20 do.
Brig Caledonia, Purser H. Magrath, 6 do.
Sche. Ariel, Lt. John Packet, 3 do.
Sloop Trippe, Lt. Joseph E. Smith, 1 do.
Schr. Tygress, Lt. A. C. Conkling, 1 do.
Schr. Somers, S. M. Thomas Almy, 2 do.
Schr. Scorpion, S. M. St. Champlin, 2 do.
Schr. Ohio, S. M. Daniel Dobbins, 1 do.
Schr. Porcupine, Midshipman G. Senat, 1 do.

Upon our arrival off Sandusky Bay a British sail was discovered at anchor near one of the islands by a pilot boat which was sent out. Signal for chase was made immediately, and I discovered that our vessels in general sail 1-3 faster than those of the enemy. This took place just before sun-set, and by dark Com. Perry had arrived almost within gun-shot of the enemy's schooner: one hour more day-light, and she would have been captured. A very severe storm came on, and for fear of getting the squadron separated, we anchored for the night. I start at reveillee in the morning to accompany the General down to the fleet.

COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON-CITY, SEPT. 1.

Within the few last days no news of importance has reached us from our armies. The fleet of Commodore Perry, it will be seen, has reached the upper part of lake Erie, and is ready to co-operate with the northern army. Affairs on the frontiers assume daily a more interesting aspect, and a short time must, we think, produce events of a decisive nature.

VIRGINIA.

NORFOLK, AUG. 27.

On Tuesday last a party of men from the Plantagenet, 74, and another from the Dotteral, (18 gun brig) Capt. Daniel, went ashore on Cape Henry Beach to haul a seine, when six of the latter and one of the former, pretending to catch some pigs that they were feeding in the bushes, took to their heels and made off. They were fallen in with by a guard of our militia who conducted them to town.

They state, that the two 74's and 2 frigates which came down the bay went to sea, and, as they learnt, were bound to Halifax to bring provisions to the Chesapeake squadron—and that a 74 and a frigate came in about the same time and went up the bay. The whole force below consists of the Plantagenet, Dotterell and a tender.

NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK, SEPT 3.

The recruiting for troops for the defence of this harbor has commenced. Two regiments are to be raised (the 41st and 42d) to be commanded by Col. Bogardus and Lt. Col. Forbes.

SEPTEMBER 4.

The passengers in the Steam-Boat, from Albany state, that Commodore Chauncey sailed from Sacket's Harbor on Sunday last.

From Rio Janeiro.

Arrived here yesterday the cartel schr. Legeria, Capt. Townsend, 54 days from Rio Janeiro. The Legeria was taken up by our Minister at St. Salvadore to bring home American prisoners. She has on board 54, being the crews of the ships Hope, Townsend; Rebecca, Coffin; and Coromandel.—Aug. 28. in lat. 33, 10, long. 67, 30. spoke the letter of marque schr. Siro, Gray, 29 days from Portland bound to Savannah. Also spoke, 2 or 3 times, the cartel ship William, Davis, from St Salvadore, bound to New-York, having on board Mr. Paroi, lady and family, of Batavia, Joseph Abbot, of N York, Luther Rice, of Mass. missionary, Joseph Howland, Jun and S. S. Howland, of N. York; and several steerage passengers.

We learn that the Essex frigate, Capt. Porter, arrived at Valparaiso on the 6th of March last, and no accounts had been received of her since. The siege of Monte-Video was continued with vigor by the Patriot army, as late as the 20th of May.

On the 10th of July, the following British men of war, sailed from Rio Janeiro with convoy round Cape-Horn—Montague, 74, Phoebe, 32, Cherub, 20, and Raccoon, 18. On the 1st of July, the following sailed for England with convoy—Indefatigable, razee; Nereus, 36, Dart cutter 10, and Porcupine of 24 guns.

Capt. Townsend brings despatches for Government, from our Minister, Mr. Sumpter, at St. Salvadore.

A gentleman arrived here yesterday from Halifax (via Portland) which he left on the 16th August, and St. Johns on the 25th. At Halifax it was reported, but not generally believed, that Com. Rodgers had fallen in with and destroyed a number of the Jamaica fleet. We further learn, that a small chebecca boat privateer is cruising 15 leagues east of Portland, under American colors, and hails "John of Salem." She is a British privateer, supposed to be the Weasel of Halifax; is armed with one large gun, and two swivels, and is notorious for bad conduct. Her bottom is lead colour, and black sides, carries a jib of jibs, foretopsail and topgallant sail, and a stump maintopmast.

THE COURIER.

NORWICH, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 8.

FROM NEW-LONDON

We have nothing new. It is said that Com. Hardy has sailed for Halifax, and that the blockading squadron is now commanded by Com. Oliver.

Correspondence between Commodore Hardy, and the U. S. Officer commanding at Sag-Harbor, on the subject of the seizure of a Mr. Penny.

Sir Thomas Hardy, commander of H. B. Majesty Squadron, off Gardner's Island.

SIR—The inhabitants of the town of East-Hampton have requested of me a flag, which I now authorise, for the purpose of demanding Joshua Penny, a natural born citizen of the town-ship of Southold on this island, and a resident of the town of East-Hampton.

He is demanded as a non-combatant, being attached to no vessel as a mariner or corps military whatever, but was taken by force by your men from the bed in his own house unarmed.

The bearer of this flag is Lieut. Hedges, an officer under my command, in government service. You will have the goodness to deliver Mr. Penny to Lieut. Hedges; as he cannot consistently be retained as a prisoner of war by any article in the cartel agreed on, ratified and confirmed by the agents of each of our governments for the exchange of prisoners.

Given under my hand, at the garrison of Sag-Harbor this 23d day of August, 1813.

BENJAMIN CASE, Maj. commanding the troops in the U. S. service at Sag-Harbor.

His Britannic Majesty's ship Ramilies, in Gardner's Bay, Aug. 23d.

SIR—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this day's date, and as I do not wish to detain Lieut. Hedges, the bearer of your flag, I will do myself the honor of replying to your letter to-morrow by a flag of truce.

I have the honor to be, sir, your very humble servant,

THOMAS M. HARDY, Capt.

To Major Case commanding the troops, in the U. States service at Sag-Harbor.

His Britannic Majesty's ship Ramilies, Gardner's Bay, 24th Aug, 1813.

SIR—As it was late yesterday afternoon when I had the honor of receiving your letter of the 23d instant, requesting the release of Joshua Penny, I did not judge it proper to detain Lieut. Hedges for my reply.

I beg leave to inform you, I had received certain information that this man conducted a detachment of boats, sent from the United States squadron, under the command of Com. Decatur, now lying in New-London, from that port to Gardner's Island, on the 26th July last, for the express purpose of surprising and capturing the captain of his Britannic Majesty's frigate Orpheus and myself, and having failed in the undertaking, but making prisoners of some officers and men, belonging to the Orpheus, he went with the remaining boats to Three Mile Harbor. The next account I had of him, was his being employed in a boat contrived for the purpose, under the command of Thomas Welling, prepared with a torpedo, to destroy this ship, and that he was in her at Napeng Beach, when this ship and the Orpheus were in Fort Pond Bay, last week. He has also had a certificate given him on the 18th of this month, by some of the respectable inhabitants of East Hampton, recommending him to Com. Decatur, as a fit person to be employed on a particular service, by him, and that he has for some time been entered on the books of the frigates, at $10 per month; and to which, this notorious character has been recognized by some of his officers and men of this ship, as having been on board two or three times, with clams and fruit; of course, as a spy, to collect information of our movements. Having been made so well acquainted with the conduct of this man for the last six weeks, and the purpose for which he has been so actually employed in hostilities against his Britannic majesty, I cannot avoid expressing my surprize, that the inhabitants of East Hampton, should have attempted to enforce on you a statement so contrary to fact. I, therefore, cannot think of permitting such an avowed enemy to be out of my power, when I know so much of him as I do. He will therefore, be detained as a prisoner of war, until the pleasure of the commander in chief is known.

Robert Gray, an inoffensive old man, who was taken with Penny, I have landed, as it does not appear that he is one of his accomplices in the transactions I have alluded to.

I think proper to enclose a copy of my letter to justice Terry, to warn the inhabitants of the coast against permitting the torpedo to remain anywhere near them. I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient humble servant,

THOMAS M. HARDY, Capt. of His B. M's ship Ramilies.

Maj. Benj. Case, Commanding the troops in the U. S service, at Sag-Harbor

His Majesty's ship Ramilies, off New-London, Aug. 28. 1813

SIR—Having received positive information that a whale boat, the property of Thomas Welling and others, prepared with a torpedo, for the avowed purpose of destroying this ship, a mode of warfare practised by individuals from mercenary motives, and more novel than honorable, is kept in your neighborhood, and as from the very good information I obtain from various sources, there is no doubt these persons will soon be in my power, I beg you to warn the inhabitants of the towns along the coast of Long Island, that wherever I hear this boat or any other of her description has been allowed to remain after this day, I will order every house near the shore to be destroyed.

I have the honor, to be, sir, your obedient servant,

THOMAS M. HARDY, Capt.

—— Terry, Esq justice of the peace, Southold, Long-Island.

Baltimore Patriot Office, Sept. 1.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Rockhall, to the editors of the Patriot, dated Aug. 31.

I was informed by a gentleman on Kent Island yesterday, at whose house Gen. Beckwith and Admiral Warren had their head quarters, that they received despatches on the 22d inst. from Halifax, of Com. Rodgers having destroyed 18 sail of the homeward bound Jamaica fleet, off the Banks of Newfoundland, and had taken and manned two others for America, one a valuable packet with the mail, both of which were taken the next day; A 90 gun ship and a frigate were despatched after him, and that they had information of their being twice within 18 hours sail of him.

I could give you some interesting speculative opinions of Beckwith and Warren, during their stay on the Island, but have not leisure at present. The islanders (especially the poorer classes) are left wretched indeed—many not a morsel of provisions, furniture or clothing, save what they stand in—some few have escaped the general ravages.

P. S. The enemy's shipping have moved down about Poplar and Sharp's Island, and are concentrated about the mouth of the Great Choptank.

Died,

At Troy, N. Y. Mrs. Patience Stevens, formerly of Plainfield, Con.

At Kinsman, Ohio, John Kinsman, Esq. formerly of Lisbon.

In this city, a child of Mr. Dish Barker.

At Preston, Mrs. Giddings, wife of Mr. Levi Giddings, aged 35.

10 bls. St. Jago white Sugar,

6 bbls. Muscovado brown do.
A few barrels Cherry Rum, and 20 gills. Cherry Juice,
FOR SALE BY
ROGER HUNTINGTON & CO.
Sept. 8. 43

THE Hon. Court of Probate for the District of Norwich, has limited the term of SIX MONTHS from the 7th Sept. 1813, for their creditors to the estate of

Mr. JOSEPH FRENCH,

late of Lisbon, deceased, to exhibit their demands against the same for settlement to the subscriber, or be debarred recovery agreeable to law.

ELEAZER FRENCH, Adm'r.

Lisbon, Sept. 7, 1813. 43—

At a Court of Probate held at Norwich, for the District of Norwich, Sept. 2, 1813—

Present ANDREW HUNTINGTON, Esq. Judge—

MR. *Elijah Ames*, Executor to the last will and testament of

MR. CALEB T. AMES,

late of Preston, deceased, represents the circumstances of said estate to be such that it will likely be insolvent—the said Executor is directed to advertise the same in the Norwich Courier, that all persons interested may appear before the Judge of the Court, on the first Tuesday of October next, at 2 o'clock, P. M. and shew reasons if any they have why Commissioners should not be appointed.

Per order of the Judge,
Attest, Joseph Huntington, *Clerk.*

THE Hon. Court of Probate for the District of Windham, has limited the term of six months from the 31st day of Aug. 1813, for the creditors to the estate of

ESTHER METCALF,

late of Lebanon, deceased, to exhibit their several claims against said estate to the subscriber or be debarred recovery, according to law.

Ebenezer Metcalf, *Adm'r.*

Lebanon, Aug. 31, 1813. 43—

THE Hon. Court of Probate for the District of Windham, has limited the term of six months from the 25th day of Aug. 1813, for the creditors to the estate of

MARY LATHROP,

late of Lebanon, deceased, to exhibit their several claims against said estate to the subscriber, or be debarred recovery according to law.

Charles Lathrop, *Adm'r.*

Lebanon, Aug 25, 1813. 43—

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAVING sold his machine and removed, wishes all those that are indebted to him for carding the last season, would make immediate payment.

HENRY CHURCH.

Preston, Sept. 7, 1813. 43—

THE SUBSCRIBERS

WISH to purchase, oak and chestnut BOARDS, chestnut joist, chestnut Shingles, chestnut Plank, 1 inch, Lath, black oak hogshead Staves, brown & white Tow Cloth, homespun Flannel, Stockings.

Samuel Avery & Son.

August 14. 4

ORIGINAL STAINED

POETRY.

PEACE.

WHEN peace on earth shall hold her easy sway,
And man forget his brother man to slay,
To martial arts, the murder arts succeed—
Who bleeds most, shall gain the immortal meed.
The eye of pity shall be pain'd no more
With Victory's crimson'd banners stain'd with gore.
Thou, glorious era, come! Hail blessed time,
When full orb'd Freedom shall unclouded shine;
When the chaste muses, cherish'd by her rays,
In olive groves, shall tune tweetest lays;
When bounteous Ceres shall direct her car,
O'er fields now walled by the fires of war;
And angels view, with joy and wonder join'd,
The golden age return'd to bless mankind.

DWIGHT RIPLEY,

Druggist, Norwich,

HAS just received a fresh supply of *those justly esteemed and highly approved invaluable*

"MEDICINES," &c.

prepared by "W. T. CONWAY," No. 5, Green Street, Boston, among which are

☞ *Dr. Relfe's Botanical Drops ! ! !*

A radical cure for salt rheum, St. Anthony's fire, leprosy, scrofula, eruptions, pimpled faces, sore legs, ulcers, venereal taints, (when mercury has failed) all impurities of the blood and juices, are the best spring and autumnal physic and may be given to children with perfect safety.—To comment on the various, numerous, and extraordinary cures in the 5 years that they have been made public in the United States, being too voluminous for a public paper, the proprietor is under the necessity of referring to the few published in the "Norwich Paper" of February last.

☞ *Dr. Relfe's Asthmatic Pills ! ! !*

To observe on their superior efficacy in coughs, colds, asthmas, difficulty of breathing, wheezings, tightness of the chest, spitting of blood, pains in the side, cold shiverings, &c. is needless, having afforded universal satisfaction during 5 years experience in America. Common colds are removed in a few days: the aged will find instant relief although the lungs are affected. ☞ For a few extraordinary cures see the "Norwich Paper" of February last.

☞ *Dr. Jebb's celebrated Liniment ! ! !*

Mr. Jacob Hildreth, of Amherst, N. H was cured of a fixed Rheumatism of many years standing, after every other Medicine had failed and resigned as past relief, *by this Liniment*, in a few hours ☞ *See his own letter in the* "Farmer's Cabinet, March 9, 1811." This Liniment cures the Rheumatism frequently in 24 hours, and relieves sprains, bruises, numbness, stiffness in the joints almost immediately, *even when considered past relief !*

Dr. Relfe's Aromatic Female Pills

For obstructions, &c. and which are equally conducive to the health of married ladies *unless when pregnant*, at which time they must not be taken.

British Antiseptic Dentifrice,

Which not only renders *black* Teeth *white*, but at the same time imparts to the Gums health, and to the breath the most delectable sweetness.

Dumfries' Ointment,

A safe, certain, and expeditious cure for the ITCH, be it ever so inveterate, in *one hour's application.* ☞ *No danger from taking cold. Ask for* "Dumfries Ointment"—*none genuine unless signed* "W. T. Conway"—*as you value your health be particular !*

☞ *Dumfries' Lotion !*

A cure for the ITCH, *without smell or stain.*

☞ *Albion Corn Plaister ! !*

The following is an abstract of a letter from Dr. Clay, of Greenfield, to W. T. Conway: "*I have proved in this vicinity the efficacy of your* "Albion Corn Plaister" *beyond my most sanguine expectation.*" This plaister affords instant ease, while it dissolves and draws the corn out by the roots without the least pain.

☞ *Cambrian Tooth Ache Pills—*

The relief is almost immediate, without the least injury to the Teeth.

Dr. Hunter's celebrated Pills, Injection Powders, and Cerate,

For Venereal complaints, a certain cure in all its stages: full directions, and description of symptoms accompany each packet, so that persons of either sex may cure themselves without further assistance.—☞ *None of the above are genuine unless signed* "W. T. Conway" *be particular !* *** *A liberal discount to those who buy to sell again.* The above may likewise be had of Dr. Isaac D. Bull & Co. Hartford; Taylor, Providence; Shipman & Hawley, New-Haven; Williams, Warren; Smith & Pitkin, Albany; Tiebout 338 Water-Street, New-York; and most Druggists and Booksellers of respectability throughout the United States.

June 1. 30—

Lamp & Liver Oil.

SEVEN bbls. Summer strained OIL,
2 bbls. Winter do. perhaps equal to any ever sold,
3 bbls. Liver do. in bbls. half bbls. and kegs,
Spermaceti Candles,
Just received and for sale by
JOHN LATHROP.

Aug. 25. 4

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE Hartford Fire Insurance Company have appointed JONATHAN G. W. TRUMBULL, Esq. of Norwich, their Surveyor for said town, and its neighborhood—who is also authorized to receive proposals for Insurance against loss by Fire, in behalf of said Company.

WALTER MITCHEL, *Secretary.*

Hartford Dec. 17, 1810. 7—

Dr. Rogers' Anti-bilious Pills and Bitters.

TO THE PUBLIC.

NOT being endowed with a peculiarity of genius and Medical skill sufficient to warrant an attempt of offering to the Public *universal remedies*, and denouncing the idea with as unjust and impossible; the subscriber will therefore (as every candid Physician ought) confine himself to *select remedies* only, and with this view, he would present to the Public his anti-bilious Pill and Bitter, which composition is from the vegetable kingdom, and is the result of twenty years practice and research in the field of Medicine. The object of the proprietor of this medicine is to correct the Bile as well as to evacuate the redundancy of it, and help the digestive powers and to make it safe, sure and easy to nature, aiding her as an hand-maid, which is absolutely all the Physician can do or ought to attempt. It is an indispensable duty of every individual to attempt the prevention of disease and to effect it in such a way as not to exhaust the powers of life. The cause of disease is usually debility either *direct* or *indirect*, the effect of disease is debility, the operation of remedies usually prescribed debilitates; here then we add debility to debility and frustrate nature of course our own design, and this management is too frequently to be lamented, as every observer of the operation of medicine must acknowledge. The reverse of this is intended by the use of the anti-bilious Pill and Bitter; and the best test of its efficacy is its demonstrative effect.

The above Medicine is for sale at the store of

Dwight Ripley.

Feb. 10. 14—

ADVANCES ON *American Manufactures.*

THE COMMISSION COMPANY was incorporated at the last Session of the Legislature, with a capital of 600,000 dollars, for the purpose of making *advances* on *American manufactures* and selling the same on *commission.*

They have taken the large Fire Proof Store, No. 172 Pearl-st. formerly occupied by Joshua Waddington & Co. and are now ready to receive, for sale on *commission*, all *manufactures* from *wool, cotton, flax,* and *hemp*,—also, *domestic distilled spirits, refined sugars, paper, soap, candles*, and generally *all articles*, of whatever kind, *manufactured within the United States*, salt excepted.

They will make LIBERAL ADVANCES on goods deposited with them for sale, charging only lawful interest on the advances until refunded. The commissions on sales and all other charges will be as customary.

Orders and *consignments* from any part of the United States, may be directed to NOYES DARLING, *Agent of the Commission Company, No. 172 Pearl-street, New-York.*

Thomas Storm, *Prest.*

New-York, May 12, 1813. 29-6m

Miss PIERCE,

One door West of the HOTEL,

HAS just received from New-York in addition to her former supply, a new and fashionable assortment of MILLINERY and FANCY articles, selected from the latest importations.

HATS & BONNETS,

Of different descriptions, made to any patternas usual.

Norwich, May 24, 1813. 29—

WATCHES & JEWELRY.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

HAS just received from New-York, a handsome assortment EUROPEAN and FRENCH

WATCHES,

which are offered for sale at small advance, for cash or approved notes.

Likewise,

A VARIETY OF CHAISE WHIPS and PLATED CANDLESTICKS; together with an assortment FANCY ARTICLES. Gold and Silver Work as usual. Particular attention paid to WATCH REPAIRING.

Cash paid for old GOLD and SILVER.

JUDAH HART.

Norwich, June 22, 1813 32—6m—

NEW GOODS.

HENRY WARD,

HAS commenced business in the retailing line, one door East of Johnson's Coffee-House, in Chelsea, where he has just received from New-York, a handsome assortment of European and West-India

GOODS,

which he offers for sale on advantageous terms to the purchaser.

Also,

A handsome assortment of Gentlemen's thick and thin Shoes—and Ladies' Morocco Shoes, cheap.

Likewise,

70 Casks of Stone-Lime, from Dexter's Rock,
40 Bbls. Beef and Pork.

Most kinds of Country produce received in payment.

2000 Red Oak Staves are likewise wanted, for which good pay will be made.

He has conveniences for

Storage & Wharfage,

on reasonable terms.

Norwich, June 1, 1813. 30—

FOR SALE BY

R. HUBBARD,

PARISH'S SACRED GEOGRAPHY,
OR A
GAZETTEER OF THE BIBLE,

CONTAINING, in alphabetical order, a Geographical Description of all the countries, kingdoms, nations and tribes of men, with all the villages, towns, cities, provinces, hills, mountains, rivers, lakes, seas and islands, mentioned in the sacred scriptures, or Apocrypha, including an account of the religion, government, population, fulfilment of prophecies, and present condition of the most important places. By ELIJAH PARISH, D. D.

August 3.

NEW CORPS,

ENLISTED FOR

ONE YEAR !!!

THE future welfare of our injured country, requires, that the nation which has presumed to violate our rights, should be taught, that she cannot do it with impunity; and, that it is her interest to observe rectitude of conduct towards a people, whose character has been portrayed by an eminent political writer in Europe, in these words:

"The Americans are active in their "persons; they are enterprising; they are brave; and, "which is of vast consequence, they are, from education, "and almost from constitution, SOBER, a virtue, not at "all less valuable in the Army, than it is in domestic "life."

Come forth my countrymen, and be School-Masters to the foe! Impress the instruction, they need so much, strongly on their minds.

16 dollars bounty,
8 dollars per month,
1 Coat,
1 Vest,
4 Shirts,
4 pair Pantaloons,
4 pair Shoes,
2 pair Stockings,
2 pair Socks,
1 Military Cap, & blankets—per year,

Will be given to every able bodied man, from the age of 18 to 45, who shall enlist for

ONE YEAR

in the 37th Regiment, U. S. Infantry; the government have also provided good food, other articles of Clothing, Arms, Ammunition, and Medicines, for the Soldier; a Physician will attend him in case of sickness, and if he should be disabled in the service of his Country, he will be entitled to a pension.

David Tracey, Jun.

2d Lieut. 37th Regiment, U. S. Infantry.

Rendezvous, Chelsea Landing, May 11, 1812.

N. B. MUSICIANS wanted immediately. 27—

THE SUBSCRIBER

WISHES TO PURCHASE

PLAIN Blue Woollen Cloth, Scarlet do. plain White Woollen Cloth, White Woollen Kersey, Cotton ditto, short Woollen Stockings and Blankets, for all which Cash will be paid.

ELISHA TRACY,

Deputy Commissary.

Norwich, Oct. 6, 1812. 48—

G. NELSON,

From Oxford Street, London,

BEGS leave to inform the fashionable part of community, that he still continues his art of *Cutting Hair*, agreeable to the countenance, at his stand opposite the Post-Office, in Chelsea. NELSON would deem himself lost to all feelings which do honor to human nature, not to tender his sincere thanks for the liberal patronage he has heretofore received from a truly generous people. While the temple of Janus is closed, NELSON will endeavor to possess himself with all the most approved fashions of cutting and dressing, to youthfulize the age. The celebrated Blake's laconic method of cutting, has been but three years introduced on this continent—NELSON flatters himself that he is master of that art. The gentlemen of the army and navy are particularly invited, and their elevated patronage he shall ever be proud to acknowledge.

All sorts of fashionable Perukes made to imitate the growing hair to perfection.

For sale, Hair Powder and Pomatum entirely free from adulteration.

July 13. 35—

Andrew & Joseph Perkins,

HAVE FOR SALE,

A FEW hhds. of W. I. Rum and Molasses, of their own importation, of a good quality.

New-England Rum, distilled in this State.—The payment may be made convenient to the purchaser.

Also,

A consignment of sixteen hhds. of W. I. RUM—part of which is at New-London.

Norwich, Jan. 12, 1813. 10

Charles P. Huntington,

HAS removed his Goods to the yellow Shop, called LATTIMORE'S ROW, nearly opposite his former stand.

Norwich, July 24, 1813.

Meal & Corn.

50 puncheons kiln dried and bolted Meal,
1000 bushels Corn, FOR SALE BY
JEDEDIAH HUNTINGTON.

May 17. 28tf

Just received a supply of

Frink's Grand Restorative ELIXER,

FOR SALE BY

D. RIPLEY.

Norwich, Jan. 5, 1813. 5

HELPS TO COMPOSITION,

OR SIX HUNDRED

SKELETONS OF SERMONS,

Several being the substance of Sermons preached before the University

By the Rev. CHARLES SIMEON, M. A.
Fellow of King's College, Cambridge.

Five Octavo Vols.—Price 13 dolls.—For sale at the Norwich Book Store by

Aug. 24. *R. HUBBARD.*

FLOUR.

A FEW bbls. Philadelphia Superfine FLOUR. New-York do.

FOR SALE BY

JED. HUNTINGTON.

Aug. 24. 14

FOR SALE,

A FARM,

IN the town of Otis, county of Berkshire, and commonwealth of Massachusetts, half a mile north of the Meeting-House, containing about one hundred and fifty acres. Said FARM is situated on the turnpike Road leading from Hartford, in Connecticut, to Albany, by way of Lenox, forty-four miles from Hartford, fourteen from Lenox, and forty-four from Albany. There is a good new two story Dwelling-House on said FARM, a convenient Barn, Stabling, &c. and other out houses. Also, a convenient merchant's Store, which has a good trade; the house is improved as a tavern, is in an excellent stand, has as good a run of custom as any on the road. The land is a good strong soil, and about fifty or sixty acres under improvement, well watered by small streams and springs, and is on Farmington River. Said FARM will be sold on very advantageous terms to the purchaser. For further particulars enquire of

WILLIAM S. HART, Esq.

of Norwich, or the subscriber on the premises.

JOSEPH T. CUMMINGS.

Otis, Dec. 6, 1811. 5—

FOR SALE,

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND ACRES

OF new lands, of superior quality in the southern part of the

HOLLAND PURCHASE,

having the most beneficial natural navigation of any lands in the middle States. The Country is rapidly advancing in settlement; mills, schools, and other improvements are already established. The title is perfect, and warrantee deeds will be given. The climate and soil are good, and no lands with the same advantages are offered for sale on better terms to the purchaser than these lands will be sold in large or small quantities.—For particulars enquire of the subscriber, or in his absence of GEN. EBENEZER HUNTINGTON, who will give information of terms, describe the lands, and make contracts for the same.

W. S. HART, AGENT.

45—tf—

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the Hon. Court of Probate for the district of Norwich, has limited the term of six months from this date to the Creditors to the estate of

Deac. SIMEON LATHROP,

late of Bozrah, deceased, to exhibit their claims against said estate to the subscriber for settlement or be debarred payment on neglect, agreeable to law. The creditors to said estate will please to bring in their demands accordingly.

ANDREW LATHROP, Ex'r.

Dated Bozrah, Aug. 24, 1813. 4—

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment.

SIX months from this date are allowed for the creditors to the estate of

Mrs. MARY CULVER,

late of Norwich, deceased, to exhibit their demands against the same for settlement to the subscriber, or be debarred recovery agreeable to law.

Eben. Hyde, Jun. Ex'r.

Norwich, Aug. 20, 1813. 4—

THE Hon. Court of Probate for the District of Norwich, has allowed six months from the 3d of August, 1813, for the creditors to the estate of

ERASTUS LADD,

late of Franklin, deceased, to exhibit their demands against the same for settlement, to the subscribers, or be debarred recovery agreeable to law.

SARAH LADD, *Adm'rx.*
WILLIAM LADD, *Adm'r.*

Franklin, Aug. 3, 1813. 4

THE Hon. Court of Probate for the district of Plainfield, has allowed six months from this date for the creditors to the estate of

ANDREW MOREY,

late of Killingly, deceased, to exhibit their claims to the administratrix, or be debarred a recovery agreeable to law

SALLY MOREY, *Admr'x.*

Killingly, Aug 3, 1813. 4—

THE subscribers will be at the dwelling-house of Mr. JOSHUA HYDE, in Franklin, on Thursday the 2d Sept. next, for the purpose of receiving payment from those indebted to the estate of Mr JOHN WHEELER, late of Franklin, deceased, either by book or note.

Shepard Wheeler, } Adm'rs.
Asa A. Swan, }

Aug. 25, 1813. 4

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS received a Town Tax of four cents on the dollar, on list 1812. Also, a State Tax of two cents on the dollar on all rateable estate in the Town of Norwich to collect, made payable on the first day of June last. All persons obliged to pay Taxes, are requested to settle the same. Those who are in arrears for former Taxes will do well to pay them immediately.

Eben. Hyde, Jun. Collector.

Norwich, Aug. 25, 1813. 4—

ISRAEL BRUMLEY, JUN.

POST-RIDER,

REQUESTS all prsons, who owe him for News-Papers, Books, Tickets, &c. to make immediate payment, either to him, or the publisher of the Courier His situation is such, that unless this notice is complied with, he will be under the painful necessity of lodging his accounts with an Attorney for collection. He requests *every one*, who is indebted, to take this notice particularly to himself. Let all lay *to means* &c.

Preston, Aug. 24, 1813. 4

Wanted Immediately,

AN apprentice to the Coach and Chaise making business—a boy of good habits and character, will receive liberal encouragement.

JAMES F. BROWN.

June 22. 3mF

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A LAD 15 or 16 years of age, as an apprentice to the House-Carpenter and Joiner Business.

Charles French.

April 12th. 23—

ORIGINAL STAINED

NORWICH COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 29, 1813. NORWICH; (CONN.) PRINTED BY RUSSELL HUBBARD—AT HIS OFFICE IN CHELSEA. [VOL. XVII No. 46.

NEW GOODS.

Jacob W. Kinney, & Co.

HAVE just received from New-York, an additional assortment of

European & India Goods,

consisting of plain and plaid Florence, Taffeta and India Lutestrings; best black double Satin; large 8-4 Damask Shawls; figured 4-4 India do; Gentlemen's and Ladies' Black and white silk Hose and Gloves; linen and cotton Laces; black Lace Veils; white 3-4 plain cotton Lace; a large assortment of plain and fringed Ribbons; white Lace Sleeves; Spider Net do; dark and light ground Chintzes; fine India Cottons; brown, purple, and drab cotton Cambrick; white 4-4 and 6-4 cotton Cambrics; fine Irish Linens; Linen Cambric; Holland and Cambric Threads; Cotton do; black, blue, bottle-green, drab, mix'd and brown Cloths; do Cassimeres; red, white and yellow flannels; Russia Sheeting and Diapers; large cotton damask Table Cloths; extra long and Habit Kid Gloves; Ladies' fine black and colored worsted Hose; gentlemen's fine white Angola Hose; do black and colored worked do; best flag and Bandanna Handkerchiefs; sewing Silk and Twist; Cambric and common Skin Moulds; gilt and plated coat and vest Buttons; Pins, Tapes, Bobbins, &c. which makes their assortment complete for the season.

Also,

Just received from Boston, a large supply of

Morocco & Kid Shoes,

as low as usual.

All or a part of the above goods they will sell as low as any store in the State.

Sept. 14. 44

WATCHES & JEWELRY.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

HAS just received from New-York, a handsome assortment ENGLISH and FRENCH

WATCHES,

which are offered for sale at small advance, for cash or approved notes.

Likewise,

A VARIETY OF

CHAISE WHIPS and PLATED CANDLESTICKS; together with an assortment FANCY ARTICLES. Gold and Silver Work as usual. Particular attention paid to WATCH REPAIRING.

Cash paid for old GOLD and SILVER.

JUDAH HART.

Norwich, June 23, 1813. 32—6m—

NEW GOODS.

HENRY WARD,

HAS commenced business in the retailing line, one door East of Johnson's Coffee-House, in Chelsea, where he has just received from New-York, a handsome assortment of European and West-India

GOODS,

which he offers for sale on advantageous terms to the purchaser.

Also,

A handsome assortment of Gentlemen's thick and thin Shoes—and Ladies' Morocco Shoes, cheap.

Likewise,

70 Casks of Stone-Lime, from Dexter's Rock,
0 Bbls. Beef and Pork.

Most kinds of Country produce received in payment.

2000 Red Oak Staves are likewise wanted, for which good pay will be made.

He has conveniences for

Storage & Wharfage,

on reasonable terms.

Norwich, June 1. 1813. 30—

FOR SALE BY

R. HUBBARD,

PARISH'S SACRED GEOGRAPHY,
OR A
GAZETTEER OF THE BIBLE,

CONTAINING, in alphabetical order, a Geographical Description of all the countries, kingdoms, nations and tribes of men, with all the villages, towns, cities, provinces, hills, mountains, rivers, lakes, seas and islands, mentioned in the sacred scriptures, or Apocrypha, including an account of the religion, government, population, fulfilment of prophecies, and present condition of the most important places. By ELIJAH PARISH, D. D.

August 3.

30 bales of Cotton.

Gin by the hhd. pipe or bbl.
French Brandy by the pipe or bbl.
Cider Brandy by the bbl.
Sugar by the hhd. or bbl.
Coffee by the bbl. or bag.
Molasses by the hhd. or bbl.
bbl. Whale Oil.
Spanish Hides.

For sale at the store of

Wm. Peabody.

Sept 14. 44

A few Bolts of excellent

RUSSIA DUCK,

For sale. Enquire of
THOMAS LATHROP, or
JEDEDIAH HUNTINGTON.

Norwich, June 20. 23—tf

BLANKS

For sale at this Office.

VEILS AND SILKS.

Giles Buckingham,

HAS JUST RECEIVED AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

FANCY DRY GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE

35 pieces best Florence Lutestrings, most fashionable colors; black & colored India Lutestrings; white and green Lutestrings for bonnets; black and white Sattins; a large assortment of black and white Lace Veils, from 12 to 30 dollars; black and white Lace for Veils; Silk and Bedford Lace Handkerchiefs; black and white Silk Lace Sleeves; Cotton Laces; Silk, Kid, and Leather Gloves; Silk, Cotton, and Worsted Stockings; Fancy and Book Muslins; black Italian Crape; 200 pieces elegant Sattin and Lutestring Ribbons, plain and pearl edged, all colors and widths; Silk and Cotton Shawls and Handkerchiefs; black and white Cambricks; Callicoes; Dimotys; Shirtings; blue, white, and yellow Nankins; Mock and Tortoise Shell Combs, &c. which together with those before on hand make a general assortment of Dry Goods. [Ribbons, Millinets, & Lutestrings, cheap by the piece.]

Also from Boston,

600 pair Ladies', Misses', & Children's black, white, and colored Kid and Morocco SHOES, warranted of the best quality and latest fashion.

LIKEWISE,

Gentlemen's Morocco Pumps.

Norwich, Sept. 1, 1813. 43

PERIT & LATHROP,

HAVE FOR SALE,

40 boxes first quality brown Havana Sugar,
10 chests Souchong Tea,
13 do. H. S. Tea, (William's cargo.)
5 do. do. do. (Trumbull's do.)
5 boxes do. do. (Caledonia's do.)

Apply at their Store on Brown's Wharf, New-London, or to Mr. JEDEDIAH HUNTINGTON, *Norwich.*

August 7. 39—

FLOUR, GIN, &c.

70 bbls. Superfine Philadelphia Flour, of a superior quality.
3 pipes Country Gin.
20 bbls. Cider Brandy.

Together with an assortment of

Dry Goods & Groceries,

as usual, for sale by

HENRY WARD.

Who wants to purchase,

10,000 weight of good new milch CHEESE.

Sept. 1. 43tf

JOHN BREED & Co.

HAVE FOR SALE,

RED, and black with red top Military Feathers, per dozen.
A few elegant black with red top Vulture Plumes.
Yellow, and white Prussian Lace.
White tinsel Cord.
Red, and white worsted Cord, per piece.
Yellow Cotton Binding.

August 31. 42-3w

Sugar, Tea, &c.

20 boxes brown Havanna Sugar.
20 bbls. Muscovado do.
18 boxes Hyson Skin Tea.
10 hhds. Boston Rum.
50 casks Dexter's Rock Lime.
15 bags Pepper.

FOR SALE BY

James & F. A. Huntington.

July 13. 35—

HELPS TO COMPOSITION,

OR SIX HUNDRED

SKELETONS OF SERMONS,

Several being the substance of Sermons preached before the University

By the Rev. CHARLES SIMEON, M. A.
Fellow of King's College, Cambridge.

Five Octavo Vols.—Price 13 dolls.—For sale at the Norwich Book Store by

Aug 24. *R. HUBBARD.*

A few casks PROVIDENCE LIME, warranted.—Dexter's brand,

FOR SALE BY

Jedediah Huntington.

August 3, 1813. 38—

FLOUR.

A FEW bbls. Philadelphia Superfine FLOUR. New-York do.

FOR SALE BY

JED. HUNTINGTON.

Aug. 24. 14

Wanted Immediately,

A STEADY man to distribute the COURIER on a route of 200 subscribers.

APPLY TO

Sept. 21. R. HUBBARD.

3 pipes and 1 hhd. Gin,

1 pipe BRANDY,

FOR SALE BY

Roger Huntington & Co.

Sept. 20. 45—

ADVANCES

ON

American Manufactures.

THE COMMISSION COMPANY was incorporated at the last Session of the Legislature, with a capital of 600,000 dollars, for the purpose of making *advances on American manufactures* and selling the same on *commission.*

They have taken the large Fire Proof Store, No. 172 Pearl-st. formerly occupied by Joshua Waddington & Co. and are now ready to receive, for sale on commission, all *manufactures from wool, cotton, flax,* and hemp,—also, *domestic distilled spirits, refined sugars, paper,* candles, and generally *all articles,* of whatever kind, *manufactured within the United States,* salt excepted.

They will make LIBERAL ADVANCES on goods deposited with them for sale, charging only lawful interest on the advances until refunded. The commissions on sales and all other charges will be as customary.

Orders and *consignments* from any part of the United States, may be directed to NOYES DARLING, *Agent of the Commission Company, No. 172 Pearl-street, New-York.*

Thomas Storm, *Prest.*

New-York, May 12, 1813. 28-6m

Rum, Sugar, &c.

20 hhds. New Rum, from Northand's Distillery,
31 bbls. Muscovado Sugar,
3 boxes white Havanna Sugar,
4 half boxes do.
4 chests Hyson and Souchong Teas,
42 groce Cotton Balls,

For sale on accommodating terms by

ERASTUS COIT & Co. or
CARDER HAZARD.

ALSO, FOR SALE BY

E. COIT & CO.

4 puncheons 2d and 3d proof Demerara Rum,
1 do. 4th proof old Spirits,
1 do. 4th do. Jamaica,
500 bushels Spanish Salt,
500 wt. Sole Leather,
6 cwt. Dun Fish,
6 cwt. Scale do.
6 M. feet clear Boards,
28 bbls. superfine Flour, } FRESH.
17 do. Rye do. }
1000 feet Oars,
6 boxes Spanish Segars,
A quantity of Spars,

WITH A VARIETY OF

Groceries & Dry Goods,

AT RETAIL.

Norwich, July 28, 1813. 37—

FOR SALE

At the store of the subscriber, on the west end of the Wharf Bridge—

100 bales Cotton,
60 hhds. Molasses,
6 hhds. Rum,
12 bbls. Coffee,
10 bags Coffee,
5 pipes Brandy,
1500 bushels Corn,
30 hhds. Sugar,
40 bbls. Sugar,
150 bbls. Flour,
20 reams Writing Paper,
1000 papers Lampblack,
2 boxes Soap.

WM. PEABODY.

July 20. 36

RAISINS.

400 boxes Muscatel and bloom RAISINS.

FOR SALE BY

JEDEDIAH HUNTINGTON.

July 13. 35—

4 hhds. Gin,

10 bbls. Cyder Brandy, of a good quality,

FOR SALE BY WM. PEABODY.

Sept 1. 42—

London Particular Teneriffe WINE, in Pipes and qr. Casks,

For sale by PERIT & LATHROP.

New-London, Aug. 31. 42—

THE SUBSCRIBERS

WISH to purchase, oak and chesnut BOARDS, chesnut Joist, chesnut Shingles, chesnut Plank, 2 inch, Lath, black oak hogshead Staves, bro. & white Tow Cloth, homespun Flannel, Stockings.

Samuel Avery & Son.

August 14. 40

10 pipes 4th proof French BRANDY, FOR SALE BY

WM. PEABODY.

Aug. 19. 40

FISH OIL.

6 bbls. Green Island OIL,

FOR SALE BY

SEABURY BREWSTER.

Norwich, Aug. 31, 1813. 42—

Domestic Intelligence.

NEW LONDON, SEPT. 22.

Discharge of the Militia.

The term of service of the first requisition of drafted militia, commanded by Lieut. Col. Howe, and State Corps commanded by Lieut. Col. Shepherd, having expired on Thursday last, at eight o'clock in the morning Col Shepherd's regiment was marched from their encampments to the parade in town where an address of Maj. Gen. Williams, was read to them by Major Aaron Smith. The drafted militia soon after arrived from Groton, formed in a battalion on the parade, and were addressed by their Chaplain, the Rev. Mr. Austin, in terms expressive of the sentiments of the General; which accorded with those expressed to the State Corps, a copy of which we have procured and with great pleasure present it this day to our readers. The conduct of both bodies of the troops, and their rapid improvement in discipline have been such as to merit the eulogium so well bestowed on them by their chief.

In bidding farewell to this fine body of vigorous tractable and patriotic young citizen soldiers, every heart appeared to exult in the consciousness of their being the sons of our own soil, and to part with them with painful reluctance. The officers and soldiers merit the public thanks of the citizens of New-London and Groton, and we know that as they have deserved, so they enjoy, their most grateful acknowledgments.

—

The second detachment of drafted militia is commanded by Lieut. Col. Elisha Sterling, commandant of the 14th regiment.

Lieut. Col Elihu Sandford, commands the second detachment of the state corps.

—

General WILLIAMS' *Address to the State Corps, on their dismission, at the expiration of their term of service*

The term of your service having expired, I cannot dismiss you without expressing thus publicly the high opinion entertained of your soldier-like and orderly conduct. Called as you have been from your employments, summoned by your country to quit the pleasures and enjoyments which have hitherto been the happy condition of the citizens of this State; the alacrity with which you repaired to the tent; the patience manifested during your absence from friends and domestic comforts; the cheerfulness with which you have borne the privations and hardships incident to a soldier's life; the exemplary subordination which has prevailed throughout all the troops, and their quiet and peaceable demeanor, afford a pleasing practical comment on the patriotism and virtue for which the state of Connecticut has ever been distinguished.

With peculiar satisfaction your commander notices the great assiduity with which the officers and soldiers have attended to their respective duties, and the visible improvement in so short a period in discipline and military tactics. Collected as you have been from various parts of the State, detached from different regiments, without previous discipline or experiance (excepting only that which arises from the ordinary military laws in time of peace) you have by close attention to duty, acquired the skill and appearance of veterans without loosing the character of citizens—Sobriety, temperance and activity, have added a lusture to your character as soldiers, and furnish a sure pledge, that freemen can be soldiers without acquiring the vices of the camp.

A striking proof is thus afforded to the country and the enemy, that you will not shrink from duty when called to defend the soil inherited from your fathers—Such proofs of fortitude, virtue and patriotism, cannot fail to give security to your altars and tranquility to your domestic habitations, although the enemy hover on your borders—It would be invidious to make a distinction between the Militia, properly so called, and the State Corps; nor could your General in justice bestow an encomium on one description of troops, to the exclusion of the other, both having just claims to his praise and gratitude, as well for the unremitted attention of the officers as the prompt and cheerful obedience of the soldiers; and it will doubtless be gratifying to you to learn that the officers of the United States, at whose particular request you were called to co-operate with in the common defence, have expressed a very favorable and honorable opinion, as well of the militia as the state corps; and you will carry with you the good opinion of honorable and brave men—the highest reward of soldiers.

Your Commander is happy to say that he has discovered nothing like bitter and envious feelings between the different troops to mar that harmony and good understanding which ought to prevail among brethren of the same family, and engaged in a common cause; he notices this with more pleasure because some, either from a want of a just knowledge of your character, or an excessive jealously, had predicted effects less happy than those which experience has furnished.

Your health generally, under a kind Providence, has been wonderfully preserved, and much less disease has invaded your camp than might naturally have been expected from your situation:—One death only has been occasioned by sickness—The loss of that highly respectable and valuable officer, Capt. Hoadley, is a cause of real grief, but it will be some consolation to his friends to know that all due honor was paid at his sepulchre, and the sympathy manifested on the sad occasion furnished evidence of the esteem in which he was held by all who knew him.

Before you are dismissed your Commander will only thank you for the respect and attention which

ORIGINAL STAINED

he has personally received, and the aid he has derived from the advice of the officers, and their disposition at all times to lessen the cares necessarily resulting from his situation. That you may continue to enjoy the smiles of the Almighty—return in health and safety to your respective families and be ever prompt to defend your country when invaded by an enemy, is his sincere and ardent wish.

CARD.

The Field, Commissioned, and Staff Officers of the State Troops, recently on duty at New-London, take this opportunity publicly to express their gratitude to the inhabitants of New-London, for the distinguished hospitality and politeness manifested by them during the campaign and to assure them, that the fatigues and privation incident to the camp were very much alleviated in consequence of their civilities.

Sept. 18, 1813.

COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON, SEPT. 23.

SEVENTH NAVAL VICTORY.

Copy of a letter from Com. Perry to the Secretary of the Navy.

U. S. brig Niagara, off the Western Sister, Head of Lake Erie, Sept. 10, 1813, 4 P. M.

SIR—It has pleased the Almighty to give to the Arms of the U. S. a signal Victory over their enemies on this Lake. The British Squadron, consisting of 2 ships, 2 brigs, 1 schr. and 1 sloop, have this moment surrendered to the force under my command, after a sharp conflict.

I have the honor to be, sir,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
O. H. PERRY.

The Hon. William Jones,
Secretary of the Navy.

Copy of a letter from Com. Perry to the Secretary of the Navy.

U. S. schr. Ariel, Put-in-Bay
13th Sept. 1813.

SIR—In my last I informed you that we had captured the enemy's fleet on this lake. I have now the honor to give you the most important particulars of the action. On the morning of the 10 h inst. at sun-rise, they were discovered from Put-in Bay, where I lay at anchor with the squadron under my command. We got under weigh, the wind light at S. W and stood for them. At 10 A. M. the wind hauled to S. E. and brought us to windward: formed the line and bore up. At 15 minutes before 12, the enemy commenced firing; at 5 minutes before 12 the action commenced on our part. Finding their fire very destructive, owing to their long guns, and its being mostly directed at the Lawrence, I made sail, and directed the other vessels to follow for the purpose of closing with the enemy. Every brace and bowline being soon shot away she became unmanageable, notwithstanding the great exertions of the sailing-master. In this situation she sustained the action upwards of two hours within cannister distance, until every gun was rendered useless, and the greater part of her crew either killed or wounded. Finding she could no longer annoy the enemy, I left her in charge of Lieut. Yarnall, who, I was convinced from the bravery already displayed by him, would do what would comport with the honor of the flag. At half past 2, the wind springing up, Capt. Elliott was enabled to bring his vessel, the Niagara, gallantly into close action; I immediately went on board of her, when he anticipated my wish by volunteering to bring the schooners which had been kept astern by the lightness of the wind, into close action. It was with unspeakable pain that I saw, soon after I got on board the Niagara, the flag of the Lawrence come down, although I was perfectly sensible that she had been defended to the last, and that to have continued to make a shew of resistance would have been a wanton sacrifice of the remains of her brave crew. But the enemy was not able to take possession of her, and circumstances soon permitted her flag again to be hoisted. At 45 minutes past two the signal was made for "close action." The Niagara being very little injured, I determined to pass through the enemy's line, bore up and passed ahead of their 2 ships and a brig, giving a raking fire to them from the starboard guns, and to a large schr. and sloop, from the larboard side at half pistol shot distance. The smaller vessels at this time having got within grape and cannister distance, under the direction of Capt. Elliott, and keeping up a well directed fire, the two ships, a brig, and a schr. surrendered, a schr. and sloop making a vain attempt to escape.

Those officers and men who were immediately under my observation evinced the greatest gallantry, and I have no doubt that all others conducted themselves as became American officers and seamen. Lt. Yarnall, first of the Lawrence, although several times wounded, refused to quit the deck. Midshipman Forrest (doing duty as Lt.) and sailing-master Taylor, were of great assistance to me. I have great pain in stating to you the death of Lt. Brook, of the marines, and midshipman Laub, both of the Lawrence, and midshipman John Clarke of the Scorpion; they were valuable and promising officers. Mr. Hambleton, purser, who volunteered his services on deck, was severely wounded late in the action. Midshipmen Claxton and Swartwout of the Lawrence, were severely wounded. On board of the Nirgara, lt. Smith and Edwards, and midn. Webster (doing duty as sailing master) behaved in a very handsome manner. Capt. Brevoort of the army, who acted as a volunteer in the capacity of a marine officer, on board that vessel, is an excellent and brave officer, and with his musketry did great execution—Lt. Turner, commanding the Caledonia, brought that vessel into action in the most able manner, and is an officer that in all situations may be relied on. The Ariel, lt. Packer; and Scorpion, sailing master Champlin, were enabled to get early into action, and were of great service. Capt. Elliott speaks in the highest terms of Mr. Magrath, purser, who had been dispatched in a boat on service previous to my getting on board the Niagara: and, being a seaman, since the action has rendered essential service in taking charge of one of the prizes. Of Capt. Elliott, already so well known to the government, it would be almost superfluous to speak. In this action he evinced his characteristic bravery and judgment, and, since the close of the action, has given me the most able and essential assistance.

I have the honor to inclose you a return of the killed and wounded, together with a statement of the relative force of the squadrons. The Capt. and first Lt. of the Queen Charlotte, and first Lt. of the Detroit, were killed. Capt. Barclay, senior officer, and the commander of the Lady Prevost, severely wounded. Their loss in killed and wounded I have not yet been able to ascertain, it must however, have been very great.

Very respectfully,
I have the honor to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
O. H. PERRY.

The Hon. William Jones,
Secretary of the Navy.

Extract of a letter from Commodore Perry,

U. S. schooner Ariel, Put-in Bay,
13th Sept. 1813.

SIR—I have caused the prisoners taken on the 10th inst. to be landed at Sandusky, and have requested Gen. Harrison to have them marched to Chillicothe, and there wait until your pleasure shall be known respecting them.

The Lawrence has been so entirely cut up, it is absolutely necessary that she should go into a safe harbor. I have therefore directed Lieut. Yarnall to proceed to Erie in her, with the wounded of the fleet, and dismantle and get her over the bar as soon as possible.

The two ships in a heavy sea this day at anchor lost their masts, being much injured in the action. I shall haul them into the inner bay at this place, and moor them for the present. The Detroit is a remarkable fine ship, sails well, and is very strongly built. The Queen Charlotte is a much superior vessel to [illegible] has been represented. The Lady Prevost is a large fine schr.

I also beg your [illegible] respecting the wounded. I am satisfied sir, that whatever steps I might take governed by humanity would meet your approbation. Under this impression, I have taken upon myself to promise Capt. Barclay, who [illegible] dangerously wounded, that he shall be landed as near Lake Ontario as possible, and I have no doubt you would allow me to parole him. He is under the impression that nothing can [illegible] part of the country will save his life. There is also a number of Canadians among the prisoners [illegible] who have families.

I have the honor to be,
Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
O. H. PERRY.

The Hon. William Jones,
Secretary of the Navy.

Statement of the force of the British squadron.

Ship Detroit	19 guns	1 on pivot & 2 howitzers.
Queen Charlotte	17 do.	1 do.
Schr. Lady Prevost	13 do.	1 do.
Brig Hunter	10 do.	
Sloop Little Belt	3 do.	
Schr. Chippeway	1 do.	and 2 swivels.
	63 guns.	

NOTE—The Detroit is a new ship very strongly built, and mounts long 24's, 18's and 12's.

Statement of the force of the United States' squadron.

Brig Lawrence	20 guns.	
Niagara	20 do.	
Caledonia	3 do.	
Schr. Ariel	4 do.	(1 burst early in action)
Scorpion	2 do.	
Somers	2 do.	
Sloop Trippe	1 do.	
Schr Tigress	1 do.	
Porcupine	1 do.	
	54	

The exact number of the enemy's force has not been ascertained but I have good reason to believe that it exceeded ours by nearly one hundred men.

[Here follows a particular list of the killed & wounded, for which we have not room. The following is an abstract:]

LAWRENCE—22 killed 61 wounded Total 83.
Officers killed—John Brooks, lieut. of marines, and Henry Laub, midshipman.
Officers wounded—John J. Yarnell, first lieut. slightly—Delaney Forrest, second do—Wm N Taylor, sailing-master, do—Samuel Hambleton, purser, severely—Thomas Claxton, midshipman, do—Augustus Swartwout, do.

[On the morning of the action the sick list of the Lawrence contained 31 unfit for duty.]

NIAGARA—2 killed, 25 wounded, Total 27.
Officers killed—None.
Officers wounded—John J. Edwards, lieutenant, and John C. Cummings, midshipman.

[On the morning of the action the sick list of the Niagara contained 28 unfit for duty.]

CALEDONIA—None killed 2 wounded.
SOMERS—None killed, wounded 2
ARIEL—1 killed, 3 wounded. Total 4.
TRIPPE—None killed—wounded 2
PORCUPINE—None killed or wounded.
SCORPION—1 killed, 1 wounded.
Officer killed—John Clark, midshipman.
TYGRESS—None killed or wounded.

[Two days previous to the action 37 men unfit for service in the small vessels.]

Grand Total—27 killed, 96 wounded—123.

On receipt of the news of the above brilliant victory, a national salute was fired from the guns of the Adams, echoed from the battery at the Navy Yard, and repeated at sunset from both, and from other points—and the whole city, and particularly the Navy Yard end of it, was brilliantly illuminated last night.

CHAUNCEY'S CRUIZE.

Extract of a letter from Com. Isaac Chauncey to the Secretary of the Navy, dated Sept. 13, 1813.

On board the U. S ship Gen. Pike,
Off Duck Island.

SIR,—On the 7th at day light, the enemy's fleet was discovered close in with Niagara River, wind from the southward. Made the signal, and weighed with the fleet (prepared for action) and stood out of the river after him; he immediately made all sail to the northward. We made all sail in chase with our heavy schrs. in tow and have continued to the chase all round the Lake night and day until yesterday morning, when he succeeded in getting into Amherst Bay, which is so little known to our pilots and said to be full of shoals that they are not willing to take me in there. I shall however (unless driven from my station by a gale of wind) endeavor to watch him so close as to prevent his getting out upon the Lake.

During our long chase we frequently got within from one to two miles of the enemy, but our heavy sailing schrs prevented our closing with him, until the 11th off Gennesse river, we carried a breeze with us while he lay becalmed to within about 3-4 of a mile of him when he took the breeze and we had a running fight of 3 and a half-hours, but by his superior sailing he escaped me and run into Amherst Bay yesterday morning—In the course of our chase on the 11th, I got several broadsides from this ship upon the enemy, which must have done him considerable injury as many of the shot were seen to strike him, and people were observed over the side plugging shot holes. A few shot struck our hull and little rigging was cut but nothing of importance—not a man was hurt.

I was much disappointed that Sir James refused to fight me, as he was so much superior in point of force both in guns and men—having upwards of 20 guns more than we have and heaves a greater weight of shot.

This ship, the Madison and the Sylph have each a schr constantly in tow, yet the others can not sail as fast as the enemy's squadron, which gives him decidedly the advantange, and puts it in his power to engage me when and how he chuses.

I have the honor to be, &c.
ISAAC CHAUNCEY.

Hon. William Jones.
Secretary of the Navy.

Copy of a letter from Isaac Hull, Esq. Commanding Naval Officer on the station East of Portsmouth, N. H.

U. S. Navy Yard, Portsmouth,
14th Sept. 1813.

SIR—I have the honor to forward you, by the mail, the Flags of the late British brig Boxer, which were nailed to her mast-heads at the time she engaged, and was captured by the U. S. brig Enterprize.

Great as the pleasure is that I derive from performing this part of my duty, I need not tell you how different my feelings would have been, could the gallant Burrows have had this honor!

He went into action most gallantly, and the difference of injury done the two vessels proves how nobly he fought.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, sir, your obedient servant,
ISAAC HULL.

Hon Wm Jones,
Secretary of the Navy.

Copy of a letter from Thomas Macdonough, Esq commanding the U. States' naval force on Lake Champlain

U. S. Sloop President, near Plattsburg, Sept. 9, 1813.

SIR—I have the honor to inform you that I arrived here yesterday from near the lines, having sailed from Burlington on the 6th inst. with an intention to fall in with the enemy, who were then near this place; having proceeded to within a short distance of the lines, I received information that they were at anchor; soon after, they weighed and stood to the northward out of the lake—thus if not acknowledging our ascendency on the lake, evincing an unwillingness (although they had the advantage of situation, owing to the narrowness of the channel in which their galleys could work, when we should want room) to determine it.

I have the honor to be, &c.
THOS MACDONOUGH.

Hon. W. Jones, Sec'ry of the Navy.

PENN.

ERIE, SEPT. 10.

From our Correspondent.

H Q Camp Seneca, Sept. 1.

We are making every preparation to *strike our tents* and march (or sail) shortly for Malden. Col Levar a Canadian Frenchman, arrived here two days ago from the river Raisin, & states that the Queen Charlotte has been for some time under repair from the shots put through her hull at Erie.

"On Tuesday last, the Ohio, Capt Dobbins, arrived here; he left the squadron off Sandusky, on Saturday last. Ensign Elliot, who came down in the Ohio and was a volunteer on board the Scorpion, informs us that two deserters from the enemy stated, that the British Allies had become much alarmed on seeing our squadron, that Gen. Proctor had wanted them to go into the garrison, but they had refused. Tecumseh it is said has become disaffected.

NEW-YORK.

TROY, SEPT. 21.

Gen. Hampton, with nearly all the troops, have left Burlington, crossed the Lake, and are now encamped on Cumberland Head, a few miles North of Plattsburgh.—Various conjectures are made of the ultimate destination of these troops, which it is useless to mention.

On Saturday last the detachment of Militia, &c. which had rendezvoused at Waterford, took up their line of march, for the North. Their numbers are stated at about 1100.

NEW-YORK SEPT. 24.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

Arrived here yesterday, the letter of marque schooner Grampus, Capt. Morphy, of Baltimore, 28 days from Bayonne, with a cargo of silks, cloths, brandy, &c. to the order of Andrew Clopper, and others, owners. Left, August 25, the brig Squirrel, of Philadelphia, to sail about the first of October; and brig Criterion, of N York, in a state of uncertainty, the only American vessels in port. Passengers, Madam Ducasse and daughter. There had been no late arrivals in France, from any of the American ports. Spoke nothing. Lord Wellington, with his army, was within 6 leagues of Bayonne. There had been no general action between Soult and Lord Wellington. St. Sebastians was still in possession of the French but had been very severely bombarded by Lord Wellington.

The general opinion in France was, that after the termination of the armistice (Aug. 20) hostilities would recommence, as Bonaparte had an army, it was said, of 800 000 men, ready for action.

The letter of marque General Armstrong, Champlain, is advertised in a Paris paper of August 19, to sail from Nantz for the U States the latter part of September. The schooner Chesapeake, Richardson, for do. the 15th of September.

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman in Bayonne, dated the 12th of August, to his friend in this city.

"I am at this moment literally at the cannons mouth. On my arrival, I found this city in the greatest confusion. Every moveable thing is put in requisition. The town is full of wounded soldiers, that have taken refuge within the walls. Six days since, there was a most sanguinary conflict between the French and allied army. The force of the allied army was about 150,000 men, under the command of Lord Wellington—that of the French about 70,000, under the command of Marshal Soult. This action proved very fatal to the French, as their loss is estimated at 15,000 men.

"The battle was fought at the foot of the Pyrenees, and was visible from this town, and both armies have encamped in the neighborhood—The quiet state which they appear to be in at this moment, and the superior positions which the French occupy, is a good evidence, that Lord Wellington declines a further contest. But should the French army be driven within the walls of Bayonne, they will be able to stand a very long siege."

"St. Sebastians, has been closely besieged for 12 days, and the constant report of cannon from that quarter, proves that it has not fallen."

"The strong expectation of a general peace has rather depressed the markets for Colonial and American produce for the last ten days—Cotton maintains a very fair price, and the small quantity in market will not much decrease in value, in the event of an immediate peace. We have daily accounts of the favorable negociations at Prague; but I am determined not to believe in peace, until I see the treaty ratified."

Extract of another letter dated Bayonne, 10th Aug.

"The English are still in possession of Passage. This place (Bayonne) however is considered safe."

NEW-YORK, SEPT. 25.

GLORIOUS VICTORY.

We want words to express the pleasing emotions produced by Perry's success on Lake Erie. The unassuming manner in which the young Commodore announces the event to government, reflects on him more honor than a volume of words is capable of doing. It is to such men as Perry, (& our country can boast of many) that we are to look for all the honor resulting from the unfortunate contest with a powerful nation.

The joyful news from Erie was yesterday at 12 o'clock, announced by a discharge of guns from part of our flotilla, from fort Columbus, and from the cutter Active, at which places Yankee Doodle was played by the band. The bells of Trinity Church also chimed the same enlivening tune, and every countenance evinced the joy of the occasion.

MASS.

BOSTON, SEPT. 23.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The cartel brig Ann-Maria, Capt. Jewett of New-York, arrived at New-Bedford, on Tuesday last, in 41 days from Dartmouth, (Eng) having on board 58 passengers, masters and mates of American vessels. She brings London papers to the 9th Aug. but they are totally barren of anything relating to America; and contain little matter of interest on any other subject.

The Earl of Aberdeen left London, 7th Aug. to embark for the continent, on an embassy to the Congress at Prague.

Com. Rodgers has been into a port in the North of Scotland, landed his prisoners, and procured a supply of water, and fresh provisions—he had captured the British sloop of war Cruizer of 18 guns, and manned her.

Com. Rodgers, it was supposed, had gone to intercept the Greenland whalemen, and several ships of war had gone in pursuit of him.

The U. S brig Argus, had captured several vessels off the coast of England; had re-captured the Am. privateer sch. Matilda, of Philadelphia, which was however, again captured by the English.

Capt. Jewett, spoke on the 18th Aug. 5 days out from Plymouth, the Russian cartel ship Hoffnung, with 450 prisoners for New-Bedford and was informed by her Capt. that the day he sailed from Plymouth, a Packet had arrived there from Corunna, bringing intelligence of the defeat of the allies in Spain, by the combined troops of *Soult* & *Suchet*. It is said, Lord Wellington's loss was 5000 men; that the victory was complete, and that official despatches had been received of the affair.

Capt. Wier, passenger in the Ann Maria, has a particular list of 150 Am. seamen, given up from British ships since the war, and now on board prison ships at Chatham.

The Jenny, Myer, sailed from Dartmouth

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with 170 prisoners for Newport, two days before the Ann Maria.

Several of the passengers in the Ann Maria, have reached town, and very politely furnished the political intelligence, noted above, and the following shipping memoranda.

Sept. 11, lat 43 1-2. long 51, spoke a Swedish ship 20 days from Amelia Island for Gottenburg or Liverpool; 3d, lat. 44, long. 53, was boarded from the Crescent frigate, on a cruise, from St. Johns, Newfoundland; 10th, off Isle of Sables, 40 miles south of it, spoke a Swedish brig 43 days from Gottenburgh, for New-Bedford, informed he had been boarded 2 days before, by 2 64's, in search of Com. Rodgers—Sunday, off Nantucket Shoals, saw a privateer schr. detain an inward bound brig, under Spanish colors, for three hours, but does not know what was done with her—[The Swedish brig which the Ann Maria spoke previous, in sight to windward]

The passengers recollect no Am. vessels having been sent into England, since the Joel Barlow.

Ship Good Friends, of Philadelphia was to sail from Liverpool, about middle of August for Newport, with passengers.

The British Government have refused to exchange the Americans released from their ships of war, and which had been given up. They suffer great privations on board the prison ships, and many of them had died.

SEPT. 27.

LATE FROM HALIFAX.

The ship Hope (a released American) arrived here on Friday in six days from Halifax. The papers to the 17th instant state:

That Admiral Warren's squadron had arrived there from the Chesapeake, and landed the troops which had been employed therein:—that there were then in port four 74's, two 64's, nine frigates 4 sloops of war and one schooner:

That 63 American prisoners had been sent to England, in the Regulus, as British subjects: and that sixteen persons had been confined in a dungeon, by order of government, in retaliation for British prisoners confined by order of the American government. Of the American prisoners confined were Capts. Lane, Morgan, Trask, Perry, Swain, and Light: and ten belonging to the Chesapeake, of whom was the carpenter and gunner:—

That no further exchange of prisoners would take place until further orders from government, or until the balance of prisoners due them was paid:—

That the American officers and others were paroled in Dartmouth, and that no communication with them (except by official permit) was allowed.

That Lt. Budd had written to the British Agent in Halifax, but his letter had been returned unopened, as no communication was allowed except through the American Agent, who it is said, had been ordered seven miles into the country:—

That the Shannon, in company with a Portuguese ship of about 250 tons, which she had detained, was going in as the Hope came out. It was reported in Halifax, that the Shannon would take Capt. Broke to England; and that he had not entirely recovered from his wounds.

PORTLAND, SEPT. 16

On Monday last, the British sloop of war Rattler, with two other armed vessels of smaller size, appeared off our port, and the Rattler stood in near to the land, with a white flag at her fore-top gallant-mast head. Soon after, a boat from her, bearing a flag proceeded to Fort Scammel, with a Lieutenant, who presented the following note from Capt. Gordon to Col. Learned. This, with the Col's reply and the letter of the Marshal, we have solicited for publication, that the public may judge of the motive.

His Britannic Majesty's Ship Rattler,
Off Portland, Sept 13, 1813.

SIR—Having during the time I have been on this station, released and sent into Portland, many American subjects, made prisoners, by his Majesty's ships under my command; and having released, on parole, the captain, officers and crew of the armed ship Alexander, taken on your coast, in May last, I have been induced to send in a Flag of Truce, in the hope that the surviving officers and crew of His Majesty's late gun brig Boxer, may be sent out to me, either in exchange for the captain and crew of the Alexander, whose parole I have sent in by the officer in charge of this letter, or in exchange for the same number of officers and men of the late United States ship Chesapeake, which shall be regularly ratified by the proper authorities on the Admiral at Halifax, receiving the intelligence—Should this request not be complied with, motives of Humanity to the friends of the survivors, will I trust, induce you to suffer the bearer to have communication with the late officers of the Boxer in order to ascertain the names of those who have fallen in this *unequal* conflict.

I have the honor to be,
Sir, your obedient humble servant,
ALEX'R GORDON, Captain.

The Commandant of the
Garrison of Portland.

Fort Scammel, Sept. 13, 1813

SIR—I have received your communication by the officer bearing your flag. In answer, I can only observe, that I have no authority vested in me to treat upon an exchange of prisoners, the sole power for which is vested in the Commissary General of Prisoners of War, at Washington—The men taken in H. M. brig Boxer, have been sent to Boston, except the wounded, who are attended by their own Physician, under the direction of their own officers, and you may rest assured that every thing will be furnished them, that can contribute to their comfort. The politeness and humanity, with which Capt. Gordon has treated those, whom the fortune of war has thrown into his power, I trust will be remembered with respect for his character, even by those whom war may have made his enemies; and I regret that my duty will totally forbid a compliance with his request, for an interview with the officers of the Boxer.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant.

J. D. LEARNED, Col. Comd't.
Alexander Gordon, Esq.
Captain of H. B. M. Ship Rattler.

Fort Scammel, Sept. 13, 1813.

SIR—Col. Learned having communicated your letter of this day to me, I have the honor to state to you, that no power is vested in me to exchange prisoners of war, or parole them without the country. The officers of the Boxer who survived the action, are paroled and treated as gentlemen, and brave men who contended with courage in a very *equal* contest for victory and glory. The wounded are in the same hospital with the wounded of the Enterprize, and as well treated. Capt Blyth's body was buried with the same honors as the body of Capt. Burrows, and the remains of the two brave men lay near each other. Your prisoners are treated with humanity, and my personal attention to them will be given to make them comfortable. I witnessed the handsome treatment of Capt Gordon to the officers of the Alexander. I am proud to say his reputation stands high as a humane officer, and regret that those officers, whom the fate of war has made prisoners, cannot be permitted to communicate with the Flag this evening.

I have the honor to be,
Sir, your obedient servant,
T. G. THORNTON, Marshal of Me.
Alexander Gordon, Esq.
Captain B. M. ship Rattler.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

KEENE, SEPT. 25.

The editor received a letter last evening from a gentleman in Middlebury, dated on Wednesday, which says—"I have information on which I can rely, that Gen. Hampton, with his army has gone into Canada. They crossed the line from Champlain to Odleton—His number is 5200. We shall soon hear something serious."

It is said that Col. Gardner, appointed agent for prisoners in Quebec, from Boston, on his way thence, was turned back this side of Montreal, by the commanding officer on that station, who observed to him that they did not want an agent at Quebec, and requested him to make the best of his way back again.

THE COURIER.

NORWICH, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 29.

SEVENTH NAVAL TRIUMPH!!

In consequence of the GREAT VICTORY achieved by Commodore PERRY on Lake Erie, a salute of [illegible] on Saturday, a little before sunset from [illegible]'s Wharf, accompanied by the ringing of [illegible], and followed by three hearty [illegible] a large number of citizens collected on the wharves and on board the [illegible].

[illegible] Sunday, at 12 o'clock, Com. DECATUR's squadron saluted on the same glorious occasion; and on Monday, at noon, Fort Trumbull also saluted.

Similar demonstrations of public joy have been witnessed at all the large towns we have heard from—followed in some instances by illuminations.

COM. RODGERS.

Accounts were received on Monday of the arrival in Providence River, the day before, of the U. S. ship *President*, Commodore RODGERS, from a cruise of nearly five months. We understand she brought in with her a prize schooner, and parted with the Cruiser brig of war, also a prize, about a week since. We have no further particulars.

In the list of brave fellows who were wounded in the late desperate battle on Lake Erie, we notice the names of NATHAN CHAPMAN, seaman, and NATHANIEL WADE, boy, severely—both from this place.

The blockading squadron off New-London, consists of a 74, a frigate, and sloop of war. The 74 anchored off Eastern Point on Monday afternoon.

SOUTHERN INDIAN WAR.
AUTHENTIC INFORMATION.

Extract of a letter dated Creek Agency, 27th July, 1813

"The civil war among the Creeks has raged with great fury. The fanatics have destroyed Tuckau[illegible] the chiefs and the inhabitants having [illegible] it, under an escort of warriors from [illegible] and Cowetaw, and moved down to Cowetaw. Since then they have destroyed Kialijee and several of its inhabitants, and more than thirty have been killed on both sides. Aubeecoochee behaved with consummate bravery. A party under a prophet killed four of their chiefs—the warriors killed him and his party, and hearing that Oackfuskaachee sided with the prophets, they turned on them and cut the whole off.

"It is now reduced to a certainty, from the concurrent testimony of a number of respectable Indians, that this civil war originated with the British in Canada, and as soon as the chiefs friendly to the plan of civilization and their adherents are murdered or put to flight, the fanatics will attack our frontier settlements without delay. The Friendly Indians of the Upper Towns are flying to Chattahochee, where they will meet the aid of a military force. Some regular troops have arrived at Fort Hawkins, and the requisite military supplies are coming on.

"The Governor of Georgia having received "authentic information of a meditated attack," has authority to call the State's quota of the detachment of militia into the service of the United States, and has the requisite power to co-operate with the friendly chiefs without delay and with effect.

"The citizens in the forks of Alabama, and their neighbors the Half breeds, must put themselves into the best situation they can to resist an attack from Alabama."

Copy of a letter from Col. Joseph Carson to Brig. Gen. Claiborne of the Mississippi Militia.

MOUNT VERNON, JULY 30, 1813

SIR—I deem it my duty to communicate to you the circumstances which led to the unfortunate rencountre with the Creek Indians on the 27th inst. together with the result of that affair from the best information I have received.

A number of the Creek Indians have for some time evinced a disposition hostile to the American Government, and have at length succeeded in killing or driving from their land every chief in the American interest: they have shot at the mail carrier, killed his horse, and taken several mails on the route between here at the State of Georgia.

Some time since information was received that a half-breed by the name of Peter M'Queen, with about three hundred warriors, were gone to Pensacola, for the purpose of procuring arms and ammunition of the governor, and, if possible, to discover what were the intentions of the Creeks generally. These persons staid until the Indians had received three hundred pounds of powder and a proportionate quantity of lead from the governor. They were not satisfied with this; said they must have more, and openly declared they were going to war with the Americans; and that on their return they would be joined by seven hundred warriors at the Whetstone Hills (about one hundred miles from this place,) where they would distribute their ammunition and return against the Tombigby settlements.

On the return of the persons from Pensacola with this information, about one hundred and seventy-five men were hastily collected together and proceeded, commanded by Col Callier, to meet the powder party, and, if possible, to take the powder before they were joined by the party from the nation. On Tuesday last, about 12 o'clock A. M. they met the Indians in the edge of the Escambia Swamp, about 80 miles from this place; attacked and drove them into the swamp, and took most of their pack horses.

From the best information I could receive I suppose ten or twelve of the Indians were killed and many more wounded. Four of the whites were killed, and eight or nine wounded. The Indians were in the swamp and our men in open woods. The commander thought it prudent to order a retreat; the whites, generally, broke and ran in great confusion, Col. Callier, although he used every exertion which a brave officer could do, and was supported by several officers and privates, was unable to rally his men or restrain their precipitate flight. The Indians discovered their confusion and pursued them nearly a mile in open woods, and nothing saved our men from a general slaughter but the inability of the Indians to overtake them

Although the whites were defeated, and many of them deservedly disgraced, yet the object of the expedition has in part succeeded: our party took about two hundred pounds of powder and some lead. I think as soon as these Indians find themselves in a situation, they will endeavor to revenge themselves on our frontiers.

I have the honor to be, your excellency's obedient humble servant,
(Signed) JOSEPH CARSON,
Col. Volunteers.
His Excellency Brig. Gen. Claiborne.

Capt. Stafford from Bordeaux the 25th Aug. arrived at New-York, informs, that there were, in the port of Rochefort, six 74's, and ten frigates, preparing to sail for America, the frigates having already taken on board six months provisions. He further states, that the U. S. brig Argus, which took out Mr. Crawford, only remained in France 48 hours, at the expiration of which time she sailed on a cruize

Capt. S is the bearer of Despatches to our Government. He also states, that Mr. Crawford was in a bad state of health.

VERMONT ELECTION.

The Montpelier paper of Sept. 23, gives the returns of the votes throughout the State. There will be *five* towns un-represented. The elected members are, 112 *Federalists*, 103 *Democrats*.

Total Federal Majority 9.

There is very little chance of there being any choice of Governor by the people.

ORDINATION

On the 26th of August, the Rev. *Orange Lyman* was ordained to the work of the gospel ministry in Sharon, Elsworth society, (Con.)

Married,

At the Episcopal Church in this city, on the evening of Thursday the 23d inst. by the Rev. Mr. Tyler, the Rev JOAB GOLDSMITH COOPER, Pastor of the Episcopal Church in Hanover, (Mass.) to Miss PRUDENCE ALMIRA RANDALL, daughter of Mr. Jonathan Randal, of this city.

POSTSCRIPT.

NEW-YORK, SEPT 27.

By the steam boat we learn, that Commodore Chauncey, with his fleet, returned to Sackett's Harbor on the 17th, and sailed again the next day. Sir James, with his fleet, had reached Kingston.

BUFFALO, SEPT. 19.

We learn from Canada, that a gentleman arrived at Chippewa on Thursday last, from the westward, reported that Gen Harrison had captured Malden, with the whole of Gen. Proctor's army.

EBEN. CAREW,

HAS JUST RECEIVED FROM BOSTON, A NEW SUPPLY OF

GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE

BROADCLOTHS, Cassimeres, Pelisse Cloths, Bombazettes, Wildbores, Cambric, silk, and common Ginghams, Printed Cambrics, Callicoes, Cambric and common Dimoties, best Leventine, double Florence and India Lustrings, Pelongs Sarsenetts, yellow, white and pink silk Handkerchiefs. Canton and Italian Crapes, India and British Book Muslins, lace and common Leno's, Long Lawns, cotton Shirtings, Humhums, linen and cotton Cambricks, long and short Kid Gloves, Lace Sleeves, cotton and worsted Hose, Shawls, Ribbons, Combs, Tapes, &c. &c. &c.

Sept 28. 46—3w—

30 barrels Liver Oil.
10 tons Plaister Paris.
100 quintals Cod and Scale Fish.
10 bbls. Mackerel.
5 do. Sounds and Tongues.
10 do. Prime Pork.
30 half bbls. do. do.
50 do. do. Mess Beef.
20 bbls. Prime and Cargo Beef.
T. Island, Lisbon, La Matt, Liverpool, } SALT, in large or small quantity.
50 bbls. Tar.
Clapboards, Scantling, Boards and Plank, } PINE.
30 pieces low prized Calicoes.
50 bags bottle Corks.
10 kegs Butter.

FOR SALE BY C. BELLS.
Chelsea, Sept 28, 1813. 46—9w—

JOHN BREED & Co.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED AND NOW HAVE FOR SALE, A LARGE AND EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT

DRY GOODS,

WHICH WILL BE SOLD AT A VERY SMALL ADVANCE—ALSO,

A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF

HARD-WARE.

CHEST, pad and draw Locks, per dozen; Knives and Forks; pen and pocket Knives, per dozen; Commode Handles, Knobs and Escutcheons; table and cast Butts; Wood Screws; iron, table and tea Spoons; iron Candlesticks; Thumb Latches; Clout Nails; Pocket Books; Shaving Boxes and Brushes; Razors and Razor Cases; Ink Powder; hand saw Files, per dozen; Plane Irons, &c. &c.

ALSO,

6 tons Russia and Swedes' Iron, suitable for Cart, Waggon and Chaise Tire.
Square Iron. Nail Plates and Rods.
English Blistered Steel. Tub Steel.
Cut and Wrought Nails.
White and Brown Havana Sugar.
Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong and Bohea Tea.
W. I. and N. E Rum.
French Brandy, &c.

Sept. 28, 1813. 46—

PERIT & LATHROP,

OFFER FOR SALE,

30 Boxes, 17 Chests } HYSON SKIN TEAS, very first quality.

New-London, Sept 29, 1813. 46—

FOR SALE AT

PUBLIC AUCTION,

ON Saturday the 9th October next, at 3 P. M. if not previously disposed of, the

Dwelling House & Barn,

lately occupied by the Rev. WALTER KING, with about

6 acres of Land,

a number of FRUIT-TREES, and a good well of water near the door. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber.

JONATHAN RANDALL.

Norwich, Sept. 28, 1813. 46—2w—

WHEREAS *Margaret Waldo*, of Voluntown, in the County of Windham, has preferred her Petition to the Superior Court, against her husband SAMUEL WALDO, late of Canterbury, in said County, now gone to parts unknown, praying for a bill of Divorce from him, and therein alledging that said Samuel has wilfully deserted from the Petitioner, and continued his said desertion for more than three years without furnishing her any support as per Petition on file, dated the 7th day of January A. D 1813. These are therefore to notify the said Samuel Waldo to appear, if he sees cause, before the Superior Court, to be holden at Windham, within and for the County of Windham on the first Tuesday in January A D 1814, then and there to shew cause if any he has, why the prayer of said Petitioner should not be granted. Dated at Windham, this 19th day of Sept. A. D 1813.

By order of Court,
SAMUEL GRAY, *Clerk.*

46—6w—

THE Hon. Court of Probate for the District of Stonington, hath appointed the subscribers commissioners on the estate of the widow

SALLY PRENTICE,

late of North-Stonington, deceased, represented insolvent. Six months from the 7th Sept. inst. is allowed for the creditors to exhibit their claims. We shall attend to the business of our appointment at the house of Wm. Brown, in Preston, on the first Mondays of February and March next, at one o'clock, P. M. on each of said days.

Thomas Prentice, Stephen Meech, } Com'rs.

North-Stonington, Sept. 25, 1813. 46—

CHESTER KIMBALL,

WOULD inform those who wish to purchase STONE of him, that he will be at his shop in Chelsea, from this date to Saturday the 9th October.

Norwich, Sept. 28, 1813. 46—2w—

ORIGINAL STAINED

POETRY.

The love of Country and of Home, is thus beautifully described by MONTGOMERY.

"THERE is a land of every land the pride,
Beloved by heaven o'er all the world beside;
Where brighter suns dispense serener light,
And milder moons emparadise the night;
A land of beauty, virtue, valour, truth,
Time-tutor'd age, and love-exalted youth:
The wandering mariner, whose eye explores
The wealthiest isles, the most enchanting shores,
Views not a realm so bountiful and fair,
Nor breathes the spirit of a purer air;
In every clime the magnet of his soul,
Touch'd by remembrance, trembles to that pole;
For in this land of heaven's peculiar grace,
The heritage of nature's noblest race,
There is a spot of earth supremely blest,
A dearer, sweeter spot, than all the rest,
Where man, creation's tyrant, casts aside
His sword and sceptre, pageantry and pride,
While in his softened looks benignly blend
The sire, the son, the husband, father, friend;
Here woman reigns; the mother, daughter, wife,
Strews with fresh flowers the narrow way of life:
In the clear heaven of her delightful eye
An angel guard of loves and graces lie;
Around her knees domestic duties meet,
And fireside pleasures gambol at her feet,
"Where shall that land, that *spot of earth*, be found?"
Art thou a man?—a patriot?—look around;
O, thou shalt find, howe'er thy footsteps roam,
That land *thy* country, and that spot *thy* home!

MISCELLANY.

THE UPAS OR POISON TREE.

WHERE seas of glass with gay reflection smiles,
Round the green coast of Java's palmy isle;
A spacious plain extends it upland scene,
Rocks rise on rocks, and fountains gush between.
Soft breathes the breeze—eternal slumbers reign,
And showers prolific bless the soil in vain!
No spicy nutmegs icen the vernal gales—
No towering plan ain shades the midday vales—
No grassy mantle hides the sable hills—
No flow'ry chaplet crowns the trickling rills—
No step retreating on the land imprest,
Invites the visit of a second guest.
Fierce in dead silence on the blasted heath
Fell Upas sits!——

DARWIN.

A description of a tree in the island of Java, called the Upas or Poison tree, is given to the public by a surgeon, belonging to the Dutch East-India Company, of the name of Foersch, who was stationed at Batavia in the year 1774. Surprising as these accounts may be, they are accompanied with so many public facts, and names of persons and places, that it is somewhat difficult to conceive them fabulous.

The Upas grows about seven leagues from Batavia, in a plain surrounded by rocky mountains, the whole of which plain contains a circle of 10 or 12 miles round the tree, and is totally barren. Nothing that breathes or vegetates can live within its influence. The bird that flies over it drops down dead. The whole dreadful area is covered with sand, over which lie scattered loose flints and whitened bones.

This tree may be called the Emperor's great military magazine. In a solution of the poisonous gum which exudes from it, his arrows and offensive weapons are dipped: the procuring therefore, of this poisonous gum is a matter of much attention as of difficulty. Criminals are only employed in this dreadful service. Of these several every year are sent with a promise of pardon and reward if they procure it. Hooded in leathern cases with glass eyelet holes, and secured as much as possible from the fell effluvia of the air they are to breathe, they undertake this melancholy journey, travelling always with the wind. About one in ten escapes and brings away a little box of this direful commodity!

A soldier being reproached by his commander for absenting himself from his corps, "please your honor," said he, "I got into a *wood* and could not find my way out." The fellow spoke true, he had been in the *stocks*.

A particular old gentleman, of the name of *Harr*, recently received a letter from one who did not know how to spell his name exactly, and directed the letter to Mr. *Hare*. The letter was returned by the former, as an insult, with the remark, "that he had seen too much of the world to suffer himself to be made *game* of."

$8000 HIGHEST PRIZE!

THE 3d class of Groton Lottery, 2d division, will positively commence drawing at N. Haven on the 15th Oct. next. The following are the capital prizes in this Lottery, viz:

1 of 8000 dollars!

1000 Dollars. | 1000 Dollars.
1000 Dollars. | 1000 Dollars.

100 Tickets and all they draw, which may amount to upwards of 15,000 dollars. Only about 1 1-4 blanks to a prize.

Tickets at present only 5 dollars each, for sale at the Norwich Book Store, by

R. HUBBARD.

CLOTH-DRESSING.

THE subscriber having taken SIMEON BACKUS, into partnership the present season, the CLOTHIER'S BUSINESS, will be carried on under the firm of

Woodworth & Backus,

at his old stand near Mr. JOSHUA HYDE's in Franklin—where the strictest attention will be paid to all kinds of country work. MILITARY BLUE dyed as usual.

Their works are now in operation, with a large number of hands employed. They flatter themselves they not only can do work with dispatch, but by their long experience can do it with neatness.

All old customers we should be pleased to see, and new ones are invited to call.

Burrel Woodworth.

Franklin, Sept. 14, 1813. 44-4w

Dr. Rogers' Anti-bilious Pills and Bitters.

TO THE PUBLIC.

NOT being endowed with a peculiarity of genius and Medical skill sufficient to warrant an attempt of offering to the Public *universal remedies*, and denouncing the idea withal as unsafe and impossible; the subscriber will therefore (as every candid Physician ought) confine himself to *select remedies* only, and with this view, he would present to the Public his anti-bilious Pill and Bitter, which composition is from the vegetable kingdom, and is the result of twenty years practice and research in the field of Medicine. The object of the proprietor of this medicine is to correct the Bile as well as to evacuate the redundancy of it, and help the digestive powers and to make it safe, sure and easy to nature, aiding her as an hand-maid, which is absolutely all the Physician can do or ought to attempt. It is an indispensable duty of every individual to attempt the prevention of disease and to effect it in such a way as not to exhaust the powers of life. The cause of disease is usually debility either *direct* or *indirect*. the effect of disease is debility, the operation of remedies usually prescribed debilitates; here then we add debility to debility and frustrate nature of course our own design, and this management is too frequently to be lamented, as every observer of the operation of medicine must acknowledge. The reverse of this is intended by the use of the anti-bilious Pill and Bitter; and the best test of its efficacy is its demonstrative effect.

The above Medicine is for sale at the store of

Dwight Ripley.

Feb 10. 14—

G. NELSON,

From Oxford Street, London,

BEGS leave to inform the fashionable part of community, that he still continues his art of *Cutting Hair*, agreeable to the countenance, at his stand opposite the Post-Office, in Chelsea. NELSON would deem himself lost to all feelings which do honor to human nature, not to tender his sincere thanks for the liberal patronage he has heretofore received from a truly generous people. While the temple of Janus is closed, NELSON will endeavor to possess himself with all the most approved fashions of cutting and dressing, to youthfulize the age. The celebrated Blake's laconic method of cutting, has been but three years introduced on this continent—NELSON flatters himself that he is master of that art. The gentlemen of the army and navy are particularly invited, and their elevated patronage he shall ever be proud to acknowledge.

All sorts of Fashionable Perukes made to imitate the growing hair to perfection.

For sale. Hair Powder and Pomatum entirely free from adulteration.

July 13. 35—

EVENING-SCHOOL.

AN EVENING-SCHOOL will be opened by the Subscriber on Monday Evening, October 4th, at the School-House now occupied by him;—where will be taught GEOGRAPHY, ENGLISH GRAMMAR and ARITHMETIC, with SURVEYING and NAVIGATION upon the latest and most approved principles; and any other branch of school education requested;—It is presumed, that those who attended a like School kept by the subscriber the last winter, and others for whom it may be requisite, cannot find a more profitable and agreeable method of spending their winter evening. The accommodations and terms will be such as cannot be unsatisfactory.

DYAR T. HINCKLEY.

Norwich, Sept. 20, 1813. 45—6w—

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE Hartford Fire Insurance Company have appointed JONATHAN G. W. TRUMBULL, Esq. of Norwich, their Surveyor for said town, and its neighborhood—who is also authorized to receive proposals for Insurance against loss by Fire, in behalf of said Company.

WALTER MITCHEL, *Secretary.*

Hartford, Dec. 17, 1810. 7—

Painting, Glazing, Gilding, Staining, &c.

EXECUTED in all its branches at the shop of the subscriber, opposite to Mr. HUBBARD's printing-office. Orders from town or country will be thankfully received, and every pains taken to give satisfaction.

PAINTS, OIL, PUTTY, &c. at retail.

W. ALBERTSON.

Aug 16. 40

THE SUBSCRIBER WISHES TO PURCHASE

PLAIN Blue Woollen Cloth, Scarlet do. plain White Woollen Cloth, White Woollen Kersey, Cotton ditto, short Woollen Stockings and Blankets, for all which Cash will be paid

ELISHA TRACY,

Deputy Commissary.

Norwich, Oct. 6, 1812. 48—

MERINO SHEEP.

THE subscriber will sell from his flock of full blooded imported Merino Sheep,

4 Ewes and 4 Bucks.

WM. WILLIAMS, Jun.

Sept. 7, 1813. 44—

PLUMES.

MILITARY PLUMES,

ACCORDING to the State Uniform, may be had at the Store of

J. STERRY AND SON,

who exchange new Plumes for old ones, and repair those that have received damage by wearing.

Norwich, Sept. 14, 1813. 44—

FOR SALE BY

JOHN LATHROP,

3 hhds. Antigua Rum,

4 hhds Country RUM,
3 boxes Havanna SUGAR,
10 boxes Spanish SEGARS,
9 casks TOBACCO, number 8,
30 boxes mould CANDLES.

Norwich, Aug. 18, 1813. 40

NEW CORPS,

ENLISTED FOR

ONE YEAR!!!

THE future welfare of our injured country, requires, that the nation which has presumed to violate our rights, should be taught, that she cannot do it with impunity; and, that it is her interest to observe rectitude of conduct towards a people, whose character has been portrayed by an eminent political writer in Europe, in these words:

"The Americans are active in their "persons; they are enterprising; they are brave; and, "which is of vast consequence, they are, from education, "and almost from constitution, SOBER, a virtue, not at "all less valuable in the Army, than it is in domestic "life."

Come forth my countrymen, and be School-Masters to the foe! Impress the instruction, they need so much, strongly on their minds.

16 dollars bounty,
8 dollars per month,
1 Coat,
1 Vest,
4 Shirts,
4 pair Pantaloons,
4 pair Shoes,
2 pair Stockings,
2 pair Socks,
1 Military Cap, & blankets—per year,

Will be given to every able bodied man, from the age of 18 to 35, who shall enlist for

ONE YEAR

in the 37th Regiment, U. S. Infantry; the government have also provided good food, other articles of Clothing, Arms, Ammunition, and Medicines, for the Soldier; a Physician will attend him in case of sickness, and if he should be disabled in the service of his Country, he will be entitled to a pension.

David Tracey, Jun.

2d Lieut. 37th Regiment, U. S. Infantry.

Rendezvous, Chelsea Landing, May 11, 1812.

N. B. MUSICIANS wanted immediately. 27—

FOR SALE,

A FARM,

IN the town of Otis, county of Berkshire, and commonwealth of Massachusetts, half a mile north of the Meeting-House, containing about one hundred and fifty acres. Said FARM is situated on the turnpike Road leading from Hartford, in Connecticut, to Albany, by way of Lenox, forty-four miles from Hartford, fourteen from Lenox, and forty-four from Albany. There is a good new two story Dwelling-House on said FARM, a convenient Barn, Stabling, &c. and other out houses. Also, a convenient merchant's Store, which has a good trade; the house is improved as a tavern, is an excellent stand, has as good a run of custom as any on the road. The land is a good strong soil, and about fifty or sixty acres under improvement, well watered by small streams and springs, and is on Farmington River. Said FARM will be sold on very advantageous terms to the purchaser. For further particulars enquire of

WILLIAM S. HART, Esq.

of Norwich, or the subscriber on the premises.

JOSEPH T. CUMMINGS.

Otis, Dec. 6, 1811. 5—

FOR SALE,

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND ACRES

OF new lands, of superior quality in the southern part of the

HOLLAND PURCHASE,

having the most beneficial natural navigation of any lands in the middle states. The Country is rapidly advancing in settlement; mills, schools, and other improvements are already established. The title is perfect, and warrantee deeds will be given. The climate and soil are good, and no lands with the same advantages are offered for sale on better terms to the purchaser than these lands will be sold in large or small quantities.—For particulars enquire of the subscriber, or in his absence of GEN. ESRAS. SER HUNTINGTON, who will give information of terms, describe the lands, and make contracts for the same.

W. S. HART, AGENT.

45—tf—

ISRAEL BRUMLEY, JUN.

POST-RIDER,

REQUESTS all prsons, who owe him for News-Papers, Books, Tickets, &c. to make immediate payment, either to him, or the publisher of the Courier. His situation is such, that unless this notice is complied with, he will be under the painful necessity of lodging his accounts with an Attorney for collection. He requests *every one*, who is indebted, to take this notice particularly to himself. Let all say *he meant me*.

Preston, Aug. 24, 1813. 41

STRAYED

FROM Doct. Ripley's farm in Lisbon, on Tuesday of last week, a smooth bay

HORSE,

about 14½ hands high, 8 years old, trots and canters with his head well up, well broke to a carriage, has a small burst under his body; was seen going through Hanover; he was owned last spring by Mr. GEORGE FLINT, of Windham and sold by him to the present owner WILLIAM C. WILLIAMS of Norwich, who will reward any person who will give information of or return the horse.

Norwich, Sept. 21, 1813 45—

NOTICE.

WANTED to hire, two good Journeymen BOOT or SHOE-MAKERS, to whom good encouragement will be given, either to work by the month or pair will suite the subscriber

LEVY BUTLER.

Jewett City, Sept. 20, 1813. 45—

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A LAD 15 or 16 years of age, as an apprentice to the House-Carpenter and Joiner Business.

Charles French.

April 12th 23—

ALL persons are hereby forbidden to trust my wife THISBE, on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting after this date, she having deserted me in all respects and broken the commandment.

NATHANIEL FITCH.

Preston, Sept. 13, 1813. 44

NOTICE.

ALL persons having just demands of any nature against

JAMES BURNHAM,

formerly of the town of Norwich (Conn.) who lately died in the island of Madeira, will please present the same duly authenticated to Mr. THOMAS BURNHAM, of said town, who is authorised to receive and forward them to the subscriber; and all persons indebted to said estate are desired to make payment to

ROBERT ADAMS, *Ex'r.*

Philadelphia, Sept 14, 1813. 45—4w—

THE Hon. Court of Probate for the District of Plainfield, has appointed six months from the 7th Sept. 1813, for the creditors to the estate of

MR. NATHANIEL ENSWORTH,

late of Canterbury, deceased, to exhibit their several claims on said deceased's estate to the subscriber, or be debarred a recovery according to law.

Nathaniel Ensworth, Ex'r.

Canterbury, Sept. 7, 1813. 44—

THE Hon. Court of Probate for the District of Norwich, has limited the term of SIX MONTHS from the 7th Sept. 1813, for the creditors to the estate of

Mr JOSEPH FRENCH,

late of Lisbon, deceased, to exhibit their demands against the same for settlement to the subscriber, or be debarred recovery agreeable to law.

ELEAZER FRENCH, Adm'r.

Lisbon, Sept. 7, 1813. 45—

At a Court of Probate held at Norwich, for the District of Norwich, Sept. 2, 1813—

Present ANDREW HUNTINGTON, Esq. Judge—

MR. *Elijah Ames*, Executor to the last will and testament of

MR. CALEB T. AMES,

late of Preston, deceased, represents the circumstances of said estate to be such that it will likely be insolvent—the said Executor is directed to advertise the same in the Norwich Courier, that all persons interested may appear before the Judge of the Court, on the first Tuesday of October next, at 2 o'clock, P. M. and shew reasons if any they have why Commissioners should not be appointed.

Per order of the Judge,

Attest, Joseph Huntington, *Clerk.*

THE Hon. Court of Probate for the District of Windham, has limited the term of six months from the 31st day of Aug. 1813, for the creditors to the estate of

ESTHER METCALF,

late of Lebanon, deceased, to exhibit their several claims against said estate to the subscriber or be debarred recovery, according to law.

Ebenezer Metcalf, *Adm'r.*

Lebanon, Aug. 31, 1813. 43—

THE Hon. Court of Probate for the District of Windham, has limited the term of six months from the 29th day of Aug. 1813, for the creditors to the estate of

MARY LATHROP,

late of Lebanon, deceased, to exhibit their several claims against said estate to the subscriber, or be debarred recovery according to law.

Charles Lathrop, *Adm'r.*

Lebanon, Aug 25, 1813. 43—

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAVING sold his machine and removed, wishes all those that are indebted to him for carding the last season, would make immediate payment.

HENRY CHURCH.

Preston, Sept. 7, 1813. 43—

Just received a supply of

Frink's Grand Restorative

ELIXER,

FOR SALE BY

D. RIPLEY.

Norwich, Jan. 5, 1813.

Lamp & Liver Oil.

SEVEN bbls Summer strained OIL, 2 bbls. Winter do perhaps equal to any ever sold, 7 bbls. Liver do, in bbls. half bbls. and kegs, permaceti Candles.

Just received and for sale by

JOHN LATHROP.

Aug. 25.

Meal & Corn.

50 puncheons kiln dried and bolted Meal, 1000 bushels Corn, FOR SALE BY

JEDEDIAH HUNTINGTON.

May 17. 28tf

Lord's Military Catechism,

PER gross, dozen, or single, for sale at the Norwich Store, by

R. HUBBARD.

Aug. 24.

Map of the United States.

AN improved Map of the U. States, price only one dollar, for sale at the Book-Store of

RUSSELL HUBBARD.

Sept. 1.

10 bls. St. Jago white Sugar,

6 bbls Muscovado brown do.
A few barrels Cherry Rum, and 20 galls. Cherry Juice,

FOR SALE BY

ROGER HUNTINGTON & CO.

Sept 6. 43

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE AT

R. Hubbard's Book-Store,

Price 3/9.

A COLLECTION of Family Prayers, with various occasional forms, from the devotional writings of sundry authors. Sept. 1.

30 quintals Codfish, for sale

By LYMAN BREWER.

Sept. 14. 44

ORIGINAL STAINED

NORWICH COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 27, 1813. NORWICH; (CONN.) PRINTED BY RUSSELL HUBBARD—AT HIS OFFICE IN CHELSEA. [VOL. XVII. No. 50.

FOR SALE

AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

ON Monday, 1st November next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. being part of the estate of MOSES BENJAMIN, deceased—

The Brig Park,

burthen about 104 tons, with her tackle and apparel, as she now lays at Peabody's Wharf, Norwich Port.

Said BRIG was re-built in 1810, has since made but 3 Voyages to the West-Indies, is found, staunch and strong, well found, and will positively be sold to the highest bidder.

T. Benjamin, } Adm's on estate of
C. Eells, } M. BENJAMIN, deceased.

Norwich, Oct. 14, 1813. 49—3w—

EDWARD TRACY & CO.

At the Store lately occupied by Mr. Charles P. Huntington, HAVE JUST RECEIVED FROM BOSTON AND NEW-YORK, A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

GOODS,

WHICH THEY OFFER FOR SALE ON THE MOST REASONABLE TERMS.

AMONG WHICH ARE

BROADCLOTHS, Cassimeres, Pelise Cloths, Flannels, Vestings, Bombazetts, Wildbores, Cambric and Common Ginghams, Calicoes, Dimities, Nankins, Florence and India Lustring, Pelongs, Flag Handkerchiefs, Long Lawns, Muslins, Lenoes, Cotton Shirtings, Humhums, long and short Kid Gloves, Black Silk and Beaver Gloves, Lace Armlets, Ladies' Worsted Hose, elegant Damask Shawls, Imitation do. low prized common Cotton do. Ribbons, Tapes, &c. &c.

TOGETHER WITH AN ASSORTMENT OF

Hardware, Crockery, Groceries, Paints, Dye-Stuffs, &c &c.

ALSO,

Russia and Swedes' IRON,

suitable for Cart, Waggon, and Chaise Tire.

Norwich, Oct. 5, 1813. 47—4w—

JOHN BREED & CO.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED AND NOW HAVE FOR SALE, A LARGE AND EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT

DRY GOODS,

WHICH WILL BE SOLD AT A VERY SMALL ADVANCE—ALSO,

A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF

HARD-W[illegible]RE.

CHEST, pad and draw[illegible] per dozen; [illegible] and Forks; [illegible] per dozen; [illegible] Handles, K[illegible] [illegible] Spoons; [illegible] Candlesticks; [illegible] Hooks; Shaving Boxes and Brushes; Razors and Razor Cases; Ink Powder; hand saw Files, per dozen; [illegible] Irons, &c. &c.

ALSO,

[illegible] tons Russia and Swedes' Iron, suitable for Cart, Waggon and Chaise Tire.
Square Iron. Nail Plates and Rods.
English Blistered Steel. Tub Steel.
Cut and Wrought Nails.
White and Brown Havana Sugar.
Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong and Bohea Tea.
W. I. and N. E. Rum.
French Brandy, &c.

Sept. 28, 1813. 46—

VEILS AND SILKS.

Giles Buckingham,

HAS JUST RECEIVED AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

FANCY DRY GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE

35 pieces best Florence Lutestrings, most fashionable colors; black & colored India Lutestrings; white and green Lutestrings for bonnets; black and white Sattins; a large assortment of black and white Lace Veils, from 12 to 90 dollars; black and white Lace for Veils; Silk and Bedford Lace Handkerchiefs; black and white Silk Lace Sleeves; Cotton Laces; Silk, Kid, and Leather Gloves; Silk, Cotton, and Worsted Stockings; Fancy and Book Muslins; black Italian Crape; 200 pieces elegant Sattin and Lutestring Ribbons, plain and pearl edged, all colors and widths; Silk and Cotton Shawls and Handkerchiefs; black and white Cambricks; Callicoes; Dimotys; Shirtings; blue, white, and yellow Nankins; Mock and Tortoise Shell Combs, &c. which together with those before on hand make a general assortment of Dry Goods. [Ribbons, Millinets, & Lutestrings, cheap by the piece.]

Also from Boston,

600 pair Ladies', Misses', & Children's black, white, and colored Kid and Morocco SHOES, warranted of the best quality and latest fashions.

LIKEWISE,

Gentlemen's Morocco Pumps.

Norwich, Sept. 1, 1813. 42f

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100 m. 1st qual. Vermont Shingles,
15 m. Clap-Boards,
10 m. merchantable Pine Boards,
5 m. do. do. Plank,

FOR SALE BY

C. EELLS.

IN STORE,

1 pipe Cogniac Brandy, 4th proof,
2 barrels old Rum,
10 boxes Smoked Herring,
6 do. Spermaceti Candles.

Norwich, 18th Oct. 1813. 49 8w

---

40 casks STONE LIME, Dexter's brand, *FOR SALE BY* C. EELLS.

Chelsea, Oct. 5, 1813. 47—8w—

---

330 bales of Cotton.
Gin by the hhd. pipe or bbl.
French Brandy by the pipe or bbl.
Cider Brandy by the bbl.
Sugar by the hhd. or bbl.
Coffee by the bbl. or bag.
Molasses by the hhd. or bbl.
1 bbl. Whale Oil.
6 Spanish Hides.

For sale at the store of

Wm. Peabody.

Sept. 14. 44

RAISINS.

400 boxes Muscatel and bloom RAISINS.

FOR SALE BY

JEDEDIAH HUNTINGTON.

July 13. 35—

PERIT & LATHROP,

OFFER FOR SALE,

50 Boxes, } HYSON SKIN TEAS,
17 Chests. }
very first quality.

New-London, Sept. 29, 1813. 46—

Just received a supply of

Frink's Grand Restorative ELIXER,

FOR SALE BY

D. RIPLEY.

Norwich, Jan. 5, 1813. 9

---

30 quintals Codfish, for sale

By LYMAN BREWER.

Sept. 14. 44

FLOUR, GIN, &c.

70 bbls. Superfine Philadelphia Flour, of a superior quality.
3 pipes Country Gin.
20 bbls. Cider Brandy.

Together with an assortment of

Dry Goods & Groceries,

as usual, for sale by

HENRY WARD.

Who wants to purchase,

10,000 weight of good new milch CHEESE.

Sept. 1. 42tf

---

30 barrels Liver Oil.
10 tons Plaister Paris.
100 quintals Cod and Scale Fish.
10 bbls. Mackerel.
5 do. Sounds and Tongues.
10 do. Prime Pork.
30 half bbls. do. do.
50 do. do. Mess Beef.
20 bbls. Prime and Cargo Beef.

T. Island, Lisbon, La Matt, Liverpool, } SALT, in large or small quantity.

50 bbls. Tar.

Clapboards, Scantling, Boards and Plank, } PINE.

30 pieces low prized Calicoes.
50 bags bottle Corks.
10 kegs Butter.

FOR SALE BY C. EELLS.

Chelsea, Sept. 28, 1813. 46—9w—

Sugar, Tea, &c.

20 boxes brown Havanna Sugar.
20 bbls. Muscovado do.
18 boxes Hyson Skin Tea.
10 hhds. Boston Rum.
50 casks Dexter's Rock Lime.
15 bags Pepper.

FOR SALE BY

James & F. A. Huntington.

July 13. 35—

FISH-OIL.

6 bbls. Green Island OIL,

FOR SALE BY

SEABURY BREWSTER.

Norwich, Aug. 31, 1813. 42—

DABOLL'S ALMANACK, for 1814,

PER gross dozen or single, for sale by

Oct. 20. RUSSELL HUBBARD.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, whose accounts are more than one year's standing, are requested to make immediate payment—All accounts of this description, which remain unsettled on the first day of January next, will be lodged with an Attorney for collection.

RUSSELL HUBBARD.

Connecticut Legislature.

ROLL

OF REPRESENTATIVES.

HARTFORD. John Caldwell, Thomas S. Williams.
Berlin, Daniel Dunbar, Seth Cowles.
Bristol, Enos Ives
Burlington, Bliss Hart.
Canton, James Humphreys.
East Hartford, Shubl. Griswold, Zebulon Bidwell.
East-Windsor, J. Stoughton, jr. Eli B. Haskell.
Enfield, John Taylor. Elam O. Potter.
Farmington, Ozem Woodruff. Thomas S. Day.
Glastenbury, Gideon Hale, Sylvester Pulsifer.
Granby, Appleton Robbins Joshua R. Jewett.
Hartland, Philander Humphrey, Timothy Coe.
Marlborough, Elisha Buell.
Simsbury, Joseph Goodwin. Oliver Phelps.
Southington, Roswell Moore, R. Whittlesey.
Suffield, Oliver Granger, Martin Sheldon.
Wethersfield, Ezekiel P. Belden, Joseph Bulkley.
Windsor, Reuben Barker, Levi Hayden.
NEW-HAVEN. Charles Danison, Thomas Painter.
Branford, Eli Fowler, Jonathan Rose.
Cheshire, Andrew Hull, jr. Gould G. Norton.
Derby, David Humphreys.
East Haven, Amos Bradley.
Guilford, Augustus Collins, Nathaniel Griffin.
Hamden, Amasa Bradley,
Meriden, John Hall.
Middlebury, Eli Bronson.
Milford, Benjamin Bull, Samuel B. Gunn.
North Haven, Daniel Pierpont.
Oxford, Justus Candee.
Southbury, Nathan Curtiss.
Wallingford, Augustus Cook, Benjamin Johnson.
Waterbury, John Kingsbury, Truman Porter.
Wolcott, Isaac Brouson.
Woodbridge, Justus Thomas, David Thomas.
NEW-LONDON, George Hallam, Jacob B Gurley.
Norwich, Nathaniel Shipman, Joseph Williams.
Bozrah, Asa Fitch.
Colchester, Daniel Watrous, Benjamin Trumbull.
Franklin, Dudley Tracy.
Groton, Noyes Barber, Seth Williams.
Lisbon, Freeman Tracy.
Lyme, Selden Warner, Nathaniel Matson.
Montville, David Turner.
North Stonington, P. Hewett, G. Billings.
Preston, Stephen Meech, Nathan Geer.
Stonington, Amos Denison, Amos Gallup.
Waterford, William Eldridge.
FAIRFIELD, Samuel Rowland, S. B. Sherwood.
Danbury, Samuel H. Phillips, Phineas Taylor.
Brookfield, Riverius Hawley.
Greenwich, E. Lockwood, David D. Husted
Huntington, Ephraim Sherwood, Joseph Shelton.
New Canaan, Samuel St. John.
New-Fairfield, Abel Gregory.
Newtown, Asa Chapman, Timothy Shepard.
Norwalk, Benjamin Isaacs, Moses W. Read.
Reading, Samuel Sanford, Samuel Whiting.
Ridgefield, Nathan Smith, Samuel Stebbins.
Sherman, Levi Hubbell.
Stamford, Isaac Lockwood, jr. John Augur.
Stratford, Elijah Ufford, Daniel Sterling.
Trumbull, Samuel Gregory.
Weston, Jeremiah Osborn, Stephen Gregory.
Wilton, David Belden.
WINDHAM, Jabez Clark, Hezekiah Ripley.
Ashford, David Sears, Thomas Dow.
Brooklyn, Joseph Sarborough.
Canterbury, Rufus Adams, Peter Morse.
Columbia, Samuel West, jr.
Hampton, Ebenezer Griffin.
Killingly, Alexander Gaston.
Lebanon, Zabdiel Hyde, William Williams.
Mansfield, Royal Storrs, Zalmon Storrs.
Plainfield, Joseph Eaton, Benjamin Bacon.
Pomfret, Sylvanus Backus, Lemuel Ingalls.
Sterling, Dyer Ames.
Thompson, Noadiah Russell, George Learned.
Voluntown, Sterry Kinne.
Woodstock, Willard Child Elias Child. 2d.
LITCHFIELD, Aaron Smith, Morris Woodruff.
Barkhamsted, J. Merrils, Moses Hayden, jr.
Bethlem, Leveret Judd.
Canaan, John Elmore. John Hurlbut.
Colebrook, Seth Marshal, Nathan Bass.
Cornwall, Reuben Fox. Oliver Burnham.
Goshen, Adino Hale. Theodore North.
Harwinton, Cyprian Webster, Elijah Gaylord.
Kent, Hopson Pratt.
New-Hartford, Chancey Seymour, Wm. Cook.
New-Milford, D. S. Boardman, William Taylor.
Norfolk, Eleazer Holt, Augustus Pettibone.
Plymouth, Lake Potter.
Roxbury, Miles Bishop.
Salisbury, Martin Strong, Eliphalet Whittlesey.
Sharon, Cyrus Swan, Samuel E. Everett.
Torrington, Erastus Hodges, John Gillet, jr.
Warren, Salmon Brohson.
Washington, D. N. Brinsmade, D. Whittlesey.
Watertown, Garrit Smith.
Winchester, Phineas Miner, Joseph Holmes.
Woodbury, Nathan Preston, Nathaniel Perry.
MIDDLETOWN, Elijah Hubbard, S. Wetmore.
Chatham, Ashel H. Strong, David Churchill.
Durham, Dan Parmelee, Guernsey Bates.
East-Haddam, E. Holmes, Sylvester Chapman.
Haddam, Ezra Brainard, Timothy Chapman.
Killingworth, Job Wright, Dan Lane.
Saybrook, Samuel Hart, Joseph Hill.
TOLLAND. Jonathan Barns, Elisha Stearns.
Bolton, Ichabod M. Warner.
Coventry, Bildad Curtis, Daniel Burnap,
Ellington, Levi Wells.
Hebron, David Norton, John T. Peters.
Somers, Benjamin Phelps, Calvin Pitkin.
Stafford, Samuel Willard, Joseph Ellis.
Union, Samuel Paul, Samuel Crawford, jr.
Vernon, Phineas Talcott.
Willington, Zebulon Crocker, Caleb Walker.

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.

Battle on Lake ERIE.

Lieut. Magrath, who was on board the Lawrence sloop of war, writes to his friend thus—"The Lawrence suffered greatly in her hull and rigging, and had about 30 killed and 60 wounded; Niagara, 5 killed and 30 wounded. The enemy suffered greatly, the Detroit having about 60 killed and wounded; Queen Charlotte, about the same; with all their rigging and spars cut to pieces, so that, had the least breeze sprung up, she would not have had a spar standing. During the action, the wind continued at a light breeze, and a smooth sea;—when I took command of the Detroit, I found every rope cut except the larboard fore brace; the Qn. Charlotte in the same condition; the smaller vessels of the enemy suffered much in their hulls and rigging, and killed and wounded.

"The Detroit is a very fine ship, just from the stocks: a much larger vessel than either of ours, and built of the best materials; her quarters are grape proof, whereas ours would admit grape through both sides.

"Our prize money, they say, will amount to about *one million dollars.*"

From the Philadelphia Political Register.

Actual size and force of the new sloops of war, now fitting out:

Names.	Tons bur.	No. ports.	No. of guns mounted.	Comp. of men.
Frolic,	509	26	20 32 lb. car, 2 long 9's.	198
Wasp,	509	26	20 32 lb car. 2 long 9's.	198
Peacock,	509	26	20 32 lb car. 2 long 9's.	198

The Norfolk Ledger of the 6th inst. contains a letter from Robert Barrie, captain of the Dragon, and senior officer, addressed to the Spanish Consul at Norfolk, inclosing a Proclamation from Admiral Warren, dated on board the San Domingo, Sept. 1, 1813, stating, that,

"IN pursuance of the powers in me vested, I do declare, from the first of September, 1813, all the outlets from the Albemarle and Pamplico Sounds, connected by inland navigation with the port of Norfolk, the ports of Beaufort and Ocracock, North Carolina, Cape Fear river, and George-Town, South Carolina, and Sunbury and Darien in Georgia, in a state of strict and rigorous blockade."

GOOD PUNNING.

The British have displayed much ignorance relative to our national vessels—before the war, they styled them *cock-boats,* and they sent their *Cock-burns,* and their *Cock-rans,* to prevent their floating on the ocean; soon after the war, they declared them to be *non-descripts;* then in a complimentary mood they ranked them as *seventy-fours:* since the victory on Lake Erie, however, we expect they will reluctantly acknowledge them to be *Perry-augurs.*

Dem. Press.

PHILADELPHIA, OCT. 9.

We mentioned in the Gazette lately our scorn and contempt of these characters who delight in what is vulgarly called hoaxing the public. This was done in general terms without pointing to the particular case which occasioned those remarks. Intelligence has since reached us that will render it proper to give the remarks which we then made a more personal application. The case was the reported Naval victory of Capt. Allen of the Argus. He was stated to have arrived in the port of Charleston, with his prize, the Barbadoes. To put this matter beyond all doubt, the writer did not rest his statement on this vague assertion, but stated the strong fact that he had personally conversed with the officers of the Argus, from whom he received the intelligence. By a R. Island paper which has reached us by this morning's mail, we learn that this intelligence had just reached Rhode Island, the birth place of Capt. Allen, and consequently must have come to the ears of his father, a hoary, venerable, and respected revolutionary officer. It requires but little aid of fancy to conceive with what tears of delight he will receive such intelligence. Scarcely will he have been thus gratified, before he will receive the information that the Argus has been taken, and that the son, on whom he so fondly doated is now a dead body weltering in the grave. The paltry knave who fabricated this falsehood, may now see the extent of the injury he has done. He has wounded the parent's heart with a double pang, and doubly embittered the death of an excellent son.

While on this painfully affecting subject, let us pause a moment to condole with this venerable parent on the death of so excellent a son. William Henry Allen was an officer, no less distinguished by his bravery than the uniform courtesy and amenity of his manners. In ordinary life we discovered nothing of those high qualities, for which in the hour of danger he was found to be so pre-eminent. He relaxed into all the mildness of the polished and amiable gentleman, stated his opinions with modesty, and carefully abstained from irritating or insulting language. His conversation, although peculiarly unostentatious, was luminous and instructive, and combined the elegance of the scholar with the sound practical sense of a man of intercourse with the world. He studied naval tactics as a science, and laboured to adorn and decorate the stern and masculine character of the sailor with the milder graces and softer embellishments. In this he succeeded completely, and was capable of turning to the view the stern and intrepid side of his character

ORIGINAL PAGE(S) MUTILATED

or the milder and more amiable, as occasion required. In his friendships he was ardent, constant and effective. All these advantages were rendered still more conspicuous by a noble masculine deportment, and the fine form which he inherited from nature. A stranger in his company, and perfectly ignorant of his character, would find his heart drawn powerfully towards him, by that predominant and pervading sympathy, which such endearing qualities always excite. He would be disposed to converse more with him and to cultivate his friendship. Every hour he would feel this attachment growing stronger and stronger, as the varied beauties of the character were disclosed in succession. Such was Wm Henry Allen. He had adorned his name by his bravery, which was so conspicuous in the affair of the Macedonian. This enlarged his ideas, and made him pant for fame, that last infirmity of noble minds. He has fallen, indeed—but to all the purposes of life he had lived long enough. He had enjoyed the confidence of his country, and died in the performance of his duty. This humble wreath is not less a tribute to individual friendship than to justice.

Foreign Intelligence.

ENGLAND.

PLYMOUTH, AUG. 5.

Mr. Delahoyde, of Scion Vale, who has recently distinguished himself by his successful treatment of insanity, performed one of his miraculous cures in the course of the last month, under the inspection of the duke of Sussex and several noblemen, together with the physicians of the transport board. In order to satisfy these gentlemen that the merit to which he laid claim, was not without foundation, he went to the house of Sir Jonathan Miles, at Hoxton; and from ninety-three of the wildest of the patients, selected one of the most ungovernable, who has been nearly three years in chains, and was literally naked. This unhappy wretch he conveyed to his premises at Hoxton, to make his experiment, where the physicians, to whom we have alluded, felt his pulse, and found it considerably above a hundred. Mr. Delahoyde then proceeded to perform his cure, which he always does in private; and in a short time afterwards, returned his patient to his guests, who, to their astonishment, found that his pulse had been reduced to 73. The man has since been completely restored, and is now at work in the garden at Scion Vale; is perfectly sane, and has had several conversations with the duke of Sussex and other persons of distinction, who have attested the fact. Independent of this cure, several others have been performed by this gentleman, equally surprising. His mode of treating his patients remains a perfect secret. Some medical men have imagined that he has recourse to exhaustion; but he has clearly proved that this is not his practice.

List of Vessels taken and destroyed by the American sloop of war Argus, previous to her capture.

Schooner *Salamanca*, of Poole, from Oporto to Newfoundland, destroyed; brig *Susannah*, from Madeira to London, cargo destroyed, vessel sent to England with prisoners; sch. *Matilda*, an American privateer, captured by the Lion and since recaptured and brought here; brig *Richard*, from Gibraltar to London, destroyed; brig *Fowey*, from Limerick, with provisions, destroyed; sloop *Lady Frances*, from Limerick to Liverpool, with provisions, destroyed; brig *Alliance*, transport, from Cork to Limerick, in ballast, destroyed; schr. *Cordelia*, from Antigua to Bristol, destroyed; ship *Betsey*, of Bristol, sent to France, recaptured and brought to this port; ship *Mariner*, of Bristol, destroyed; sloop, name unknown, from Poole to Liverpool, with clay, destroyed; brig *Helena*, with clay, sent to England, with prisoners; brig, name unknown, from Wales to London, with slates; this brig was quite new, being her first voyage, destroyed; cutter *Diana & Betty*, from Ireland to Ilfracombe, with bullocks, destroyed; ship *Defiance*, from Greenock to Newfoundland, destroyed; brig *Baltic*, from Barbadoes to Dublin, destroyed; sloop name unknown, with slates, iron, &c cargo destroyed, vessel sent as a cartel; brig *Belford*, from Dublin to London, cargo 16,500 pieces linen, destroyed; a pilot-boat belonging to Bristol, liberated; ship *Barbadoes*, a transport, from Cork to Limerick, in ballast, destroyed; another vessel, destroyed, particulars not known.

Domestic Intelligence.

VIRGINIA.

NORFOLK, OCT. 13.

We have received distressing accounts from the Yadkin, Dan and Roanoke rivers, whose waters have been higher, about a fortnight since, than at any time for the last twenty years. The corn crops on the low grounds of these rivers were uncommonly promising, and have as we are informed, been completely and without exception destroyed. Some extensive farmers on Roanoke, whose farms were expected, to yield two and three thousand barrels of corn, will not save an ear uninjured.—[Raleigh Star.

RICHMOND, OCT. 14.

British Prisoners.—Yesterday, 23 of these jolly fellows, who, for some time past, have been stationed at the barracks east of the Market, were remanded to the Penitentiary. Having been permitted to recreate themselves by walking abroad under a slight guard, and to enjoy freely at their quarters, the good things sent them by the citizens, they became literally intoxicated with the sweets of liberty, and made an attempt to beat their centinels. For this and other licentious conduct, it has been found necessary to place them in a situation of more security.

COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON, OCT. 18.

Lieut. Forrest, of the navy, arrived in this city on Sunday last, with the flags of the six vessels taken from the British by Commodore Perry, in the glorious action on Lake Erie.

Extract of a letter from Gen. Harrison to the Department of War.

Head-Quarters, Sandwich, U. C. Sept. 30.

SIR—Gen. Proctor has with him 475 regulars of the 41st and Newfoundland regiments; 60 of the 10th regiment of veterans; 45 dragoons; and from 600 to 1000 Indians. Some deserters who left him the night before last, give the latter as the number. The citizens of Detroit suppose the former to be correct.

The Ottowas and Chippewas have withdrawn from the British, and have sent in three of their warriors to beg for peace, promising to agree to any terms that I shall prescribe. I have agreed to receive them upon condition of their giving hostages for their fidelity, and immediately joining us with all their warriors. The Wyandots, Miamies, and the band of Delawares, which had joined the enemy, are also desirous to be received upon the same terms.

The celebrated chief Main Pock is at the head of the hostile band on the Detroit side of the Streight. Teeumseh heads that which remains with the British. The Inhabitants of Detroit who are in daily communication with them, make the former from 1000 to 1200. Their object in dividing their force was to make a night attack upon the part of the army which crossed over to Detroit, or that which remained on this side, by a junction of their force some miles above.—I have the honor to be, &c.

WM. H. HARRISON.

Hon. J. Armstrong, Sec'ry of War.

Extract of a letter from Gen. M'Arthur to the Secretary of War.

Detroit, Oct. 6, 1813.

You have no doubt been advised by the commanding general, that Malden and this place were abandoned by the enemy previous to the arrival of our army, and that all the public buildings &c. were destroyed. On our arrival at Sandwich, my brigade was ordered across the river to disperse some Indians, who were pillaging the town, and to take possession of this place. Information was received that several thousand Indians had retired a small distance into the woods, with instructions to attack General Harrison's army on its passage, for the purpose of retarding its progress, consequently my brigade was left to garrison this place.

Since Gen Harrison's departure, five nations of Indians, viz. the Ottoways, Chippeways, Potewattemies, Miamies and Kickapoos, who were but a few miles back, have come in for peace, and I have agreed that hostilities should cease for the present on the following conditions:—"They have agreed to take hold of the same tomahawk with us, and to strike all who are, or may be, enemies to the United States, whether British or Indians." They are to bring in a number of their women and children, and leave them as hostages whilst they accompany us to war. Some of them have already brought in their women, and are drawing rations.

I have just received a note from Gen. Harrison, advising that he had last evening overtaken Gen. Proctor's force and had gained a complete victory; that all the principal officers, General Proctor excepted, were in his possession, which no doubt ends the war in this quarter.

I have the honor to be, &c.

DUNCAN M'ARTHUR,
Brig. Gen. U. S. Army.

Copy of a letter from Gen. Harrison to the Department of War.

Head-Quarters, near Moravian Town, on the River Thames, 80 miles from Detroit, 5th Oct. 1813.

SIR—I have the honor to inform you, that by the blessing of Providence, the army under my command has this evening obtained a complete victory over the combined Indian and British forces under the command of Gen. Proctor. I believe that nearly the whole of the enemy's regulars are taken or killed. Amongst the former are all the superior officers excepting Gen. Proctor. My mounted men are now in pursuit of him. Our loss is very trifling. The brave Col. R. M. Johnson is the only officer whom I have heard of that is wounded, he badly, but I hope not dangerously.—I have the honor to be, &c.

WM. H. HARRISON.

The Hon. J. Armstrong, Sec'ry at War.

OCT. 19.

Copy of a letter from Commodore Chauncey to the Secretary of the Navy dated

United States' Ship General Pike,
Sackett's Harbor, 6th Oct. 1813.

SIR—I have the pleasure to inform you that I arrived here this morning, with five of the enemy's vessels, which I fell in with and captured last evening off the Ducks. These were part of a fleet of seven sail which left York on Sunday with 234 troops on board, bound to Kingston. Of this fleet five were captured, one burnt, and one escaped; the prisoners, amounting to nearly 300, besides having upwards of 300 of our troops on board from Niagara, induced me to run into port for the purpose of landing both.

I have an additional pleasure in informing you, that amongst the captured vessels are the late U. S. schr. Julia and Growler, the others are gun vessels.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, Sir, your most obedient servant,

ISAAC CHAUNCEY.

Hon. William Jones,
Sec'ry of the Navy, Washington.

OCT. 20.

CHAUNCEY's RUNNING FIGHT.

The following letter, though dated many days ago, did not from some accidental and unaccountable delay, reach this city until yesterday, having been forwarded from Albany only on the 15th, as appears by the post mark on the envelope of the letter.

Copy of a letter from Commodore Chauncey to the Secretary of the Navy, dated

United States' Ship Gen Pike,
Off Niagara, 1st Oct. 1813.

SIR—On the 26th ult. it was reported to me, that the enemy's fleet was in York—I immediately dispatched the Lady of the Lake to look into York, and ascertain the fact—she returned in the evening with the information that the enemy was in York bay.—I immediately prepared to weigh, but owing to a strong wind from N N E. was not able to get out of the river before the evening of the 27th, and, owing to the extreme darkness of the night, a part of the squadron got separated and did not join before next morning at 8 A. M. On the 28th, the General Pike, Madison, and Sylph, each took a schooner in tow and made all sail for York. Soon after discovered the enemy's fleet under way in York Bay, shaped our course for him and prepared for action—he perceiving our intention of engaging him in his position, tacked and stood out of the bay, wind at east.—I formed the line and ran down for his centre. When we had approached within about 3 miles he made all sail to the southward—I wore in succession and stood on the same tack with him, edging down gradually in order to close—at 10 minutes past meridian, the enemy, finding that we were closing fast with him, and that he must either risk an action or suffer his two rear vessels to be cut off, he tacked in succession, beginning at the van, hoisting his colors, and commencing a well directed fire at this ship, for the purpose of covering his rear, and attacking our rear as he passed to leeward—perceiving his intention, I was determined to disappoint him; therefore, as soon as the Wolf (the leading ship) passed the centre of his line and abeam of us, I bore up in succession (preserving our line) for the enemy's centre—this manoeuvre not only covered our rear but hove him in confusion—he immediately bore away, we had however closed so near as to bring our guns to bear with effect, and in 20 minutes the main and mizen-top-mast and main-yard of the Wolf was shot away—he immediately put before the wind and set all sail upon his foremast; I made the signal for the fleet to make all sail; the enemy however, keeping dead before the wind, was enabled to out sail most of our squadron. As it brought all the sail upon one mast, he did not feel the loss of his main and mizen topmast—I continued the chase until near three o'clock, during which time I was enabled in this ship (with the Asp in tow) to keep within point blank shot of the enemy, and sustained the whole of his fire during the chase. Captain Crane in the Madison, and Lieut. Brown in the Oneida, used every exertion to close with the enemy, but the Madison having a heavy schooner in tow and the Oneida sailing very dull before the wind, prevented those officers from closing near enough to do any execution with their carronades. The Governor Tompkins kept in her station, until her foremast was so badly wounded as to oblige her to shorten sail. Lt. Finch of the Madison, who commanded her for this cruise (owing to the indisposition of Lieut. Pettigrew) behaved with great gallantry and is an officer of much promise. Capt Woolsey in the Sylph was kept astern by the Ontario, which he had in tow, but did considerable execution with his heavy guns.

At 15 minutes before 3 P. M. I very reluctantly relinquished the pursuit of a beaten enemy—the reasons that led to this determination were such as I flatter myself that you will approve—they were these—At the time I gave up the chase, this ship was making so much water, that it required all our pumps to keep her free (owing to our receiving several shot so much below the water edge, that we could not plug the holes from the outside) the Gov. Tompkins with her foremast gone, and the squadron within six miles of the head of the Lake, blowing a gale of wind from East and increasing with a heavy sea on, and every appearance of the Equinox. I considered that if I chased the enemy to his anchorage at the head of the Lake, I should be obliged to anchor also, and although we might succeed in driving him on shore, the probability was that we should go on shore also—he among his friends and we among our enemies, and after the gale abated, if he should succeed in getting off one or two vessels out of the two fleets, it would give him as completely the command of the Lake as if he had 20 vessels. Moreover he was covered at his anchorage by a part of his army, and several small batteries thrown up for the purpose. Therefore if we could have rode out the gale, we should have been cut up by their shot from the shore: under all these circumstances, and taking into view the consequences resulting from the loss of our superiority on the Lakes at this time, I without hesitation relinquished the opportunity then presenting itself of acquiring individual reputation at the expence of my country.

The loss sustained by this ship was considerable, owing to her being so long exposed to the fire of the whole of the enemy's fleet, but our most serious loss was occasioned by the bursting of one of our guns, which killed and wounded 22 men and tore up the top gallant forecastle which rendered the gun upon that deck useless. We had four other guns cracked in the muzzle, which rendered their use extremely doubtful. Our main top gallant yard was shot away in the early part of the action, and the bowsprit, fore and main mast wounded, rigging and sails much cut up, and a number shot in our hull, several of which were between wind and water, and 27 men killed and wounded, including those by the bursting of the gun. The Madison received a few shot, but no person hurt on board. The Gov. Tompkins lost her foremast and the Oneida her main top mast badly wounded. We have, however, repaired nearly all our damages, and are ready to meet the enemy. During our chase one, if not two of the enemy's small vessels was completely in our power if I could have been satisfied with so partial a victory, but I was so sure of the whole that I passed by them unnoticed, by which means they finally escaped.

The gale continued until last night, but the wind still blows from the eastward. I thought it important to communicate with Gen. Wilkinson, to ascertain when he meant to move with the army. I therefore ran off this place for that purpose, and he thinks that the public service will be promoted by my watching Sir James at the head of the Lake, and if possible preventing his return to Kingston, while he proceeds with the army for Sackett's Harbor. I shall, therefore, proceed immediately in quest of the enemy.

I have great pleasure in acknowledging the assistance I received from Capt. Sinclair during our chase, in using his best exertion to bring this ship into close action. The other officers and men behaved to my perfect satisfaction, and were extremely anxious to close with the enemy even singly, and if he ever gives us an opportunity for close action, they will show that they are not inferior to any of their countrymen.

I have the honor to be, &c.

ISAAC CHAUNCEY.

Hon. Wm. Jones, Sec'ry of the Navy.

NEW-YORK.

ALBANY, OCT. 19.

Extract of a letter to a gentleman in this city, dated Fort George, Oct. 12.

"The enemy have left the vicinity of Fort George; Gen. M'Clure is closely pursuing them with about 2000 men, volunteers, militia and Indians. It is believed he will pursue them at least to the Forty Mile Creek."

The retreat of the enemy is confirmed by a letter from Col. Scott, who adds, that he destroyed a part of his stores and arms, which he was not able to take off in his hurry.

Extract of a letter to a gentleman in this city, dated Burlington, Oct. 15.

"Last evening arrived at this cantonment, 98 prisoners, taken at the village near Missiqui bay, by the old veteran Clark's corps of riflemen. He had 130 men, and engaged a British force of between 4 and 500 men, principally militia; took 100 prisoners, killed 2, and wounded 9, and without the loss of a man, and but two wounded. I had these particulars from Capt. Langworthy, who was in the engagement and came in with the prisoners. He says that Old Rifle (Clark) was in his element, and that when the old man came in sight of the enemy, he pulled off his hat, swung it round his head, and called out, Come on my brave boys, they are ours, and fired the first gun.

"P. S To day 10 or 12 more prisoners have been brought in, together with 6 fat oxen and a number of horses. The militia have retaken the sloop which the enemy took out of Shelburn bay—It is laden with dry goods to a considerable amount."

BUFFALO, OCT. 12.

Extract of a letter from Col. Chapin to his friend in this village, dated Fort George, Oct. 7, 1813.*

Yesterday morning I went out with sixty volunteers and forty Indians—about two miles from the Fort we were fired upon by a small party of the enemy; we returned the fire and pursued them half a mile, when they were reinforced and took shelter in a log house and barn, we soon routed them and drove them half a mile further into the woods and left them and returned to Fort George. While at dinner I received information of the British army being in the town of Newark. I immediately rallied a party of 100 men and comme[illegible] a fire upon them, who returned it with [illegible] warmth—we kept the ground till we were r[illegible]ed by 60 Indians and 100 militia. With [illegible] we compelled the enemy to retreat and [illegible] them [illegible] half mile, when we rec[illegible] reinforcement of 100 men with this force [illegible] drove them half a mile further where they covered themselves in a ravine and opened a most tremendous fire of musquetry on us. After an hour and a half hard fighting we drove them from the ravine back to the batteries—it being now nearly dark we returned in good order.

From some deserters and a prisoner we took we learn that we had contended with the whole British army, consisting of 1100 men, with the great Gen. Vincent at their head, and that we killed 32. Our loss was three killed and eight wounded.

The volunteers, militia and Indians behaved with great bravery.

* Major Chapin has recently been brevetted a Lieutenant Colonel in the service of the U. S.

PLATTSBURG, OCT. 16.

On Tuesday last, about 200 infantry and 40 sailors arrived here.

On Wednesday last the 10th regiment marched from this place to the westward.

Gen. Izard arrived in the steam-boat on Wednesday; he has gone on to join the army.

On the morning of the 14th inst. Gen. Hampton's army was still at the Four Corners.

It is reported that a party of British have been into Champlain, and plundered the inhabitants without mercy.

RHODE-ISLAND.

NEWPORT, OCT. 16.

THE FRENCH PRIVATEER.

Seldom have the feelings of our citizens been more strongly excited than by the conduct of the captain of a French privateer, called the Cleopatra.—This vessel arrived in this port on the 27th ult. from New-Bedford, having been obliged to put in here in consequence of the crew (who were Americans) refusing to proceed on the voyage. We understand that the men entered at New-Bedford to perform a voyage to New-Orleans, and thence to France; but when about to sail, finding she was under a French flag and commission, they compelled the captain to proceed to this port. Here the captain applied to Mr. Robbins, the District Attorney, to extricate him from his difficulties: but, whatever might have been the exertions made, nearly the whole crew left the vessel. A new crew was then necessary, and by some means or other, 30 or 40 American seamen, unaware, as we would hope, of the offence they were committing against the laws of their country, were induced to ship on board the privateer. The citizens of the town, feeling indignant at this open contempt and violation of the laws, a formal complaint and information was made to the District Attorney against the privateer and her commander, but he declined interfering.—In the mean time, the French captain openly avowed that his schooner was a French privateer, sailing under a French commission, and boldly asserted his right to equip her in our ports and enlist our citizens: because, he said, he had instructions from Mr. Serrurier,

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the French minister in this country, not to capture the vessels or property of nations in amity with the United States; and that in return for these instructions, (he asserted) an arrangement had taken place between the French minister and the American government, by which he was authorized in what he had done. He refused, however, to show his instructions, but offered to give a certificate that he had such. The merit of defeating this flagrant attempt by a foreigner to violate our laws before our faces, was finally reserved for Com. NICHOLSON. (commanding the U. S. flotilla in this harbor) who, finding that from some cause or other, no legal process had been or was likely to be issued against the offenders, on application of the citizens, resolved to detain the privateer until the decision of the government should be made known upon her case.

On Thursday last Com. Nicholson ordered the privateer to be brought into the inner harbor, where she is now at anchor.

The French captain, we are told, had the assurance to threaten some of our citizens with the vengeance of *his Emperor*, and declared that the French flag had been insulted by his being detained, and that satisfaction must and would be had.

OCT 20.

SARATOGA PRIVATEER.

On Monday afternoon arrived in this harbor, H. B. M.'s packet brig MORGIANA, (late commanded by J. Cunningham, Esq.) prize to the private armed hermaphrodite brig SARATOGA, Capt. THOMAS ADDERTON, of New-York. The Morgiana sailed from Falmouth, Eng. on the 27th Aug. with the mail for Surinam, and was taken 26th Sept. off Surinam Bank, after an action of one hour and five minutes, by boarding. The following is an extract from the Saratoga's journal:

"Sept. 26, commenced with light winds and fine weather—at half past 5, A. M. saw a sail on the weather bow; made sail in chace—at 3, P. M. she hoisted English colors, and commenced firing with her stern chasers—at 3, 20, the action commenced within pistol shot, and continued till 4, 25, when we carried her by boarding, with the loss of our first officer and 1 man killed, and six wounded, 1 of them mortally. The prize proved to be the King's Packet Margiana, of 18 guns and 50 men, from England for Surinam. Her loss was 2 killed and 8 wounded, 5 of them mortally.—Among the wounded is Capt. Cunningham, and the 1st officer of the Packet. The quarters of the Morgiana were superior to those of the Saratoga."

The crew of the Saratoga were repulsed in two attempts to board—in the third they succeeded. The Mail was thrown overboard when she struck. Capt. Cunningham was severely wounded in the thigh and arm; and his 1st officer lost his left arm. The M. mounted sixteen 9lb carronades and two fine brass 9's or 12's—the latter were taken on board the Saratoga. She is a strong vessel, and with most excellent quarters for fighting—was very much shattered in her hull, sails, &c. The Saratoga sailed with 16 guns on b[illegible] and a complement of 116 men; but being chased by a frigate, 23 days after leaving Newport, threw all her guns but 2 overboard. She had captured two British brigs, previous to the Packet, one of which she gave up to the prisoners, and burnt the other.

The Morgiana anchored off Watch Hill Reef last night, but was discovered this morning by two British sloops of war, and obliged to cut her cables and run.

Annexed is a copy of Capt. Cunningham's approbation of Mr. G. H. Fellows, the prize-master's humane and tender conduct towards him after his capture, and during his indisposition.

"SIR—It is with infinite pleasure that this opportunity is offered me of doing that justice to your humanity and kindness which they so justly deserve, and thanking you for your kind attention, not only to me, but the rest of the wounded of his B. M. late packet Morgiana, since you have had charge of that ship as prize-master. I must also give you every credit for the anxiety you have shewn to preserve your prize, which I assure you I think you have done your best in, both to your country and your owners. If it is ever in my power to return your kindness to myself I shall certainly not be forgetful of that essential duty.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant.

(Signed) J. CUNNINGHAM.

To Mr. G. H. FELLOWS,
Prize-master of the Morgiana.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, OCT. 22.

On Tuesday and Wednesday last, H. B. M. brig Borer, Capt. Coote, of 14 guns, was in the Vineyard Sound, and captured the following vessels, all of which she had in co. on Wednesday evening, when she anchored off Holmes' Hole, viz—Sch. Fair Play, Gelston, from Hartford for Nantucket, with provisions; the Mail Packet sloop Alert, from Nantucket for Falmouth, with passengers; two sloops loaded with wood; and a chebacco boat from the W. deeply ladened. The Mail on board the Alert was also taken. The prisoners were treated very politely, and landed at Falmouth, C. Cod, on Wednesday evening, by the Borer, on their parole. The Borer was about 10 days from Halifax, bound off New-London, probably with instructions. The Alert sustained the fire of the brig for a long time, before she hove too; several grape-shot struck her, and others went over and round her. The commander of the brig told the Capt. of the Alert that he deserved to have the command of a frigate for his great exertions to escape under so heavy a fire. The A. was made a tender of, and took one of the above vessels.

Capt. Coote observed that there was nothing new when he left Halifax.

A passenger who was in the Mail Packet arrived in town yesterday afternoon—He saw on board the Borer a Halifax paper of the 13th inst.—It contained the particulars of the capture of the Erie fleet, which, Capt. Coote observed, was first received at Halifax by *Express*, from Quebec, and observed it was a very *splendid achievement*. The paper contained no captures; but he thinks it mentioned the recapture of 2 prizes to the President frigate.

The arrival of Com. Rodgers, and the particulars of his cruise, were published in the Halifax paper, taken from a Boston paper.

A frigate was off Sandwich on Wednesday evening, and yesterday morning was seen off Plymouth standing N. E.

A boat was despatched from Falmouth on Wednesday evening, to N Bedford, to apprize vessels of the Borer being in the Sound.

The Borer first appeared off Chatham, on Tuesday, and a pilot having come off to her, on her hoisting a signal for one, (under the impression she was a merchant vessel,) he was detained, and compelled to take her over the Shoals.

THE COURIER.

NORWICH, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 27.

HARRISON's VICTORY.

By Yesterday's Mail we received Gen. HARRISON's official details of the movements of the army from the time of its departure from the borders of Lake Erie, to the capture of the allied enemy.—

This despatch is so very lengthy, that it is entirely out of our power to insert it in the present paper; but shall give it at length in our next.

It is very circumstantial—details every movement with great minuteness—and compliments, in warm terms, the venerable Governor of Kentucky, and Commodore PERRY, who, it seems, on this occasion, acted as a volunteer aid to the general and "whose appearance, (says the despatch) cheered and animated every breast."

Gen. Harrison's loss was 11 killed and 22 w'd.—British loss, 12 killed and 23 wounded, besides Indians, of whom 33 were found on the ground.

The number of prisoners taken was 601 British regulars, including 25 officers—besides Indians.

FROM NEW-HAVEN.

Extract of a letter, dated Oct 22.

"The petition for a lottery from the President and Fellows of Yale College, is negatived. A great many private petitions have been heard. Not a public act has yet passed; but several are under consideration. A committee has been appointed on the subject of distilling liquors from grain, which is in consequence of complaints from all parts of the State respecting the subject. Several amendments to the military laws are in contemplation of the military committee.

"To-day a petition for a new turnpike road from Middletown to New-Haven, was granted. It has long been a subject of controversy, but now all are united in a road agreed upon, making it 23 miles, over a good country."

The following persons have the greatest number of votes to stand in nomination for Assistants in May, 1814.

Asher Miller,	7103	Fred'k Wolcott,	7662
Aaron Austin,	7055	R M. Sherman,	7655
Jonathan Brace,	7629	S. W. Johnson,	7100
Elizur Goodrich,	7728	Shubael Griswold,	6998
Matthew Griswold,	7782	Noah B. Benedict,	6907
S. T. Hosmer,	7642	Asa Chapman,	6649
Henry Champion,	7782	William Perkins,	6231
Calvin Goddard,	7938	Jonathan Barns,	6133
Judson Canfield,	7315	Elias Perkins,	5910
Theodore Dwight,	7477	Daniel Putnam,	5863

ELECTION NEWS.

MARTIN CHITTENDEN, Esq (federal) has been elected Governor of Vermont by a majority of 4 votes. The House of Representatives is also federal—the senate, democratic.

The federal ticket has prevailed in Maryland and Delaware by considerable majorities.

New-Jersey is democratic.

The cities of Washington, Philadelphia and New-York were brilliantly illuminated in consequence of Gen. Harrison's victory over the British and Indians under Gen. Proctor.

The following is an extract from a letter of a respectable clergyman in India.

"You will rejoice to hear that the Inquisition at Goa was abolished in October last; and it is now thrown open to public inspection, with all its cells, secret chambers, &c."

On the 9th inst. two elegant row gallies were launched at Plattsburg, into Lake Champlain. The next day, two long 18 pounders were mounted on them. In two days after they were to start under the command of Commodore M'Donough, to drive the enemy's flotilla under the guns of Isle-Aux-Noix.

The citizens of Newport have determined to present Commodore PERRY, with a piece or pieces of plate, to the value of $400; and to Sailing Master WM. V TAYLOR, an offering to the value of $100.

On Sunday the 17th inst. (says the Providence American) a Funeral Discourse was delivered at St. John's Church by the Rev. Mr. CROCKER, upon the death of the late Capt. ALLEN. Minute guns were fired on board the frigate President in our harbour, during the service.

FOREIGN NEWS.

[The Boston Gazette of Monday contains extracts from late British papers received there on Sunday by the Minerva, from Leith. The only articles for which we have room, follow. The Gazette observes—"We do not find in our files, a single article or reflection, on the subject of American affairs"]

EDINBURGH, SEPT. 11.

A gentleman who arrived in this city from York, has communicated to us the following important information.

"Two officers with despatches from Lord Cathcart, reached York on Wednesday, who stated, that the Crown Prince had engagements on the 23d and 23d ult. and defeated the left wing of the French, with the loss of 28 pieces of cannon, and 1500 prisoners, and was still engaged on the 24th, when the despatches were sent off"

On Wednesday morning two Heligoland mails were received in London, bringing various reports of the operations of the Crown Prince, which, connected with the above intelligence, leave no doubt that the enemy has met with a severe check. The intelligence received by government on this subject, from the Governor of Heligoland, is understood to be included in the following demi official bulletin.

"Several engagements had taken place between the Elbe and the coast. Davoust is said to be wounded, and Vandamme mortally. The Danish auxiliaries had suffered severely, and the enemy's advanced troops were said to be surrounded by the allies in Schwerin. Denmark had declared war against Russia, Prussia, and Sweden. Moreau occupies the same place in the allied army as Berthier in the French. He is major general of the allied army, which is under the supreme command of the King of Prussia. A mutiny had broke out in Leipzic, in consequence of several officers having been put under arrest for drinking Moreau's health. The Prussian major Hellwig had entirely destroyed a Bavarian regiment of horse."

A letter from Yarmouth says, the following account is taken *verbatim* from one of the passengers who arrived in the packet from Heligoland:—

"That a severe action took place on the 24th and 25th ult. between the Crown Prince of Sweden and the French under the Duke of Reggio, near Wittenberg;—that during the action a division of Saxon troops, about 6000, deserted to the allies;—that the French were beaten with great slaughter, and with the loss of six or seven generals;—and that the fortress of Wittenberg was taken by storm, after the battle, by the allies;—that about the 22d of August a battle was fought between the Austrians and French, on the frontiers of Bohemia, in which the Austrians gained a temporary advantage; but the French army being afterwards joined by Bonaparte, the contest was renewed, and the Austrians, after a hard-fought battle, retreated about three leagues—The action was not considered decisive. In the contest, the Prince of Eckmuhl is said to have been killed."

HELIGOLAND, SEPT. 2.

The Russians and Swedes have beaten the French and Danes on the 24th most completely. The Prince of Eckmuhl was saved by a party of Danish hussars, in a most miraculous manner. Vandamme is killed; only 12 Danes escaped; the whole regiment except those was cut to pieces. It is said that the French and Danish loss together amounts to several thousands, the allies but trifling. The Russians are within three miles of Hamburg.—All the works of the fortifications are stopped, and little resistance expected to be made. The governor had called upon the inhabitants to aid in the defence of the town. An engagement (according to account just reached us) has taken place in front of Dresden, but no results are stated. On this account we are easy, for had the French succeeded to any extent, we should have heard the news through trumpets from every quarter.

HURRICANE!

A letter from Grand Key, Turk's Island, states—"That on the 24th Aug a most dreadful and violent hurricane occurred at that place, during which above 120 dwelling-houses were overturned and totally destroyed, many of which were large and valuable; and that the greater part of the furniture, provisions and clothing therein, fell a sacrifice to the storm; that the negro barracks, out-houses, and 50 plantation houses, were likewise destroyed; as also 30 dwelling-houses at Salt-Key, and every other building thereon; in addition to this loss, above half a million of bushels of Salt were destroyed; there are not more than 30 houses standing on both Islands, and of these more than half are much shattered and hardly habitable.

The letter writer observes, that "with this serious calamity staring us in the face; we have in prospect a Famine, as there are not provisions enough to serve the inhabitants for one fortnight; what is to result from this disastrous state of things God only knows, as our small craft is entirely destroyed, leaving us without the means of seeking charity from our neighbors."

The President having considered the Boxer as equal in force to the Enteprize, has ordered her to be delivered up for the benefit of the captors.

Cols. Derrack, Vincent, Lethbridge, Proctor, Hacklet and De Watteville, of the British Canadian Army, have been recently appointed Major Generals; Lt. Cols. Douglass, Scott, St. George and Meuron, Colonels.

Samuel York, captured on board the Liverpool Packet, as was alledged, in arms against his country, was tried and acquitted at the late session of the U. S. Court at Exeter—there not being sufficient proof of his being voluntarily on board.

Marine.

The sloop Ruth, Capt. White, of Wareham, from this port outwards, was taken off New-London on Friday morning last by the boats of the blockading squadron.—Several other small vessels were taken at the same time.

The blockading squadron remains as per last.—Our ships are about 3 miles this side of New-London. Several enemy's vessels were off Newport last Thursday.

The Constellation, 36, Capt. Gordon, which has for some months been blockaded at Norfolk, is ordered to be stripped and laid up for the winter.

The Laurestinus, British sloop of war, of 24 guns, was wrecked on one of the outer islands of the Bahamas in the gale of Aug. 27. Crew saved.

Sch. Caroline, 5 days from Charleston, arrived safe at Philad. 19th, having performed her voyage in 15 days! Oct. 14, off Cape Hatteras, was chased by a ship & brig. Saw nothing in or off the Delaware.

The U. S. brigs Enterprise and Rattlesnake arrived at Portsmouth last Thursday from the Eastward.

Died,

At New-Brunswick, N. J. on Sunday, Oct. 10, Miss LUCY LAWRENCE, sister of the late gallant and lamented commander of the Chesapeake, in whom her earthly hopes and happiness seem to have centered. She had long been in declining health, but the news of her brother's untimely fate, accelerated her death

At South-Kingstown, R. I. on Friday, the 15th inst. the Hon. FREEMAN PERRY, aged 83, grandfather of the gallant Commodore PERRY. He was for upwards of 20 years a Judge of the Court, for Washington County, and many years President of the Town Council of the town of South-Kingstown. Such was the impartiality, honesty and integrity, of this venerable man, that for many years he was almost invariably called on as an arbitrator, in the settlement of differences among his townsmen, and his decisions were generally acceptable. He has lived to hear the name of his offspring sounded with the loudest applause, and has calmly given up his soul into the hands of the God who animated it.

At Erie, Mr. THOMAS CLAXTON, midshipman in the navy, aged 18, of the wounds he received on board the Lawrence on the glorious 10th September.

At Providence, Mr. BENJAMIN MUNROE, merchant, aged 36

At Philadelphia, after a lingering illness, Mrs. MARY GIBBS MOORE, wife of Thos. W. Moore, Esq. late H. B. Majesty's Pro-consul for the Middle and Southern States, and one of the daughters of Geo. Gibbs, Esq. of Rhode-Island, deceased. Her remains were removed to Newport for interment.

At New-London, an infant daughter of Mr. JOHN VERNEY.

In this city, an infant of Mr. Henry Gordon.

Last Wednesday evening, between New London and the light-house, Capt FAIRBANKS COMSTOCK, of this place, was unfortunately drowned from the sloop Rowena, while getting under way for New-York. His body has been sought for—but we are sorry to say has not yet been found.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers take this method of apprizing their Mercantile Friends throughout the United States, that, during the present unhappy differences between Great-Britain and America, they intend generally to abstain from all communication by letters with their former correspondents, from prudential motives, applicable to such correspondents.

They beg leave, however, to inform all who may have Balances of Sales in their hands, that orders for the same, *any time during the war*, will be paid at sight, or promptly remitted according to directions.

Being Agents for the principal incorporated Insurance Companies, from the capital of South-Carolina to Wiscasset, in the District of Maine, there are Directors in each office, or merchants in every town, to whom reference may be had, should new correspondents wish to communicate with the house in Jamaica, or that branch of it in Bermuda now established at the port of St. George, and conducted by the junior partner, under the firm of WILLIAM BANKS & Co.

The utmost attention will be paid to the orders of gentlemen in America, who may be *Agents* for Spanish, Swedish, or other neutral merchants, trading under the Prince Regent's Proclamations, with the islands of Jamaica or Bermuda; and the safety of all such property committed to their charge may be depended on, provided nothing is attempted under the sanction of such proclamations, contrary to the local laws of the respective islands, or in violation of existing blockades.

Hoseason, Banks & Co.

N. B. All letters, by cartels, to and from Kingston, are opened by the American Agent for prisoners of war, or sent to him after being opened by the Commissary of Prisoners in America.

H. B. & Co.

Kingston, (Jam) July 24, 1813. 53—6mo

PRIZES

Drawn in Groton Lottery, 3d class, 2d division,

sold by R. Hubbard.

Two days drawing.

Of 50 dolls.—No. 6,413.

Of 6 dolls.—Nos. 6,411; 6,415; 10,002; 10,014; 10,023; 10,047; 10,050; 11,003; 11,004; 11,005; 11,015; 11,019; 11,022; 11.043; 11,051; 11,066; 11,088; 11,091; 11,097; 11,181; 11,182; 11,197; 11,200.

Warranted undrawn Tickets in the above Lottery, for sale at the Norwich Book Store, at the original price. Prize tickets received in payment.

Oct. 26.

CASH,

AND THE HIGHEST PRICE GIVEN FOR

FLAX-SEED,

By EDWARD TRACY & Co.

Norwich, Oct. 27, 1813. 50—4w

TEAS.

20 chests Hyson Skin Teas, of the Trumbull's William's, and Caledonia's cargoes, for sale by

JED. HUNTINGTON.

Oct. 26. 50-3w

MUSTARD SEED

WANTED BY SAMUEL TYLER.

Oct. 27. 50tf

NOTICE.

THE present number of the Courier completes one year since the subscriber commenced its distribution. He requests all who are indebted to him for papers to make payment, to enable him to settle with the Printer.

NATHAN MINER.

Bozrah, Oct. 27, 1813. 50

SIX months from the date hereof are allowed by the Hon. Court of Probate for the District of Norwich, to the creditors to the estate of

WILLIAM GARDNER,

late of Bozrah, deceased, to exhibit their claims.—Persons neglecting to present their accounts, properly attested, within said time, will be debarred a recovery.

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

GILBERT GARDNER, *Exr.*

Norwich, Oct. 20, 1813. 50—3w

WANTED,

A MAN to take charge of a Saw-mill, with Land from 40 to 200 acres, as may be most agreeable.—Possession given immediately. Enquire of

URIAH ROGERS & SON.

Norwich, Oct. 27, 1813. 50—

State of Connecticut, ss.

New-London County, Superior Court, Sept. A. D. 1813.

UPON the Petition of *Sally Simpson*, of Norwich, in New-London County, shewing to this Court that on the 19th day of Nov. A. D. 1809. she was lawfully joined in marriage to SIMON SIMPSON, then of said Norwich, with whom she lived in the faithful discharge of the duties imposed on her by said marriage, until the month of April, 1810, when said Simon, wilfully deserted the Petitioner, and hath ever since continued to desert her—with a total neglect of duty—and is now residing in parts unknown to the Petitioner—Praying for a Bill of Divorce, as by Petition on file.

This Court order that said Petition be continued to the Superior Court, to be holden at Norwich in said New-London County, on the 3d Tuesday of Jan. A. D. 1814, and that the pendency thereof be notified in two of the public newspapers in this State, immediately after the rising of this Court, six weeks successively.

CHARLES LATHROP, *Clerk.*

State of Connecticut, ss.

New-London County, Superior Court, Sept. A. D. 1813.

UPON the petition of LUCY OSBORN, of Lyme, in said county, shewing to this Court that on the 4th day of May, A. D. 1808, she was lawfully joined in marriage to JEREMIAH OSBORN, then of Troy, in the state of New-York, since gone to parts unknown to the petitioner, that she hath ever since her intermarriage with said Osborn discharged all the duties imposed upon her by the marriage covenant—but that the said Jeremiah, on or about the 4th day of July, A. D. 1807, wilfully deserted, and has ever since continued to desert the petitioner, with a total neglect of his duty—praying for a Bill of Divorce as per petition on file.

This Court order that said petition be continued to the Superior Court to be holden at Norwich, in the county of New-London, on the third Tuesday of January, A D 1814, and that the pendency of this petition be notified in two of the public newspapers in this state, immediately after the rising of this Court, six weeks successively.

By order of Court—

CHARLES LATHROP, *Clerk.*

State of Connecticut, ss.

New-London County, Superior Court, Sept. A. D. 1813.

UPON the Petition of ELIJAH ROATH, of Norwich, in New-London County, shewing to this Court that in October, A. D 1807, he was lawfully joined in marriage to SYLVENIA, alias SYLVIA; WILLIAMS, of Preston, in said County—that in the month of March, A. D. 1811, the said Sylvenia, alias Sylvia, wilfully deserted the Petitioner, and hath gone to parts unknown to the Petitioner—and that since said desertion the said Sylvenia, alias Sylvia, hath committed the crime of Adultery—Praying this Court to grant him a Bill of Divorce as by Petition on file.

This Court order that the Petition be continued to the Superior Court, to be holden at Norwich, in said New-London County, on the third Tuesday of January, A. D. 1814, and that the pendency thereof be notified in two of the public news-papers in this state, immediately after the rising of this Court, six weeks successively.

CHARLES LATHROP, *Clerk.*

WHEREAS *Margaret Waldo*, of Voluntown, in the County of Windham, has preferred her Petition to the Superior Court, against her husband SAMUEL WALDO, late of Canterbury, in said County, now gone to parts unknown, praying for a bill of divorce from him, and therein alledging that said Samuel has wilfully deserted from the Petitioner, and continued his said desertion for more than three years without furnishing her any support as per Petition on file, dated the 9th day of January, A. D. 1813. These are thereof to notify the said Samuel Waldo, to appear, if he see cause, before the Superior Court, to be holden at Windham, within and for the County of Windham on the first Tuesday in January A. D. 1814, then and there to shew cause if any he has, why the prayer of said Petitioner should not be granted. Dated at Windham, this 29th day of Sept. A. D. 1813.

By order of Court,

SAMUEL GRAY, *Clerk.*

46—6w—

CYNTHIA ORMSBY,

OF the town and County of Windham, filed her Petition before the Honorable Superior Court, holden at Windham, within and for said County, on the second Tuesday of Sept. 1813, praying for a bill of divorce from her husband

ABNER ORMSBY,

late of said Windham, now gone to parts unknown to the Petitioner, therein charging him with the crime of Adultery, and with more than three years' wilful absence from the Petitioner—which Petition is continued to the Superior Court, to be holden at Windham, within and for Windham County, on the first Tuesday in Jan. 1814. When and where said ABNER is notified to appear and shew cause, if any he has, why the Prayer of said Petition should not be granted.

By Order of Court,

SAMUEL GRAY, *Clerk.*

Dated at Windham, this first day of October, A D. 1813. 48—6w—

Ten Dollars Reward!

DESERTED from the rendezvous at Norwich on the 12th instant,

JOHN RICHARDSON,

an enlisted soldier in the 37th Regt. U. S. Infantry—aged years of age—5 feet 9 inches high—dark complexion, brown eyes, dark hair, by profession a carpenter—wore away a long coat of dark coloured woolen cloth, blue vest and dark coloured woolen pantaloons.

It is highly probable that he enlisted under an assumed name—and having plenty of money, has probably done it before, and may attempt it again. Recruiting Officers are requested to take particular notice.—Any person who will secure said Deserter in any goal or garrison of the United States, or return him to me, shall be entitled to the above reward and all necessary charges.

DAVID TRACEY, jun.
2d Lieut. 37th Infantry.

Norwich, Oct. 20, 1813. 49—

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE Hartford Fire Insurance Company have appointed JONATHAN G. W. TRUMBULL, Esq. of Norwich, their Surveyor for said town, and its neighborhood—who is also authorized to receive proposals for Insurance against loss by Fire, in behalf of said Company.

WALTER MITCHEL, *Secretary.*

Hartford, Dec. 17, 1810. 7—

CASH

WILL be paid for two tons old

JUNK,

if delivered immediately, by

Oct. 20. *R. HUBBARD.*

THE SUBSCRIBER

WANTS TO PURCHASE

1000 bbls. CIDER,

for which he will pay $1.50 cts. cash on delivery.

JACOB M. C. LOOMIS.

Lebanon, Oct. 20, 1813. 49—

Wanted Immediately,

A Quantity of HOG's BRISTLES, for which CASH and the highest price will be given by

WM. ALBERTSON.

Norwich-Landing, Oct. 18, 1813. 48—4m

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A LAD 15 or 16 years of age, as an apprentice to the House-Carpenter and Joiner Business

Charles French.

April 12th. 23—

WANTED,

FOR which Cash will be paid, a quantity of

CORN AND RYE,

to be delivered at Palmer's distillery, Montville, or at the Store of N. GILBERT & CO. Norwich.

Oct. 5. 47—

WANTED,

A QUANTITY OF

Rye, Corn and Flax-seed,

for which a liberal price in Cash will be paid.

C. ELLS.

Norwich, Oct. 9, 1813. 48—8w—

THE subscriber wishes to contract for one hundred or more cords of

WOOD,

to be delivered at Fort Trumbull during the months of October and November.—He also wishes to purchase five thousand feet of

OAK BOARDS.

ELISHA TRACY.

Norwich, Oct. 1813. 48—

THE SUBSCRIBER

WISHES TO PURCHASE

PLAIN Blue Woollen Cloth, Scarlet do. plain White Woollen Cloth, White Woollen Kersey, Cotton ditto, short Woollen Stockings and Blankets, for all which Cash will be paid

ELISHA TRACY,
Deputy Commissary.

Norwich, Oct. 6, 1812. 48—

CASH

For CORN, RYE and FLAX-SEED. WM. WILLIAMS Jun. & Co.

Norwich-Mills, Oct. 12, 1813. 48—8w

FOR SALE;

A FARM,

SItuated in West-Chelsea, containing about seventy acres of LAND, with a large Dwelling-House and Barn thereon, lying in two parcels. One, containing about 16 acres, with the Buildings, may be had separately, or the whole will be sold together—There is a good proportion of Mowing and Orchard, and said Farm is well watered.

Any person wishing to purchase, in the absence of the subscriber, will apply to JOSEPH WILLIAMS, who is authorised to sell.

WM. LORING.

Norwich, Oct. 12, 1813. 48—

FOR SALE,

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND ACRES

OF new lands, of superior quality in the southern part of the

HOLLAND PURCHASE,

having the most beneficial natural navigation of any lands in the middle States. The Country is rapidly advancing in settlement; mills, schools, and other improvements are already established. The title is perfect, and warrantee deeds will be given. The climate and soil are good, and no lands with the same advantages are offered for sale on better terms to the purchaser than these lands will be sold in large or small quantities.—For particulars enquire of the subscriber, or in his absence of GEN. EBENR. SER HUNTINGTON, who will give information of terms, describe the lands, and make contracts for the same.

W. S. HART, AGENT.

45—*tf*—

FOR SALE,

A FARM,

IN the town of Otis, county of Berkshire, and commonwealth of Massachusetts, half a mile north of the Meeting-House, containing about one hundred and fifty acres. Said FARM is situated on the turnpike Road leading from Hartford, in Connecticut, to Albany, by way of Lenox, forty-four miles from Hartford, fourteen from Lenox, and forty-four from Albany. There is a good new two story Dwelling-House on said FARM, a convenient Barn, Stabling, &c. and other out houses. Also, a convenient merchant's Store, which has a good trade; the house is improved as a tavern, is an excellent stand, has as good a run of custom as any on the road. The land is a good strong soil, and about fifty or sixty acres under improvement, well watered by small streams and springs, and is on Farmington River. Said FARM will be sold on very advantageous terms to the purchaser. For further particulars enquire of

WILLIAM S. HART, Esq.

of Norwich, or the subscriber on the premises.

JOSEPH T. CUMMINGS.

Otis, Dec. 6, 1811. 5—

Mr. NELSON's SERMON.

JUST published, and for sale at the Norwich Book Store, by R. HUBBARD, a Sermon, delivered before the *Foreign Mission Society, for Norwich and its Vicinity*, May 18, 1813. By LEVI NELSON. Price 12½ cts.

Oct. 6.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post-Office Norwich, Oct. 1. 1813.

JOHN Bailey; Temperance Brown; Betsey Carew; Abbey Case; Lydia Cogswell; John Cox; Ruth Darrow; John Emerson; William Gale; Gerard Gibbins; Jesse Huntington; Ann Hunting; Sally Hyde; Elisha Johnson; Henry Lord; William Marsh; William Maples; John Miller; Ramard & Chiraster; Patrick O'Rorke; Mary Rogers; Samuel Sonson; Sharlotte Throop; John Tongue; Hezekiah Thatcher; Charles Townsend; Samuel Webb 2—*NORWICH.*

Simeon Abell; Allen Barnes; Nancy Edwards; Henry Finch; John Gardner; Jonathan Gardner; Sarah Hammond; Sally Jillson; Henry Jillson; John Kimball; Eber Quy; Daniel Rudd; Ishmael Spicer; Obadiah Smith; Eunice Sabins; William Smith; Caleb Whiting; Zerubabel Whitman—*BOZRAH.*

John Crosby; Ryal Hartshorn; Septimus Lathrop; William Potter; Ezra Penre; Mercy Rose; Russel Rose; Isaih Williams—*LEBANON*

James A. Durnford; Azariah Huntington; Eleazer Hyde; Rachel Lad; Mary Rudd; Benadam Williams—*FRANKLIN.*

Enoch Allen—*WINDHAM*

G. CARPENTER, P. M.

NEW CORPS,

ENLISTED FOR

ONE YEAR!!!

THE future welfare of our injured country, requires, that the nation which has presumed to violate our rights, should be taught, that she cannot do it with impunity; and, that it is her interest to observe rectitude of conduct towards a people, whose character has been portrayed by an eminent political writer in Europe, in these words:

"The Americans are active in their "persons; they are enterprising; they are brave; and, "which is of vast consequence, they are, from education, "and almost from constitution, SOBER, a virtue, not at "all less valuable in the Army, than it is in domestic "life."

Come forth my countrymen, and be School-Masters to the soldiery. Impress the instruction, they need so much, strongly on their minds.

16 dollars bounty,
8 dollars per month,
1 Coat,
1 Vest,
4 Shirts,
4 pair Pantaloons,
4 pair Shoes,
2 pair Stockings,
2 pair Socks,
1 Military Cap, & blankets—per year,

Will be given to every able bodied man, from the age of 18 to 45, who shall enlist for

ONE YEAR

in the 37th Regiment, U. S. Infantry: the government have also provided good food, other articles of Clothing, Arms, Ammunition, and Medicines, for the Soldier; a Physician will attend him in case of sickness, and if he should be disabled in the service of his Country, he will be entitled to a pension.

David Tracey, Jun.
2d Lieut. 37th Regiment, U. S. Infantry.

Rendezvous, Chelsea Landing, May 11, 1812.

N. B. MUSICIANS wanted immediately. 27—

ADVERTISEMENT.

MADE his escape from the County Goal, in Norwich, the night following the 6th inst

Aruna Randall,

a State Prisoner—he is about sixty years of age, five feet eight inches high, light eyes, short grey hair, very fleshy, and is, or pretends to be lame. Whoever will apprehend said Randall, and secure him in either of the County Goals in this State, shall receive THIRTY Dollars reward.

JOSHUA HUNTINGTON, *Sheriff of New-London County.*

Norwich, Oct. 7, 1813. 48

STOLEN

FROM the pasture of the subscriber, in Plainfield, on or about the 8th inst. a bay MARE, in good order, 9 or 10 years old, about 14 hands high, has a small star in her forehead, her feet a little galled with tetters, is good for every use that a horse can be put to. Whoever will return said Mare to the subscriber, or give information where she may be found, shall receive TEN DOLLARS reward, and all necessary charges.

AARON BALDWIN.

Canterbury, Oct. 12, 1813. 48—

Strayed

FROM the subscriber sometime in June, a likely three year old red STEER, with a white star in his forehead, white belly, and a white spot on his flank. Whoever will return said Steer to me, or give notice where he may be found, shall be reasonably rewarded.

ELISHA TRACY.

Norwich, Oct. 1813. 48—

MERINO SHEEP.

THE subscriber will sell from his flock of full blooded imported Merino Sheep,

4 Ewes and 4 Bucks.

WM. WILLIAMS, Jun.

Sept. 7, 1813. 44—

SIX months from the date is allowed by the Hon. Court of Probate for the District of Norwich, for the creditors to the estate of

SOLOMON STODDARD,

late of Franklin, deceased, to exhibit their claims to the subscriber for settlement within the limited time or be debarred recovery according to law.

MILTON HYDE, *Ex'r.*

N. B. Those indebted to the above estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Franklin, Oct. 5, 1813. 48—

ADVANCES

ON

American Manufactures.

THE COMMISSION COMPANY was incorporated at the last Session of the Legislature, with a capital of 600,000 dollars, for the purpose of making *advances on American manufactures* and selling the same on *commission.*

They have taken the large Fire Proof Store, No. 172 Pearl-st. formerly occupied by John Waddington & Co. and are now ready to receive, for sale on *commission*, all *manufactures* from *wool, cotton, flax,* and *hemp*,—also, *domestic distilled spirits, refined sugars, paper, soap, candles,* and generally *all articles*, of whatever kind, *manufactured within the United States*, salt excepted.

They will make LIBERAL ADVANCES on goods deposited with them for sale, charging only lawful interest on the advances until refunded. The commissions on sales and all other charges will be as customary.

Orders and *consignments* from any part of the United States, may be directed to NOYES DARLING, *Agent of the Commission Company, No.* 172 *Pearl-street, New-York.*

Thomas Storm, *Prest.*

New-York, May 12, 1813. 28-6m

Painting, Glazing, Gilding, Staining, &c.

EXECUTED in all its branches at the shop of the subscribers, opposite to Mr. HUBBARD's printing-office. Orders from town or country will be thankfully received, and every pains taken to give satisfaction.

PAINTS, OIL, PUTTY, &c. at retail.

W. ALBERTSON.

Aug. 16. 46

WATCHES & JEWELRY.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

HAS just received from New-York, a handsome assortment ENGLISH and FRENCH

WATCHES,

which are offered for sale at small advance, for cash or approved notes.

Likewise,

A VARIETY OF

CHAISE WHIPS and PLATED CANDLESTICKS; together with an assortment FANCY ARTICLES. Gold and Silver Work as usual. Particular attention paid to WATCH REPAIRING.

Cash paid for old GOLD and SILVER.

JUDAH HART.

Norwich, June 22, 1813. 32—6m—

STONE WARE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

HAVE a quantity of STONE WARE, comprising a general assortment, at wholesale or retail.

Country Merchants and others can be supplied on accommodating terms, by applying at the Woolen Factory to

E. Huntington, or
E. Backus.

Norwich, Oct. 12, 1813. 49—6w—

NEW GOODS.

HENRY WARD,

HAS commenced business in the retailing line, one door East of Johnson's Coffee House, in Chelsea, where he has just received from New-York, a handsome assortment of European and West-India

GOODS,

which he offers for sale on advantageous terms to the purchaser.

Also,

A handsome assortment of Gentlemen's thick and thin Shoes—and Ladies' Morocco Shoes, cheap.

Likewise,

70 Casks of Stone-Lime, from Dexter's Rock.

40 Bbls. Beef and Pork.

Most kinds of Country produce received in payment.

2000 Red Oak Staves are likewise wanted, for which good pay will be made.

He has conveniences for

Storage & Wharfage,

on reasonable terms.

Norwich, June 1, 1813. 30—

NEW GOODS.

Jacob W. Kinney, & Co.

HAVE just received from New-York, an additional assortment of

European & India Goods,

consisting of plain and plaid Florence, Taffeta and India Lustrings; best black double Satin; large 8-4 Damask Shawls; figured 4 4 India do; Gentlemen's and Ladies' black and white silk Hose and Gloves; linen and cotton Lace; black Lace Veils; white 3-4 plain cotton Lace; a large assortment of plain and fringed Ribbons; white Lace Sleeves; Spider Net do; dark and light ground Chintzes; fine India Cottons; brown, purple, and drab cotton Cambrics; white 4 4 and 6 4 cotton Cambrics; fine Irish Linens; Linen Cambric; Holland and Cambric Threads; Cotton do; black, blue, bottle-green, drab, mix'd and brown Cloths; do Cassimeres; red, white and yellow Flannels; Russia Sheeting and Diapers; large cotton damask Table Cloths; extra long and Habit Kid Gloves; Ladies' fine black and colored worsted Hose; gentlemen's fine white Angola Hose; do. black and colored worsted do; best flag and Bandanna Handkerchiefs; sewing Silk and Twist; Cambric and common shirt Moulds; gilt and plated coat and vest Buttons; Pins, Tapes, Bobbins, &c. which makes their assortment complete for the season.

Also,

Just received from Boston, a large supply of

Morocco & Kid Shoes,

as low as usual.

All or a part of the above goods they will sell as low as any store in the State.

Sept. 14.

NORWICH COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 10, 1813. *NORWICH*; (CONN.) PRINTED BY RUSSELL HUBBARD—AT HIS OFFICE IN *CHELSEA*. [VOL. XVII. No. 52.

FRESH FLOUR.

FIFTY bbls. Fresh Philadelphia and New-York FLOUR, made from new wheat, just received and for sale by

LYMAN BREWER.

Norwich, Nov. 3. 1813 51—

TEAS.

EIGHTeen chests Hyson-skin Teas, of the Trumbull's, William's, and Caledonia's cargoes, for sale at the store of

JED. HUNTINGTON.

Nov. 8. 51—3w

COFFEE.

FOR SALE,

EIGHTY bags superior quality Coffee for family use. Also,

6 bags PEPPER.

Apply to

CHARLES ROCKWELL, *or*
LYMAN BREWER.

Nov. 3, 1813. 51—3w

NEW-ORLEANS COTTON.

TEN bales New-Orleans COTTON, For Sale by

LYMAN BREWER.

Norwich, Nov. 3, 1813. 51—3w

PERIT & LATHROP,

HAVE FOR SALE,

15 chests H. S. TEA, Pekin's cargo,
6 half do. BOHEA, first quality,
85 bolts Russia DUCK.

☞ Apply to Mr. JED. HUNTINGTON, Norwich.

New-London, Oct. 29, 1813. 51—

RAISINS.

400 boxes Muscatel and Bloom RAISINS,

FOR SALE BY

JEDEDIAH HUNTINGTON.

July 13. 35—

100 m. 1st qual. Vermont Shingles,
15 m. Clap-Boards,
10 m. merchantable Pine Boards,
5 m. do. do. Plank,

FOR SALE BY

C. EELLS.

IN STORE,

1 pipe Cogniac Brandy, 4th proof,
2 barrels old Rum,
10 boxes Smoked Herring,
6 do. Spermaceti Candles.

Norwich, 18th Oct. 1813. 49 8w

SCHOOL BOOKS.

R. HUBBARD,

OFFERS for sale a great variety of SCHOOL BOOKS, per dozen or single. Storekeepers supplied on the most reasonable terms.

ALSO,

200 reams No. 1 Writing PAPER.
150 do. No 2 ditto.
50 do. Italian ditto.
100 do. Crown Wrapping ditto.
100 do. Foolscap do. do.

LIKEWISE—

Ledgers—Day Books—Memorandum, Writing and Cyphering Books, &c. &c. *Nov.* 3.

VEILS AND SILKS.

Giles Buckingham,

HAS JUST RECEIVED AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

FANCY DRY GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE

35 pieces best Florence Lutestrings, most fashionable colors; black & colored India Lutestrings; white and green Lutestrings for bonnets; black and white Satins; a large assortment of black and white Lace Veils, from 12 to 30 dollars; black and white Lace for Veils; Silk and Bedford Lace Handkerchiefs; black and white Silk Lace Sleeves; Cotton Laces; Silk, Kid, and Leather Gloves; Silk, Cotton, and Worsted Stockings; Fancy and Book Muslins; black Italian Crape; 200 pieces elegant Satin and Lutestring Ribbons, plain and pearl edged, all colors and widths; Silk and Cotton Shawls and Handkerchiefs; black and white Cambricks; Callicoes; Dimotys; Shirtings; blue, white, and yellow Nankins; Mock and Tortoise Shell Combs, &c. which together with those before on hand make a general assortment of Dry Goods. [Ribbons, Millinets, & Lutestrings, cheap by the piece]

Also from Boston,

600 pair Ladies', Misses', & Children's black, white, and colored Kid and Morocco SHOES, warranted of the best quality and latest fashions.

LIKEWISE,

Gentlemen's Morocco Pumps.

Norwich, Sept. 1, 1813. 41tf

NEW GOODS.

Jacob W. Kinney, & Co.

HAVE just received from New-York, an additional assortment of

European & India Goods,

consisting of plain and plaid Florence, Taffeta and India Lutestrings; best black double Satin; large 8-4 Damask Shawls; figured 4-4 India do; Gentlemen's and Ladies' black and white silk Hose and Gloves; linen and cotton Lace; black Lace Veils; white 5-4 plain cotton Lace; a large assortment of plain and fringed Ribbons; white Lace Sleeves; Spider Net do; dark and light ground Chintzes; fine India Cottons; brown, purple, and drab cotton Cambrics; white 4-4 and 6-4 cotton Cambrics; fine Irish Linens; Linen Cambric; Holland and Cambric Threads; Cotton do; black, blue, bottle green, drab, mix'd and brown Cloths; do Cassimeres; red, white and yellow Flannels; Ruffia Sheeting and Diapers; large cotton damask Table Cloths; extra long and Habit Kid Gloves; Ladies' fine black and colored worsted Hose; gentlemen's fine white Angola Hose; do. black and colored worsted do; best flag and Bandanna Handkerchiefs; sewing Silk and Twist; Cambric and common Shirt Moulds; gilt and plated coat and vest Buttons; Pins, Tapes, Bobbins, &c. which makes their assortment complete for the season.

Also,

Just received from Boston, a large supply of

Morocco & Kid Shoes,

as low as usual.

All or a part of the above goods they will sell as low as any store in the State.

Sept. 14. 44

JOHN BREED & Co.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED AND NOW HAVE FOR SALE,

A LARGE AND EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT

DRY GOODS,

WHICH WILL BE SOLD AT A VERY SMALL ADVANCE—ALSO,

A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF

HARD-WARE.

CHEST, pad and draw Locks, per dozen; Knives and Forks; pen and pocket Knives, per dozen; Commode Handles, Knobs and Escutcheons; table and cast Butts; Wood Screws; iron, table and tea Spoons; iron Candlesticks; Thumb-Latches; Clout Nails; Pocket Books; Shaving Boxes and Brushes; Razors and Razor Cases; Ink Powder; hand saw Files, per dozen; Plane Irons, &c. &c.

ALSO,

6 tons Russia and Swedes' Iron, suitable for Cart, Waggon and Chaise Tire.
Square Iron. Nail Plates and Rods.
English Blistered Steel. Tub Steel.
Cut and Wrought Nails.
White and Brown Havana Sugar.
Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong and Bohea Tea.
W. I. and N. E. Rum.
French Brandy, &c.

Sept. 28, 1813. 46—

DABOLL'S

ALMANACK,

for 1814,

PER gross dozen or single, for sale by

Oct. 20. RUSSELL HUBBARD.

Just received a supply of

Frink's Grand Restorative

ELIXER,

FOR SALE BY

D. RIPLEY.

Norwich, Jan. 5, 1813. 9

FLOUR, GIN, &c.

70 bbls. Superfine Philadelphia Flour, of a superior quality.
3 pipes Country Gin.
20 bbls. Cider Brandy.

Together with an assortment of

Dry Goods & Groceries,

as usual, for sale by

HENRY WARD.

Who wants to purchase,

10,000 weight of good new milch CHEESE.

Sept. 1. 41tf

40 casks STONE LIME, Dexter's brand, FOR SALE BY

C. EELLS.

Chelsea, Oct. 5, 1813. 47—8w—

FISH OIL.

6 bbls. Green Island OIL,

FOR SALE BY

SEABURY BREWSTER.

Norwich, Aug. 31, 1813. 42—

Lord's Military Catechism,

PER gross, dozen, or single, for sale at the Norwich Book-Store, by R. HUBBARD.

Aug. 24.

BLANKS

For Sale at this Office

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

JOHN COTTON SMITH, ESQ.

Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the State of Connecticut,

A PROCLAMATION.

Although it has pleased the Most High to visit us as a people with His righteous judgments, yet the numerous favors we have individually and collectively received from his beneficent hand, demand our warmest returns of gratitude and praise.

I HAVE therefore thought proper by and with the advice of the Council, and at the desire of the House of Representatives to appoint, and I do hereby appoint *Thursday the twenty fifth* day of November next, to be observed as a day of *Public Thanksgiving and Prayer* throughout this State; earnestly requesting ministers and people of all denominations to assemble on that day in their several places of religious worship, and offer with one accord to *ALMIGHTY GOD* a solemn tribute of praise for the bounties of His Providence the past year; particularly, for the preservation of our lives, and the degree of health so generally enjoyed; for His great goodness in shielding us from the ravages of war, and in protecting those of our fellow citizens who have stood forth in our defence; for His smiles upon the labors of the husbandman in the plentiful production of the fruits of the earth; for the success which has attended the efforts of domestic industry and the prosecution of the useful arts; for the continued enjoyment of a free and equal government, the progress of information amongst our citizens, their preserving attachment to our civil and religious privileges, and for the good order and internal tranquillity which, in a time of peril and alarm, have so eminently prevailed; especially that we adore the Father of the spirits of all men for the revelation of His will, the high hopes of future blessedness through a glorious Redeemer, and for the unparalleled exertions of the Christian world in spreading the knowledge of His salvation.

To these our thankful acknowledgments let us add our fervent prayers to the God of all grace, that he would mercifully forgive our past ingratitude, and by the events of His Providence, convince us of our dependence, and of His just claim to our unceasing love and obedience; That He would still extend to this Commonwealth that powerful protection by which it has been hitherto sustained; give wisdom and energy to our councils and firmness and resolution to all classes of our citizens: afford His gracious presence with our courts of justice, and impart fidelity to those who are instructed with the execution of the laws; That he would bless the dispensation of His word, smile on our schools and seminaries of learning, and on the various means of useful instruction; That He would prosper us in our lawful undertakings, and dispose us to live in unity and concord with each other, in the exercise of that holy religion which promotes equally the happiness of individuals and the prosperity of nations; That He would look with favor upon the President of the United States and the subordinate officers of our national government, impress them with a solemn sense of the great duties they owe to God and their fellow-men, and enable them, under the guidance of unerring wisdom, to advance the essential interests and honor of this People; That He would take the respective states into his Holy keeping, and inspire them with those sentiments of justice and mutual forbearance which shall render our political ties the bond of affection, and our union perpetual; That in tender compassion He would save our country from his desolating judgments, rescue it from war and bloodshed, preserve its inhabitants from captivity and the sword, restore the blessings of peace, and establish our tranquillity upon safe and durable foundations; That He would put an end to the long course of human suffering from the unhallowed passions of men, and diffuse universally the light and influence of his Gospel—that "his way may be known upon earth, his saving health among all nations."

All servile labor and vain recreation on said day are by law forbidden.

Given under my hand in the council chamber at New-Haven, the twenty fifth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, and of the Independence of the United States of America the thirty eighth.

JOHN COTTON SMITH.

By His Excellency's command,

THOMAS DAY, *Secretary.*

R. ISLAND LEGISLATURE.

The Legislature of Rhode-Island convened at South-Kingstown on Monday, 25th ult. and the next day formed a quorum, when they unanimously elected JAMES B. MASON, Esq. Speaker of the House of Representatives, and THOMAS BURGESS, Esq Clerk. —His Excellency Governor JONES communicated the following

MESSAGE:—

Gentlemen of the Senate, and
Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

IN compliance with your resolutions of the last Session, two pieces of cannon have been selected from those belonging to the State in the County of Washington, which, it is presumed, will fully answer the purpose intended, with a small expense to prepare them—the care of which, and getting them suitably mounted on travelling carriages, was committed to Colonel THOMAS NOYES, who will report to you the progress he has made.

With respect to the powder purchased by the Quarter-Master-General of the State, of which complaints have been made, I presume the report of the Brig. Generals, whose duty it was made at the last Session to cause it to be inspected, will give you a correct statement of its quality, when you will be able to determine whether an additional quantity shall be purchased or not.

I conceive it unnecessary at this time to go into detail on the subject of our resources or of our supplies of ordnance, arms, &c. as the General Assembly are possessed of the necessary information, and can determine what further steps ought to be taken by them for the security of the State.—While we felicitate ourselves that no invasion has yet been made upon this State, yet from the extent and accessibility of our shores, we shall always, during the war, remain exposed to the apprehension and danger of this calamity, and as there seems to be no well-grounded hope of a speedy termination of this destructive evil, it becomes our duty to prepare our minds for its continuance. It is also our highest duty to remember, with gratitude, that Divine Goodness which has hitherto protected us from many of the distresses and sufferings of war, and preserved to us the fruits of our labor, and the invaluable privileges, both civil and religious, which have been transmitted to us from our ancestors.

In the contest in which we are unhappily engaged, in which the United States have already expended so much blood and treasure, and incurred a large accumulation of debt, burthensome to us and to our remote posterity, however we may lament the fatal policy by which this state of things has been produced, it is nevertheless our duty to submit with patience to the privations and distresses of the times, until, by the operation of our excellent institutions, a change may be effected in the measures of our present rulers, or such others appointed in their places as shall pursue a system better adapted to promote the true interest of this extensive nation.—A government like that of the United States, formed for the good of the people, is admirably fitted for the true purposes of defence against foreign invasion or domestic tyranny; but is illy calculated for offensive war and schemes of conquest. The unprepared condition of the nation, at the commencement of this unhappy war, and the subsequent removal by the enemy of one of the principal causes of our hostility, ought to have operated powerfully on the administration, as reasons for suspending further proceedings by an armistice, and for commencing a sincere negotiation for peace; but from the prevalence of violent counsels, and the effect, as I fear, of national animosity, carefully excited by crafty politicians, we are still exposed to the perils of this unnatural state of things, and to the evils of that desolating scourge, from which, by pursuing contrary maxims of policy, we had been for many years exempted.

If the United States would regain the proud eminence on which they lately stood, they must remember, "that it is righteousness which exalts a nation, and that sin is a reproach to any people;" they must endeavor to conduct their foreign relations not so much with reference to the views of a party, or to the prejudices or partialities with which foreign nations are viewed, but with a strict regard to *truth* and *fair-dealing*, and to the rights and prerogatives of other powers.

With a return of peace, we may hope for the return of the blessings by which it is generally accompanied—commerce extended to every shore—agriculture improved, and our moral and religious institutions and privileges strengthened and increased.

In war, our rights and the constitution and union of the United States are ever in danger of violation, and not only are the people exposed to the loss of life and liberty, but a general laxity of morals, and disregard of civil institutions, threaten evils which may be as lasting as they are extensive:—But under the smiles of a gracious Providence, we may be permitted to hope for a restoration of our national tranquillity, and that the people, remembering the toils, privations and sufferings by which our liberties were secured, will adhere to those principles and maxims under which the country has formerly prospered; and, putting their confidence in the wise and good, may be enabled to support their rights and privileges, and transmit them unimpared to their posterity.

WILLIAM JONES.

South-Kingstown, October 26, 1813.

CONTINUATION OF

Foreign Intelligence.

[BY THE ERIE]

LONDON, SEPT. 15.

COPY of a letter from an officer high on the Staff of Gen. BLUCHER's army, dated Holstein, near Lowenberg, Aug. 30.

OUR victory has been far more complete than I imagined when I wrote to you last. The day after the battle, we found in the steep and woody vallies of the rapid Neisse and Katzbach, the guns and tumbrils of the enemy. We have taken more than 100 guns, and 300 ammunition waggons and field forges: 15,000 prisoners are already brought in; more arrive every hour. All the roads between the Katzbach and the Bobr shew the effect of the panic that struck our enemies—dead bodies, overturned vehicles, villages in ashes at every step. Macdonald's army is almost entirely disbanded: their retreat having been cut off by the overflow of the rivers, the fugitives wander about in the woods and mountains, and commit excesses for want of food. I have had the alarm bells rung, and sent the peasants out to kill or bring them in.

ORIGINAL STAINED

"Yesterday the division of Puthaud was annihilated in this neighborhood. It was overtaken and forced into action with its rear upon the Bobr. After some cannonading, the attack with the bayonet began; one part was killed, the other thrown into the river or taken—generals, officers, eagles, &c. The weather is dreadful; it rains incessantly; during the battle we had a hurricane blowing in our faces. The men pass the nights in the open fields, buried in mud, most all without shoes; they pursue the enemy through the overflowing country, up to their necks in water without being able to get any nourishment, as the deserted villages yield none, and carriages cannot bring it up. The greater part of the landwehr have only linen pantaloons, and are without cloaks: our army having been augmented from 100,000 to 270,000, and the resources of a country beforehand exhausted, there was no *materials* nor money to get clothing.

"The soldier has not even spirits to revive him in these fatiguing marches, because it cannot be had in any quantity; though nevertheless, he is content—suffers every possible hardship and privation with patience, and attacks the enemy with firmness and vigour. Our new levied infantry equals the old levies; the landwher emulates the regulars. I myself have formed 69 battalions and 40 squadrons in Silesia; of these, 46 battalions and 26 squadrons are in the field, the rest in fortresses.

"Within eight days (from the 19th to the 26th August) our army fought eight severe actions, (I do not mean trifling ones) in several of which we lost from 4 to 5000 killed and wounded; and we have fought one great battle and three actions since."

Austrian Military Manifesto.

Prince Von Schwartzenburg's order to his army, given on the 17th. August.

"Brave Warriors!—The great day is arrived! Our country relies on you; hitherto every time she called upon you, you justified her confidence. All the endeavors of our Emperor to restore the long wanted peace to Europe, and to fix the peace and welfare of the empire, which is inseparable from the peace and welfare of our neighbor, on a solid basis, were in vain. Neither constant patience, nor pacific representations, nor the confidential reliance of the other belligerent powers in the Emperor's councils or measures; in short, nothing could bring the minds of the French government to moderation and reason. On that day on which Austria loudly declared herself for the cause of justice and order—she likewise took on herself to combat for the greatest of all blessings. We do not singly undertake this combat. We stand in the same ranks, with all that Europe has to oppose of greatness and activity, against the powerful opponent of her peace and liberty. Austria, Russia, Prussia, Sweden, England, Spain, all join their united endeavors for the same end, for a well-founded and durable peace, a reasonable distribution of strength among the different states, and the *Independence* of every single power. It is not against France, but against the domineering power of France, out of her own borders, that this great alliance has raised itself. What may be performed by the resolution and constancy of nations, has been proved to us by Spain and Russia: what may be performed by the united force of so many powerful states, will be shewn in the year 1813. In such a holy war, we must more than ever preserve those virtues by which our armies have rendered themselves conspicuous in so many former wars. Unconditional willingness to sacrifice every thing for our monarch and native country—great equanimity in good or unfavorable times, determination and constancy in the field of battle, moderation and forbearance towards the weak; these qualities must always be found in us.

"*Brothers in Arms!* I have lived in your ranks all those years which I have devoted to my country's service. I know, I honor in you the brave men who conquered a glorious peace, and those who are following your footsteps. I rely on you! I am chosen from amongst you by our monarch, and his gracious favor has placed me at your head.—This confidence, jointly with yours is my strength. In what manner every individual is to be useful to the whole will be fitted by the sphere of action allotted to him; but in every appointment, in every situation, in every decisive moment, always to do his duty, and to the utmost of his power. Such is the determination which must make us all equal, and elevate us all to the same glorious point. The Emperor will remain with us; for he has confided the utmost to us;—the honor of the nation, the protection of our native country, and the security and welfare of posterity. Be thankful, warriors, that you are going into battle before *God*, who will not forsake the just cause, under the eye of a paternal and feeling monarch, under the eye of your grateful fellow citizens, and in the sight of all Europe, which expects from you great deeds and great happiness, after long sufferings. Remember *you must conquer*, that you may justify this expectation—Combat as it becomes Austria's Warriors to do, and *you will conquer*.

(Signed) "CHARLES,
Prince of Schwartzenberg, Field Marshal."

Capt. ALLEN, of the Argus.

The following tribute to Captain Allen is taken from an Irish newspaper:

"It would be injustice not to notice the excellent conduct of Captain Allen, of the Argus. He allowed the passengers and crews of the Betsey and Mariner to move every article of their private property; and in order that they might have liberty to do so, he would not suffer one of his officers or crew to be present below whilst they were employed in packing up their effects.—Captain Gilbert, of the Mariner, had left some articles of cabin-furniture behind, which Capt. Allen actually sent after him in his boat. A great coat, belonging to an officer of one of the captured ships, was missing, and it was found in the possession of one of the crew of the Argus. Capt. Allen immediately ordered the man to be tied up, and he actually received a severe flogging. Considerable sums in specie were saved by the passengers, as Captain Allen would not allow his men to touch a single article."

A London paper, speaking of the capture of the Argus, observes—"When Capt. Allen was taken out of her to be conveyed to the Hospital, he exclaimed to his crew," "*God bless you, my lads; we shall never meet again.*" His auditors were so deeply affected that not one man of them could articulate "*Farewell.*" His leg was so dreadfully shattered that but little hopes were entertained of his recovery. He appeared himself to be aware of his dissolution, and was perfectly resigned. Captain Allen was highly esteemed in his profession, and was an officer of the most determined courage.—Com. Decatur was much attached to him."

On the passage of the *Frolic*, Capt. Mitchell, to Portsmouth, from the Downs, she made her number to the Niobe, Capt. Montague, which ship is in attendance to H. R. H. the duke of Clarence, at Brighton. As soon as his royal highness understood it was the Frolic which had been captured by the American sloop of war Wasp, he expressed a wish to go on board of her, which he did in two hours afterwards, and held a levee. The officers were introduced to his royal highness, and complimented on the native gallantry they had displayed.

The London Star of the 17th ult. gives a particular statement of the French and Allied Armies, in which the following round numbers appear:—

Number of men under Bonaparte and his different Generals.

At Dresden,	200,000
In Silesia,	80,000
In Lusatia,	20,000
In Prussia,	70,000
About Hamburg,	60,000
Lower Elbe,	50,000
In Italy,	60,000
Bavarian Army,	30,000
	570,000

ALLIES.

The main allied army, commanded by the Emperors of Russia and Austria, and the King of Prussia, consisting, at the date of their attack upon Dresden, of 200,000 men, viz.		
Austrians under Prince Swartzenburg,	90,000	
Russians and Prussians who joined them at Prague,	80,000	
Gen. Kienau's corps,	30,000	
		200,000
Allied army in Silesia,	100,000	
Allied army in Prussia,	120,000	
Allied troops besieging or blockading Dantzic, Stettin, Custrin, &c.	60,000	
Reserve of Russians advancing under General Benningsen,	60,000	
Grand total of the allied army,		540,000

Numercial superiority on the side of the French 30,000 men.

LONDON, SEPT 24

The following is an abstract of the Killed, Wounded, and Missing, in the Assault on St. Sebastians, and since the last returns; and also in the Action on the frontier of France.

Before St. Sebastians.

British, killed	371	
Portuguese	169	
In the Actions.		
British, killed	51	
Portuguese	88	
Spanish	261	
Total killed		1160
Wounded British at St. Sebastians	1003	
Portuguese	594	
In the Actions.		
British, Wounded	334	
Portuguese	386	
Spanish	1347	
Total Wounded		3664
Total Killed and Wounded	4824	
Missing	130	
Total Killed, Wounded and Missing		4954
Missing Spaniards	71	
General Total		5025

Return of the French Garrison, made prisoners at St. Sebastians:—

Eighty officers, 1756 sergeants, drummers, and file—Grand rank Total, 1836—of whom 23 officers and 512 were sick and wounded in the hospital.

[*The town of St. Sebastians was taken by the allies, by storm, on the 31st Aug.—but the citadel did not surrender until the 8th Sept. It then capitulated. By the terms, the French (about 1800) were allowed to march out with the honors of war, and lay down their arms—the officers to retain their swords and baggage—and the soldiers their knapsacks—the whole to be sent to England as prisoners of war.—St. Sebastians is an amazingly strong place, and was always considered the "Northern Gibraltar of Spain," and the key of the Pyrenees. The London papers contain the official details of the siege and capture, with returns of the ordnance, &c taken. From the foregoing list of killed and wounded, the capture of this important post has cost the allies dear*]

MESSINA, JULY 23.

"Private letters just received from the Adriatic bring advice, that on the 3d inst. Admiral Fremantle, with three vessels, a frigate, and 2 brigs entered the road of Fiume, and having landed some troops, took possession of the town, which the few French and Croats stationed there abandoned without resistance, seeking their safety in flight. The Admiral caused the batteries to be entirely demolished, and the brass cannon to be carried on board, as also a quantity of military clothing, which was in that depot, together with a considerable quantity of confiscated coffee and sugar which was there; after which he sailed away, taking with him a great number of small vessels which were in the road. This small squadron has treated two others of the enemy's ports, Sequa and Porto Reale, in a similar manner.

MALTA, JULY 31.

The plague continues here; and although we have had good weather for a few days, the mortality continues at nearly 50 persons daily. The quarantine becomes more rigid, and every precautionary measure is gradually bringing into effect. The shipping in port are quite free.

Domestic Intelligence.

LOUISIANA.

NEW-ORLEANS, OCT. 9.

FROM Mobile we learn, that Gen. Flournoy was about to take the field at the head of about 1800 men, consisting of the 3d, and part of the 7th regiment U. S. volunteers, a detachment of cavalry, from Natchez, and the local militia.

Two Choctaw chiefs had visited Gen. Flournoy, and offered their services against the Creeks—the gen. accepted their offer, and they returned home to prepare their young men for the war.

NEW-YORK.

CANANDAIGUA, OCT. 26.

A gentleman who left Buffalo yesterday morning, and arrived in this village this evening, has politely favored us with the Buffalo Gazette Extra, of the 24th inst. giving us the pleasing intelligence of the arrival of Gen. Harrison and Com. Perry at that place, which we hasten to lay before the readers of the Messenger.

We have the satisfaction of announcing to our readers, that the U. S. brigs *Niagara*, *Caledonia* and *Hunter*; the schrs. *Ariel* and *Lady Prevost*; and the sloops *Trippe* and *Little Belt*, arrived off Buffalo Creek this day, with Com. Perry and Gen. Harrison on board. To describe the public joy exhibited on the appearance of the gallant men, to whom the inhabitants on a frontier of a thousand miles owe their peace and security, we will not attempt; we will merely state, that the heroes were very handsomely saluted by Col. Chapin, from our battery, with three hearty cheers, which was returned in a very appropriate manner from the fleet. Brig. Gen. M'Arthur, with a detachment of the North-Western Army, consisting of infantry and riflemen, have come down in the fleet. The British Com. *Barclay*, also came down in the fleet; he is expected to recover from his wounds.

In addition to the above, our informant states, that the force arrived at Buffalo from Malden, amounted to 2000 men.

[The wanton massacre of women and children at an Indian village after the capture of Proctor's army, as reported in the Buffalo Gazette, the Extra represents as altogether unfounded.]

SCHENECTADY, OCT. 27.

Extract of a letter from Capt. Holland, dated Le Ray-Ville, Oct. 21.

The Lady of the Lake arrived at Sacket's Harbor last night. By her, information is received that Com. Chauncey is blockading Kingston—that yesterday morning the British fleet came out of Kingston harbor to fight him; but after receiving a few shot, they ran into the harbor again, notwithstanding they had the advantage of the wind, &c. Our army about 8000 strong, are on Grenadier Island, with boats and pilots to take them to any point necessary—they will be joined by Gen. Wilkinson's this day, which is a fine one; and I presume by the army under Gen. Hampton, as we proceed down; for I am convinced our destination is Montreal. Our movements have been such as has induced the enemy to believe we should certainly attack Kingston—their force of course has been collected at that place, which, it is said, does not amount to 2000, and are in want of provisions.

NEW-YORK, NOV. 3.

Military Review.—On the 31st ult. says the Columbian, the 2d regt. of U. S. Volunteers, stationed at Fort Gates, on Sandy Hook, under the command of Lt. Col. Ketchum, and the marines of the gun-boat flotilla, were reviewed and inspected by his excellency Maj. Gen. Dearborn, and Insp. Gen. Gray, with a number of other officers of the district. The troops made a handsome appearance, and performed the usual evolutions with much precision and spirit. The General was much gratified with their general discipline and expertness; and the flotilla corps, consisting of about 500 men, received his warm and decided approbation. At his landing, a salute was fired from the fort, and another at his departure. The troops at that post are remarkably healthy, not a death among them having occurred in three or four months past.

NOV. 5.

On Wednesday in pursuance of public notice was anchored in the Bay, about 1400 yards from the Battery, a small schr. purchased by the corporation for a target to be fired at. She was sunk in about 80 minutes after the firing commenced.

Much credit is due to Gen. Morton's brigade of artillery, for their improvement in the exercise of the field piece, and in the art of gunnery. It clearly shews their determination to give the enemy an unwelcome reception, if ever his temerity leads him to our harbor.

But the most destructive we ever witnessed for the number of shots, was from the West Battery, under the direction and command of Maj. *Thomas W. Gilbert* (of the U. S. volunteers) and his officers. This excellent officer, on this, and on former occasions, has exhibited much military knowledge and skill. His first and second shots passed through the center of her hull, the third fire cut the main-mast below the bulwark, and left it tottering, in a condition that the ordinary weight of rigging would have carried it away, the fourth missed her a little to the right, owing to the experiment of trying a reduced cartridge—all the rest passed through her hull, and every one were directed with so much judgment, that they would have made havoc on the un-deck of a ship of war.

VERMONT.

BURLINGTON, OCT. 5.

The northern army has returned to the four corners, Chatauguee. They have had a skirmish with the enemy at the river St. Lawrence,* many reports are in circulation respecting this engagement, but the particulars are not known.

The account given in our last, respecting Gen. Wilkinson's being at Ogdensburgh, although it was received from a source which warranted our statement, it now proves to be incorrect. The general opinion is that Gen. Wilkinson has gone against Kingston, and that the late movement of Gen. Hampton was to attract the attention of the enemy in this quarter to double Gen. W. to accomplish the object of his expedition.

By the steam boat of Wednesday evening, from Plattsburgh, we learn that on Wednesday morning the British fleet made their appearance in our waters on the Lake. Their force is represented to be four sloops and eight row-gallies, with an additional number of seamen, eight hundred from Quebec, and that a land force has landed at Little Chazy. Gen. Moore of the N. York militia, has ordered out every man able to bear arms. In Plattsburgh every person having the means to send off his family, furniture and effects, is improving it. Several families of women and children arrived here on Wednesday night in the steam boat, some have gone further south.

We are momently expecting to hear of a desperate engagement. Having the utmost confidence in Commodore M'Donnough, we fear not the result, that the American character will be tarnished by him or the brave crew under his command.

☞ Since the above was in type, we have had information from our fleet, as late as last evening—all was safe—the six scows which have been dismantled, and their guns on shore, are again mounted and have joined the fleet, which gives us the superiority in number of guns.

A party of Col. Clark's rifle corps have rent in eight prisoners, among them were the two noted Brisbees, who served as pilots on board the British sloops when out last summer.

☞ The report, respecting Capt. M'Donnough's having put in array his flotilla on Lake Champlain, is probably correct, as we have accounts that Com. Yeo had left Kingston, for this Lake, with the intention of checking his operations.

☞ Neither our papers or letters, support, or contradict the report received here, that Gen. Hampton was compelled to leave his baggage and artillery behind.

☞ We have a letter, which states, that the Secretary at War was with Gen. Wilkinson; and that his object was undoubtedly an attack on Kingston. *Bost. Gaz. of Monday.*

This expression is too indefinite to be understood. The skirmish must have taken place on the bank of the Chatauguee, near the junction of that stream with the St. Lawrence, where it is known the English kept a small garrison.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, NOV. 4.

The British Government granted a *safe conduct* to the ship Erie to America, for the purpose of conveying Mrs. Barlow, the widow of our late Minister, solely in courtesy to that accomplished lady. It was required at the same time that the vessel should touch at Falmouth, to undergo an examination, in order that this personal privilege should not be perverted to other purposes by those over whom Mrs. Barlow could not have control. Mrs. Barlow, we learn, received every mark of attention from Lord Keith, in command at Falmouth, and was invited by Lady Keith to make her house her home during her stop at Falmouth.

Connecticut Legislature.

PUBLIC ACTS,

OCTOBER SESSION—1813.

The joint committee, who were appointed to take into consideration the subject of the War, beg leave to

REPORT,—

THAT at the special session of this Assembly, in the month of August, 1812, a resolution was passed, approving of the conduct of his Excellency, the late Governor Griswold, in refusing to order the militia of this State into the service of the United States, on the requisition of the Secretary of War, and the Commander in Chief of the armies of the United States. At the same session, a solemn Declaration was made by this Assembly, that THE PEOPLE OF THIS STATE VIEWED *the war* AS UNNECESSARY. It was, at the same time, also declared, *that the military force of this State were to be employed, should the public exigencies require it, in defence of this State, and of our sister States, in compliance with the Constitution; and that it was not to be doubted that the citizens of this State would be found, at the constitutional call of their country, among the foremost in its defence.*

It is well known, that near the close of the session of this Assembly in May last, a squadron of the armed ships of the United States, was driven, by a superior British naval force, to take refuge in the harbor of New-London, in this State, where they have remained, closely blockaded, through the season. This event, as might be expected, produced great alarm among the inhabitants, who reasonably feared, from the exposed and defenceless state of that town, and neighborhood, that an attempt would be made by the hostile fleet to destroy our ships;—an event, which would necessarily expose them to great danger and distress. At that period no military force of the United States, capable of resisting an attack of this nature, was stationed at New-London. It therefore became necessary, for the purpose of quieting the apprehensions, and defending the habitations of the inhabitants, as well as for the security of the ships of war, that a detachment of the military force of the State should be ordered to that place. The case was considered as coming within the exigencies of the Constitution of the United States; and the detachment was accordingly made, in pursuance of the principles assumed by the Governor of this State in the year 1812, which were afterwards approved and adopted by this Assembly.

Although in the progress of the war, it has happened, that the people of this State have experienced a large share of its calamities, particularly since the blockade of New-London harbor, and have been under the necessity of taking an active part in the services of the camp, the Committee see no reason to view the character of the war, or the manner of its commencement and prosecution, in any other light than that in which

ORIGINAL STAINED

it has ever been considered by a large majority of the people of this State. They now consider it, as this Assembly did in August, 1812, AN UNNECESSARY WAR;—a war which might have been avoided without the sacrifice of national rights, or national honor;—which, having been undertaken without the necessary preparation, has been, with the exception of the brilliant exploits of the navy, productive of little beside disaster and disgrace.

The Committee cannot forbear to express their opinion on a subject intimately connected with the object of their appointment. They consider the general plan of warfare adopted by the Administration of the National government, as not conformable to the spirit of the Constitution of the United States. That Instrument was formed, and adopted, among other things, for the EXPRESS PURPOSE OF PROVIDING FOR THE COMMON DEFENCE OF THE NATION. The war in which we are now engaged, was *declared by the government of the United States*. The contest is with a nation possessed of an immense naval force, and capable of annoying us in no other manner than by means of that force. To its attacks, a long extent of sea-coast, stretching from one extremity of the nation to the other, and containing a vast proportion of its population and wealth, was peculiarly exposed. Against the dangers and calamities of a war *thus declared*, and with such an enemy, the inhabitants of the cities, towns, villages, and plantations, along that coast, had an undoubted and imperative right to such protection as the nation could provide. Instead of which, the regular forces have been, almost without exception, ordered away from the Atlantic frontier, to the interior of the country, for the purpose of carrying hostilities into the territory of unoffending provinces, and in pursuit of conquests, which if achieved, would probably produce no solid benefit to the nation; while the sea-coast is left exposed to the multiplied horrors usually produced by an invading and exasperated enemy.

The Committee would only add, that peace, at all times an object of high importance to a nation, when a war is, like the present, considered by a large proportion of the community to be unnecessary, and by no inconsiderable part of it *to be unjust*, must be a blessing of inestimable value. The unhappy effects which the war is producing upon the business, relations, and enjoyments of life; the evils which it threatens to bring upon moral order; and the general prosperity and interests of society, all combine to induce the Committee to express an ardent wish, in which they feel confident they shall be cordially joined, not only by the General Assembly, but by all the friends of their country, that an honorable peace may be speedily established.

All which is respectfully submitted.

Per order, DAVID DAGGETT.

To the Hon. General Assembly now in Session.

The Committee appointed to take into consideration "that part of his Excellency the Governor's speech, which relates to the defence of this State, and the Squadron of the United States in the harbor of New-London."

REPORT,—

That the Resolutions of the General Assembly passed at their Sessions in May last, after the arrival of the Squadron of the United States in the harbor of New-London, combined with the Act previously passed for raising a military corps for the defence of this State, and other salutary measures of a precautionary nature, which had been adopted by the General Assembly since the commencement of the War, it is believed will prove sufficient for the purposes intended, without any further Legislative provision at this time.

The events which rendered it necessary to invest the Executive with very extensive powers are deeply to be deplored; but the manner in which those powers were delegated evince the high confidence which was reposed in his Excellency the Governor; and the manner in which those powers have been exercised, fully evinces, that the confidence of the Legislature was not misplaced.

The Committee do not consider it as necessary to enter into a detail of the events which have devolved new and arduous duties upon the Chief Magistrate.—They are fully known to the Legislature.—Without enquiring into the causes which produced these events, it was enough for him to know, that the people of this State were exposed and unprotected; and that a squadron of the Navy had sought an asylum of safety in one of the Harbors of this State, destitute of the means of defence and protection from that Government in whose service they had done so much to elevate the National Character.

It belongs to those who have chosen their own time to declare the war in which we are engaged, and whose duty it is "to provide for the common defence," to account for their Ports having been left destitute of the means of protecting their ships which resort to our Harbors.

Sanctioned by the Legislative authority, the Executive of the State has furnished that protection to the Naval Squadron in the Harbor of New-London; and the Inhabitants of that and the neighboring towns have been preserved from the dangers to which they become exposed by means of this squadron.

The conduct of his Excellency the Chief Magistrate, in the opinion of the Committee, merits, and ought to receive, the entire approbation of the Legislature; and for this purpose the committee have prepared a Resolution which accompanies this report, and which they recommend to the Legislature.

The committee cannot do justice to their own feelings, without bringing into view the meritorious conduct of the Officers and Soldiers of the Militia, and State Corps, who have been engaged in this service.

Called suddenly and unexpectedly, at an extremely important and busy season of the year, from their farms and homes, and all their domestic comforts, to engage, probably, in a war which they condemn, the Connecticut troops repaired with uncommon promptitude to the post of danger, and with an honourable magnanimity encountered all the hardships and privations, incident to a state of War, and, much enhanced in this case by reason of not being furnished with many of the comforts which a longer period for preparation would have ensured to them.—They have patiently remained in service under the orders of a Government which they love. The rigid discipline and subordination generally witnessed among the Militia, without any rules or regulations established by law for their government and of the State Corps, without the necessity of putting those rules and regulations into execution, prove that they are the best of citizens, and that wars are not necessary to make of such Citizens, the best of Soldiers.

The Committee speak of the conduct of the troops generally.—They are unwilling to make invidious distinctions; but justice requires them to add, that no exceptions are to be found among the State Corps, and among those of the Militia who refused to repair to, or deserted from the post of danger, it is believed very few, if any, will be found whose attachments to the Government of Connecticut are strongest, and whose sentiments are hostile to the war.

There were indeed some who had promised to go, but went not, and some who deserted from the dangers incident to a war which they had publicly approved, and pledged themselves to support.

As a tribute of respect to the zeal and fidelity of the officers and troops engaged in the service of the State at New-London and in its vicinity, the committee have prepared a Resolution the adoption of which they recommend.

All which is submitted.

Signed per order,

CALVIN GODDARD.

Resolved, That the conduct of his Excellency the Governor in the exercise of the powers delegated to him for the defence of this State and the squadron of the United States in the Harbor of New-London be, and the same is hereby fully approved.

Resolved, That the conduct of the Officers and Soldiers of the Militia of this State and of the State Corps which have been called into service for its defence, and for the defence of the Squadron of the United States in the Harbor of New-London, meets with the approbation of this Assembly.

THE COURIER.

NORWICH, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 10.

FROM THE ARMY.

We have seen a letter from Gen. Wilkinson's army, dated Grenadier Island, (nine miles from Kingston) Oct. 24—at which time the troops momently expected orders to advance—but whether against Kingston, or Montreal, was uncertain.—We have also been favored with a letter from Sackett's Harbor, dated the 28th, which mentions that Com. Chauncey arrived there the 25th, and sailed again next day—that the weather had been exceedingly tempestuous since the 19th—of course very unfavorable for military operations—and that Chauncey's fleet had been seen off Kingston that morning (28th.)

The General Assembly of this State closed their session at New-Haven on Wednesday last. The following is a list of the public acts passed during the session.

An Act concerning fewing-silk.
An Act concerning notice in certain cases.
An Act concerning theft.
An Act concerning punishment of females.
An Act concerning judicial proceedings.
An Act concerning guardians.
An Act in addition to an Act for forming and conducting the military force.
An Act concerning the distribution of arms.
An Act relative to the admission of inhabitants from other States.
An Act repealing the bounty on hemp and flax.
An Act establishing the office of Paymaster General.
An Act regulating writs of error, and limiting the time for bringing the same.
An Act in addition to the Acts concerning turnpike roads.

The reports of the committees on the blockade and defence of New-London: on the petitions respecting distilleries: and on the present war with Great-Britain, were ordered to be published.

An act of incorporation was passed in favor of the Woolen and Cotton Manufacturing Company at Byram River. Also, in favor of a company for the manufactory of stereotype types at Hartford.

The petition of the North Society in Groton to be incorporated as a town, was not granted.

The following military appointments were made:

Hezekiah Howe, Esq. of New-Haven, Brigadier Gen. 2d brigade Connecticut Militia.

Garret Smith, Esq. of Watertown, Brigadier General, 8th brigade.

Nathaniel Terry, Esq. of Hartford, Brigadier General of the State Corps, vice Ebenezer Huntington, Esq. resigned.

Timothy Shepherd, Esq. Colonel, vice Col. Terry, promoted—and Lucius Smith, Esq. Lt. Col. vice Col. Shepherd, promoted.

Hezekiah Goddard, Esq of New-London, Paymaster Gen. of this state, with the rank of major.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS, Esq. of this city, is appointed, by His Excellency Gov. SMITH, a Notary Public for the county of New-London.

The prize money for the vessels captured on Lake Erie will *all* fall into the hands of the gallant captors, as the British force was superior to theirs; it is said it will amount to more than a million.

M. De Kantzow, who lately arrived in this country from London, minister from the court of Sweden, now at the seat of Government, has presented his credentials to the President of the U. States.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

By the Neptune, arrived at Boston from Liverpool, 36 days.

LONDON, SEPT. 26.

OBSERVER OFFICE—12 o'CLOCK.

Battles before Dresden—reported defeat of Bonaparte—occupation of Dresden by the allies on the 13th.

We stop the press to acknowledge the arrival of a Heligoland Mail, with advices from Hamburgh to the 20th, and from Altona to the 19th; these state that Bonaparte having concentrated his forces in the neighborhood of Dresden, a series of *sanguinary engagements* had taken place prior to the 18th, in which he was defeated with immense loss. That he had retreated in the direction of Leipsic, and that the allies entered Dresden, on the 13th. It is added, that a part of the Crown Prince of Sweden's army was on the *left bank* of the Elbe, and had been very successful. No military accounts were permitted to be published in the Hamburgh papers, nor any foreign Gazettes circulated.

The above intelligence exactly coincides with the accounts previously received.

HELIGOLAND, SEPT. 23.

Our accounts from the opposite coast continue to be most satisfactory: All the favorable reports are in some measure confirmed by the silence of the news-papers under French control. Near Danneberg in the neighborhood of Lunebourg a corps of 5000 men is said to have been entirely destroyed. Dresden is also reported to have been taken on the 13th. A victory has been gained over the Viceroy of Italy. Napoleon is confidently asserted to be retreating towards Magdeburg, and a corps of the allies acting on the other side of the Elbe; at Hamburg the inhabitants are in high spirits, they consider their certain deliverance to be near at hand. Both Fiume and Trieste are it is said in possession of the Austrians.

The rumors in England as to our Envoys in Russia, were very contradictory; but it is believed they remained at St. Petersburgh. It was thought the British were willing to negociate directly, but not through a third power.

Capt. Broke, of the British frigate Shannon, has been created a Baronet by the Prince Regent. Gen. Hislop, who was on board the Java, has also been created a Baronet.

YESTERDAY's MAIL.

ALBANY, OCT. 8.

A gentleman just arrived from Plattsburg, which place he left on Saturday morning last, has obligingly furnished the Editor of the Register with the following interesting intelligence:—

That on Friday night last, an express arrived in Plattsburg, bringing letters containing the information that an engagement had taken place between the advance corps of Gen. Hampton's army and the enemy, consisting of 3000 British, Canadian militia and Indians; that the enemy attacked our troops in ambuscade, and after firing 3 or 4 vollies were repulsed at the point of the bayonet, by the main body of our army. Gen. Hampton maintained his position in the field of battle; that he is now retrograding for the Four Corners and abandoning the expedition against Montreal. The cause of it is ascribed to Gen. Wilkinson not having formed a junction with him agreeably to the plan of invasion. That 15 or 25 wounded officers had arrived at the Four Corners, and that one of Gen. Hampton's aids was mortally wounded.

That on Thursday last, a force of 400 men had invaded Champlain and destroyed 20 tons of hay, belonging to the United States, that 400 New-York and Vermont militia, under Col. Fasset who were stationed at Chazy, near the Lake, marched with alacrity to meet the enemy, but were disappointed by their precipitate retreat on hearing that our troops were advancing; that private property was respected by the enemy in every instance.

Since the above was in type, we have been informed that our troops under Gen. Hampton, in the contest, lost about 30 killed and wounded, and that the enemy lost double that number.

The Albany Argus says, the detached militia which had been on the lines under Col. Hardenbergh, except Capt. Yates' horse artillery and about 25 men of the other companies, who volunteered to go with the army, have been discharged the service and returned home.

☞ *No other news by the Mail.*

Marine.

The privateer brig Yankee, which lately arrived at Bristol, has made four cruises since the war, during which she captured THIRTY-SIX British vessels. The 9 prizes taken in her last cruise, were cut out of the homeward bound Quebec and Newfoundland fleet.

The Portsmouth privateer, late Liverpool Packet, a prize to the Fantome, arrived at Halifax 16th ult.

The crew of H. M. brig Bold, wrecked at Prince Edward's Island, have arrived at Halifax.

Married,

At Killingly, the Rev. ROSWELL WHITMORE, Pastor of a church in the 3d Society in Killingly, to Miss ALICE HUTCHINS.

At Bozrah, on Sunday evening, by the Rev. Mr. Sterry, Mr. SAML. LEFFINGWELL, to Miss LYDIA HERRINGTON.

In this city, by the Rev. Dr. Strong, JOSIAH H. BELLAMY, Esq. Attorney at Law, of Bethlem, to Miss SARAH G. HILLHOUSE, daughter of the late John G. Hillhouse, Esq. of Montville.

On Wednesday last, at Wequenoqua, by the Rev. Dr. Strong, Mr. WILLIAM BLISS, of this city, to Miss LYDIA WALLS, daughter of Mr. James Walls.

Died,

At Lisbon, HUGH H. GREENE, Esq. lately acting as American Consul in that city, Æt. 37.

At Portsmouth, R. I. SAMUEL ELAM, Esq. Æt. 63.

At East-Windsor, Mr. CHARLES CHARLTON, of this city, Æt. 62.

In this city, Mr. DANIEL CARRY, Æt. 66.

[*A great number of articles prepared for this day's paper, unavoidably deferred.*]

Stop the Runaway Thief!

THROUGH the instigation of the devil, or (what is still worse) a foolish old woman, THOMAS WILLCOX, an indented apprentice to the subscriber, did, on the night of the 31st of October last, release himself from my service by the genteel operation of running away. He is about seventeen years of age, small stature, light complexion, knock-knee'd and pariot-toed, much given to lying and stealing.

Whoever will intercept said THOMAS and bring him to an interview with the subscriber, shall receive a 4½d. piece, bearing the image of that old aristocrat the King of Spain.

N. B. All persons are hereby forbid retraining the liberty of said THOMAS so far as even to suffer him to be shut within the walls of their houses, on peril of the penalty which the law will inflict on those who harbor runaway boys.

SAML. G. TRACY.

Hopkinton, R. I. 3d November, 1813. 52—3w

NOTICE is hereby given, that by order of the Hon. *Thomas Grosvenor*, Esq. Judge of the Court of Probate for the district of Pomfret, Six Months from the date hereof are allowed for the creditors of ASA LAWRANCE, late of Killingly, in said district, deceased, to exhibit their claims against said estate to the subscribers, who are duly appointed administrators on said estate, or be debarred a recovery.

Lyman Lawrance,
Jonathan Collins,
Administrators on said estate.

Killingly, Nov. 4th, 1813. 52—3w

State of Connecticut, ss.

New-London County, Superior Court, A. D. 1813.

UPON the petition of AMY WITHEY of Preston, in New-London County, shewing to this Court that on the 30th day of October, A. D. 1806, she was lawfully joined in marriage to ELIAS WITHEY, of said Preston, with whom she lived in the faithful performance of the duties of the marriage covenant on her part, until about the 23d day of Nov. A. D. 1809, when the said Elias wilfully deserted the petitioner, and hath ever since continued so to desert her, with a total neglect of duty, and is residing in parts unknown to the petitioner—praying this Court to grant her a bill of divorce, as per petition on file, dated Sept. 13, A. D. 1813.

This Court order said petition to be continued to the Superior Court to be holden at Norwich, in New-London county, on the third Tuesday of January, A. D. 1814, and that the pendency thereof be notified in two of the public newspapers in this State, immediately after the rising of this Court, six weeks successively.

CHARLES LATHROP, *Clerk.*

FOUND, some time since, on the Wharf Bridge, an old Morocco POCKET-BOOK, containing a small sum of money and two or three unopened letters. The owner may have it by proving property, and paying for this advertisement.

Nov. 10. *Enquire of the printer.*

Tallow Wanted,

BY the subscriber—who has for sale, MOULD CANDLES, of various sizes—HARD and SOFT SOAP—A COW, to calve in April.

GURDON BILL.

Chelsea, Nov. 9, 1813. tf 52

THE SUBSCRIBER
WILL PAY CASH AND THE HIGHEST PRICE FOR
FLAX-SEED,
New milk & Skim Cheese.
WM. PEABODY.
WHO HAS FOR SALE—
MOLASSES BY THE HHD.

Nov. 10 52

WILL BE SOLD

At PUBLIC VENDUE, on the 30th day of November next, at 2 o'clock, P. M. at KINNEY'S HOTEL, in Norwich—

A Number of NOTES of HAND, belonging to the estate of ULYSSES SELDEN, Esq. late of Norwich, deceased.

CALVIN SELDEN, *Admr.*

Norwich, Oct. 12, 1813 51—

PRIZES,

Drawn in GROTON LOTTERY, sold by R. HUBBARD.

4th day's drawing.
Of 6 Dols.

6,402 6,427 6,434 6,436 10,021
10,022 10,039 10,044 10,046 10,050
11,012 11,030 11,100.

5th day's drawing.
Of 6 Dols.

6,435 6,438 6,454 10,041 11,007
11,021 11,046 11,057 11,060 11,062
11,064 11,194.

☞ *A few TICKETS remain unsold—Present price 5 50 cts. for sale at the NORWICH BOOK STORE.* *Nov. 9.*

25 bbls. Superfine FLOUR.
6 chests Bohea TEA.
FOR SALE BY JED. HUNTINGTON.
Nov. 9. 52-3w

Muffs & Tippets,

LADIES' and Gentlemen's superfine Broad Cloths and Cassimeres; Pelisse Cloths; Levantine, Florence, French, Taffety and India Silks; black and white Italian Crapes; Canton Crapes; cotton and linen Cambrics; 6, 7, and 8-4 Shawls; black, white, red and yellow Flannels; superfine cotton, worsted and silk Hose; Ribbons; Sewing Silks; Silk Cord; Floss Cotton; Children's red Morocco Hats, &c.

Just received by

Giles Buckingham.

ALSO—A large assortment of American Ginghams, Sheeting, Shirting, Checks, Stripes, Stocking Yarn and Threads, at wholesale and retail, at the Factory prices. *Norwich, Nov. 10, 1813.—52*

ORIGINAL STAINED

POETRY.

ADDRESS
TO A JUG OF RUM.

HERE only by a cork control'd,
And slender walls of earthen mould,
In all the pomp of death, repose
The *seeds* of many a bloody nose;
The chattering tongue, the horrid oath;
The fist for fighting nothing loath;
The passion which no words can tame,
That bursts like sulphur into flame;
The nose carbuncled, glowing red;
The bloated eye, the broken head;
The tree that bears the deadly fruit
Of murmer, maiming, and dispute;
Assault that Innocence assails;
The images of gloomy jails;
The giddy thought, on mischief bent;
The midnight hour in riot spent;
All these within this Jug appear,
And Jack, the hangman, in the rear!

NEW CORPS,
ENLISTED FOR
ONE YEAR!!!

THE future welfare of our injured country, requires, that the nation which has presumed to violate our rights, should be taught, that she cannot do it with impunity; and, that it is her interest to observe rectitude of conduct towards a people, whose character has been portrayed by an eminent political writer in Europe, in these words:

"The Americans are active in their "persons; they are enterprising; they are brave; and, "which is of vast consequence, they are, from education, "and almost from constitution, SOBER, a virtue, not at "all less valuable in the Army, than it is in domestic "life."

Come forth my countrymen, and be School-Masters to the foe! Impress the instruction, they need so much, strongly on their minds.

16 dollars bounty,
8 dollars per month,
1 Coat,
1 Vest,
4 Shirts,
4 pair Pantaloons,
4 pair Shoes,
2 pair Stockings,
2 pair Socks,
1 Military Cap, & blankets—per year,

Will be given to every able bodied man, from the age of 18 to 45, who shall enlist for

ONE YEAR

in the 37th Regiment, U. S. Infantry: the government have also provided good food, other articles of Clothing, Arms, Ammunition, and Medicines, for the Soldier; a Physician will attend him in case of sickness, and if he should be disabled in the service of his Country, he will be entitled to a pension.

David Tracey, Jun.
2d Lieut 37th Regiment, U. S. Infantry.
Rendezvous, Chelsea Landing, May 11, 1812.

N. B. MUSICIANS wanted immediately. 27—

FOR SALE,
A FARM,

SITUATED in West-Chelsea, containing about seventy acres of LAND, with a large Dwelling-House and Barn thereon, lying in two parcels. One, containing about 16 acres, with the Buildings, may be had separately, or the whole will be sold together—There is a good proportion of Mowing and Orchard, and said Farm is well watered.

Any person wishing to purchase, in the absence of the subscriber, will apply to JOSEPH WILLIAMS, who is authorized to sell.

WM. LORING.
Norwich, Oct. 12, 1813. 48—

FOR SALE,
ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND ACRES

OF new lands, of superior quality in the southern part of the

HOLLAND PURCHASE,

having the most beneficial natural navigation of any lands in the middle States. The Country is rapidly advancing in settlement; mills, schools, and other improvements are already established. The title is perfect, and warrantee deeds will be given. The climate and soil are good, and no lands with the same advantages are offered for sale on better terms to the purchaser than these lands will be sold in large or small quantities.—For particulars enquire of the subscriber, or in his absence of GEN. EBENEZER HUNTINGTON, who will give information of terms, describe the lands, and make contracts for the same.

W. S. HART, AGENT.
45—tf—

FOR SALE,
A FARM,

IN the town of Otis, county of Berkshire, and commonwealth of Massachusetts, half a mile north of the Meeting-House, containing about one hundred and fifty acres. Said FARM is situated on the turnpike Road leading from Hartford, in Connecticut, to Albany, by way of Lenox, forty-four miles from Hartford, fourteen from Lenox, and forty-four from Albany. There is a good new two story Dwelling-House on said FARM, a convenient Barn, Stabling, &c. and other out houses. Also, a convenient merchant's Store, which has a good trade; the house is improved as a tavern, is an excellent stand, has as good a run of custom as any on the road. The land is a good strong soil, and about fifty or sixty acres under improvement, well watered by small streams and springs, and is on Farmington River. Said FARM will be sold on very advantageous terms to the purchaser. For further particulars enquire of

WILLIAM S. HART, Esq.
of Norwich, or the subscriber on the premises.

JOSEPH T. CUMMINGS.
Otis, Dec. 6, 1811. 5—

TEAS.

20 chests Hyson Skin Teas, of the Trumbull's William's, and Caledonia's cargoes, for sale by

JED. HUNTINGTON.
Oct. 26. 50 3w

State of Connecticut, ss.
NEW-LONDON COUNTY, Superior Court, Sept. A. D. 1813.

UPON the Petition of *Sally Simpson*, of Norwich, in New-London County, shewing to this Court that on the 19th day of Nov. A. D. 1809, she was lawfully joined in marriage to SIMON SIMPSON, then of said Norwich, with whom she lived in the faithful discharge of the duties imposed on her by said marriage, until the month of April, 1810, when said Simon, wilfully deserted the Petitioner, and hath ever since continued to desert her—with a total neglect of duty—and is now residing in parts unknown to the Petitioner—Praying for a Bill of Divorce, as by Petition on file.

This Court order that said Petition be continued to the Superior Court, to be holden at Norwich in said New-London County, on the 3d Tuesday of Jan. A. D. 1814, and that the pendency thereof be notified in two of the public newspapers in this State, immediately after the rising of this Court, six weeks successively.

CHARLES LATHROP, *Clerk.*

State of Connecticut, ss.
NEW-LONDON COUNTY, Superior Court, Sept. A. D. 1813.

UPON the petition of LUCY OSBORN, of Lyme, in said county, shewing to this Court that on the 4th day of May, A. D. 1808, she was lawfully joined in marriage to JEREMIAH OSBORN, then of Troy, in the state of New-York, since gone to parts unknown to the petitioner, that she hath ever since her intermarriage with said Osborn discharged all the duties imposed upon her by the marriage covenant—but that the said Jeremiah, on or about the 4th day of July, A. D. 18[illegible]7, wilfully deserted, and has ever since continued to desert the petitioner, with a total neglect of his duty—praying for a Bill of Divorce as per petition on file.

This Court order that said petition be continued to the Superior Court to be holden at Norwich, in the county of New-London, on the third Tuesday of January, A. D. 1814, and that the pendency of this petition be notified in two of the public newspapers in this state, immediately after the rising of this Court, six weeks successively

By order of Court—
CHARLES LATHROP, *Clerk.*

State of Connecticut, ss.
NEW-LONDON COUNTY, Superior Court, Sept. A. D. 1813.

UPON the Petition of ELIJAH ROATH, of Norwich, in New-London County, shewing to this Court that in October, A. D. 1807, he was lawfully joined in marriage to SYLVENIA, alias SYLVIA, WILLIAMS, of Preston, in said County—that in the month of March, A. D. 1811, the said Sylvenia, alias Sylvia, wilfully deserted the Petitioner, and hath gone to parts unknown to the Petitioner—and that since said desertion the said Sylvenia, alias Sylvia, hath committed the crime of Adultery—Praying this Court to grant him a Bill of Divorce as by Petition on file.

This Court order that the Petition be continued to the Superior Court, to be holden at Norwich, in said New-London County, on the third Tuesday of January, A. D. 1814, and that the pendency thereof be notified in two of the public news-papers in this State immediately after the rising of this Court, six weeks successively.

CHARLES LATHROP, *Clerk.*

CYNTHIA ORMSBY,

OF the town and County of Windham, filed her Petition before the Honorable Superior Court, holden at Windham, within and for said County, on the second Tuesday of Sept. 1813, praying for a bill of divorce from her husband

ABNER ORMSBY,

late of said Windham, now gone to parts unknown to the Petitioner, therein charging him with the crime of Adultery, and with more than three years' wilful absence from the Petitioner—which Petition is continued to the Superior Court, to be holden at Windham, within and for Windham County, on the first Tuesday in Jan. 1814. When and where said ABNER is notified to appear and shew cause, if any he has, why the Prayer of said Petition should not be granted.

By Order of Court,
SAMUEL GRAY, *Clerk.*
Dated at Windham, this first day of October, A. D. 1813. 48—6w—

NOTICE is hereby given to the Creditors of the estate of

ANDREW MORY,

late of Killingly, deceased, that the subscribers who are appointed Commissioners by the Hon Court of Probate, for the District of Plainfield, to receive and examine the claims of the Creditors to said estate, will meet and attend to the business of their appointment, at the Dwelling-House of AARON ARNOLD, Esq. in said Killingly, on the first Tuesdays of January and April next, at 2 o'clock, P. M. on said days; said estate is represented insolvent, and six months from this date are limited by said Court for the Commissioners to make their report; those who do not exhibit their claims within the time limited will be debarred.

Joseph Adams, } Com'rs.
John Jencks Durfey, }
Killingly, Oct. 5, 1813. 51

THE subscribers, being appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate for the district of Pomfret, Commissioners on the estate of

SAMUEL CARPENTER,

late of Thompson, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice that we shall attend to the business of our appointment on the first Tuesday of December, and third Tuesday of April next, at one o'clock, P. M. on each of said days, at the house of JAMES WHEATON, in said Thompson—Six months from the date hereof being limited by the Court for the creditors to exhibit their claims. No claim will be allowed unless exhibited within said time, properly attested.

William Dwight, } Comm'rs.
Jona. Nichols, jr. }
Thompson, Oct. 20, 1813. 51—3w

THE Hon. Court of Probate for the district of Norwich, hath appointed the subscribers Commissioners on the estate of Mr.

CALEB T. AMES,

late of Preston, deceased, represented insolvent.—Six months from the 5th October, 1813, is allowed by said Court to the creditors to said estate, to exhibit their claims to the subscribers, legally attested.—We shall attend to the business of our appointment at the late dwelling-house of said deceased, on the first Tuesdays of February, March and April, at nine o'clock, A. M. on each of said days.

Alexander Stewart, } Comm'rs.
Chester Smith, }
Preston, Oct. 25th, 1813. 51—3w

☞ *The PANOPLIST for Sept. part 2d, is ready for delivery at the Norwich Book Store.*

WANTED,

A MAN to take charge of a Saw-mill, with Land from 40 to 200 acres, as may be most agreeable.—Possession given immediately. Enquire of

URIAH ROGERS & SON.
Norwich, Oct 27, 1813. 50—

MUSTARD SEED

WANTED BY SAMUEL TYLER.
Oct. 27. 50tf

CASH,
AND THE HIGHEST PRICE GIVEN FOR
FLAX-SEED,

By EDWARD TRACY & Co.
Norwich, Oct. 27, 1813. 50—4w

CASH

WILL be paid for two tons old

JUNK,

if delivered immediately, by
Oct. 20. *R. HUBBARD.*

THE SUBSCRIBER
WANTS TO PURCHASE
1000 bbls. CIDER,

for which he will pay $1.50 cts. cash on delivery.

JACOB M. C. LOOMIS.
Lebanon, Oct. 20, 1813. 49—

Wanted Immediately,

A Quantity of HOG's BRISTLES, for which CASH and the highest price will be given by

WM. ALBERTSON.
Norwich-Landing, Oct. 12, 1813. 48—4m

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A LAD 15 or 16 years of age, as an apprentice to the House-Carpenter and Joiner Business.

Charles French.
April 19th. 23—

WANTED,

FOR which Cash will be paid, a quantity of

CORN AND RYE,

to be delivered at Palmer's distillery, Montville, or at the Store of N. GILBERT & CO. Norwich.
Oct 5. 47—

WANTED,
A QUANTITY OF
Rye, Corn and Flax-seed,

for which a liberal price in Cash will be paid.

C. BELLS.
Norwich, Oct. 9, 1813. 48—8w—

THE SUBSCRIBER
WISHES TO PURCHASE

PLAIN Blue Woollen Cloth, Scarlet do. plain White Woollen Cloth, White Woollen Kersey, Cotton ditto. short Woollen Stockings and Blankets, for all which Cash will be paid.

ELISHA TRACY,
Deputy Commissary.
Norwich, Oct. 6, 1813. 43—

CASH
For CORN, RYE and FLAX-SEED.

WM. WILLIAMS Jun. & Co.
Norwich-Mills, Oct. 12, 1813 48—3w

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE Hartford Fire Insurance Company have appointed JONATHAN G. W. TRUMBULL, Esq. of Norwich, their Surveyor for said town, and its neighborhood—who is also authorized to receive proposals for Insurance against loss by Fire, in behalf of said Company.

WALTER MITCHEL, *Secretary.*
Hartford, Dec. 17, 1810. 7—

NOTICE.

THE present number of the Courier completes one year since the subscriber commenced its distribution. He requests all who are indebted to him for papers to make payment, to enable him to settle with the Printer.

NATHAN MINER.
Bozrah, Oct. 27, 1813. 50

SIX months from the date hereof are allowed by the Hon. Court of Probate for the District of Norwich, to the creditors to the estate of

WILLIAM GARDNER,

late of Bozrah, deceased, to exhibit their claims.—Persons neglecting to present their accounts, properly attested, within said time, will be debarred a recovery.

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

GILBERT GARDNER, *Exr.*
Norwich, Oct. 20, 1813. 50—3w

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, whose accounts are more than one year's standing, are requested to make immediate payment—All accounts of this description, which remain unsettled on the first day of January next, will be lodged with an Attorney for collection.

RUSSELL HUBBARD.

STONE WARE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

HAVE a quantity of STONE WARE, comprising a general assortment, at wholesale or retail.

Country Merchants and others can be supplied on accommodating terms, by applying at the Woolen Factory to

E. Huntington, or
E. Backus.
Norwich, Oct. 19, 1813. 49—6w—

WATCHES & JEWELRY.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

HAS just received from New-York, a handsome assortment ENGLISH and FRENCH

WATCHES,

which are offered for sale at small advance, for cash or approved notes.

Likewise,
A VARIETY OF
CHAISE WHIPS and PLATED CANDLESTICKS; together with an assortment FANCY ARTICLES. Gold and Silver Work as usual. Particular attention paid to WATCH REPAIRING.

Cash paid for old GOLD and SILVER.

JUDAH HART.
Norwich, June 22, 1813. 32—6m—

ADVANCES
ON
American Manufactures.

THE COMMISSION COMPANY was incorporated at the last Session of the Legislature, with a capital of 600,000 dollars, for the purpose of making *advances* on *American manufactures* and selling the same on *commission*.

They have taken the large Fire Proof Store, No. 172 Pearl-st. formerly occupied by Joshua Waddington & Co. and are now ready to receive, for sale on *commission*, all *manufactures* from *wool, cotton, flax,* and *hemp*,—also, *domestic distilled spirits, refined sugars, paper, soap, candles,* and generally *all articles*, of whatever kind, *manufactured within the United States*, salt excepted.

They will make LIBERAL ADVANCES on goods deposited with them for sale, charging only lawful interest on the advances until refunded. The commissions on sales and all other charges will be as customary.

Orders and *consignments* from any part of the United States, may be directed to NOYES DARLING, *Agent of the Commission Company, No.* 172 *Pearl-street, New-York.*

Thomas Storm, *Prest.*
New-York, May 12, 1813. 28-6m

Painting, Glazing, Gilding, Staining, &c.

EXECUTED in all its branches at the shop of the subscribers opposite to Mr. HUBBARD's printing-office. Orders from town or country will be thankfully received, and every pains taken to give satisfaction.

PAINTS OIL, PUTTY, &c. at retail.

W. ALBERTSON.
Aug. 16,

30 barrels Liver Oil.

10 tons Plaister Paris.
100 quintals Cod and Scale Fish.
10 bbls. Mackarel.
5 do. Sounds and Tongues.
10 do. Prime Pork.
30 half bbls. do. do.
50 do. do. Mess Beef.
20 bbls. Prime and Cargo Beef.
T. Island, Lisbon, La Matt, Liverpool, } SALT, in large or small quantity.
50 bbls. Tar.
Clapboards, Scantling, Boards and Plank, } PINE.
30 pieces low prized Calicoes.
50 bags bottle Corks.
10 kegs Butter.

FOR SALE BY *C. BELLS.*
Chelsea, Sept. 18, 1813. 46—9w—

930 bales of Cotton.

Gin by the hhd. pipe or bbl.
French Brandy by the pipe or bbl.
Cider Brandy by the bbl.
Sugar by the hhd. or bbl.
Coffee by the bbl. or bag.
Molasses by the hhd. or bbl.
1 bbl. Whale Oil.
6 Spanish Hides.

For sale at the store of
Wm. Peabody.
Sept. 14. 44

NEW GOODS.

HENRY WARD,

HAS commenced business in the retailing line, one door East of Johnson's Coffee-House, in Chelsea, where he has just received from New-York, a handsome assortment of European and West-India

GOODS,

which he offers for sale on advantageous terms to the purchaser.

Also,
A handsome assortment of Gentlemen's thick and thin Shoes—and Ladies' Morocco Shoes, cheap.

Likewise,
70 Casks of Stone-Lime, from Dexter's Rock,
40 Bbls. Beef and Pork.
Most kinds of Country produce received in payment.
2000 Red Oak Staves are likewise wanted, for which good pay will be made.

He has conveniences for
Storage & Wharfage,
on reasonable terms.
Norwich, June 1, 1813. 40—

ORIGINAL STAINED

...ICH COURIER.

...DNESDAY, NOV. 17, 1813. NORWICH; (CONN.) PRINTED BY RUSSELL HUBBARD—AT HIS OFFICE IN CHELSEA. [VOL. XVIII. No. 1.

...EILS AND SILKS.

Giles Buckingham,

HAS JUST RECEIVED AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

FANCY DRY GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE

35 pieces best Florence Lutestrings, most fashionable colors; black & colored India Lutestrings; white and green Lutestrings for bonnets; black and white Satins; a large assortment of black and white Lace Veils, from 12 to 30 dollars; black and white Lace for Veils; Silk and Bedford Lace Handkerchiefs; black and white Silk Lace Sleeves; Cotton Laces; Silk, Kid, and Leather Gloves; Silk, Cotton, and Worsted Stockings; Fancy and Book Muslins; black Italian Crape; 200 pieces elegant Satin and Lutestring Ribbons, plain and pearl edged, all colors and widths; Silk and Cotton Shawls and Handkerchiefs; black and white Cambricks; Callicoes; Dimotys; Shirtings; blue, white, and yellow Nankins; Neck and Tortoise Shell Combs, &c. which together with those before on hand make a general assortment of Dry Goods. [Ribbons, Millinets, & Lutestrings, cheap by the piece.]

Also from Boston,

600 pair Ladies', Misses', & Children's black, white, and colored Kid and Morocco SHOES, warranted of the best quality and latest fashions.

LIKEWISE,

Gentlemen's Morocco Pumps.

Norwich, Sept. 1, 1813. 4att

NEW GOODS.

Jacob W. Kinney, & Co.

HAVE just received from New-York, an additional assortment of

European & India Goods,

consisting of plain and plaid Florence, ...ette and India Lutestrings; best black double Satin; large 8-4 Damask Shawls; figured 4-4 India do; Gentlemen's and Ladies' black and white silk Hose and Gloves, linen and cotton lace; black Lace Veils; white 5-4 plain cotton Lace; a large assortment of plain and fringed Ribbons; white Lace Sleeves; Spider Net do; dark and light ground ...; fine India Cottons; brown, purple, and drab ... Cambrics; white 4-4 and 6-4 cotton Cambrics; ... Irish Linens; Linen Cambric; Holland and Cam... Threads; Cotton do; black, blue, bottle-green... mix'd and brown Cloths; do Cassimeres; red, ... and yellow Flannels; Russia Sheeting and Diapers; ... cotton damask Table Cloths; extra long and Habit ... Gloves; Ladies' fine black and colored worsted ...; gentlemen's fine white Angola Hose; do. black colored worsted do; best flag and Bandanna Handkerchiefs; sewing Silk and Twist; Cambric and common ... Moulds; gilt and plated coat and vest Buttons; ... Tapes, Bobbins, &c. which makes their assortment ... for the season.

Also,

Just received from Boston, a large supply of

Morocco & Kid Shoes,

as low as usual.

All or a part of the above goods they will sell as low as any store in the State.

Sept. 14. 44

JOHN BREED & Co.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED AND NOW HAVE FOR SALE, A LARGE AND EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT

DRY GOODS,

WHICH WILL BE SOLD AT A VERY SMALL ADVANCE.—ALSO,

A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF

HARD-WARE.

CHEST, pad and draw Locks, per dozen; Knives and Forks; pen and pocket Knives, per dozen; ...ode Handles, Knobs and Escutcheons; table and ... Butts; Wood Screws; iron, table and tea Spoons; Candlesticks; Thumb-Latches; Clout Nails; Pocket-books; shaving Boxes and Brushes; Razors and Razor-Cases; Ink Powder; Hand saw Files, per dozen; ... Irons, &c. &c.

ALSO,

... Russia and Swedes' Iron, suitable for Cart, Waggon and Chaise Tire.
...re Iron. Nail Plates and Rods.
...sh Blistered Steel. Tub Steel.
...nd Wrought Nails.
...and Brown Havana Sugar.
..., Hyson Skin, Souchong and Bohea Tea.
...I. and N. E. Rum.
...ch Brandy, &c.
...t. 28, 1813. 46—

Muffs & Tippets,

LADIES' and Gentlemen's superfine Broad Cloths and Cassimeres; Pelisse Cloths; ...nine, Florence, French, Taffety and India ...; black and white Italian Crapes; Canton ...; cotton and linen Cambrics; 6, 7, and ... Shawls; black, white, red and yellow Flannels; superfine cotton, worsted and silk Hose; ...; Sewing Silks; Silk Cord; Floss Cotton; Children's red Morocco Hats, &c.

Just received by

Giles Buckingham.

ALSO—A large assortment of American Ginghams, Sheeting, Shirting, Checks, Stripes, Stocking and Thread, at wholesale and retail; at the ... prices. *Norwich, Nov. 10, 1813.*—5*

STONE WARE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

HAVE a quantity of STONE WARE, comprising a general assortment, at wholesale or ...

Country Merchants and others can be ... on accommodating terms, by applying at the Factory to

E. Huntington, or
E. Backus.

...wich, Oct. 12, 1813. 49—6w—

COFFEE.

FOR SALE,

EIGHTY bags superior quality COFFEE for family use. Also,

6 bags PEPPER.

Apply to

CHARLES ROCKWELL, or
LYMAN BREWER.

Nov. 3, 1813. 51—3w

NEW-ORLEANS COTTON.

TEN bales New-Orleans COTTON, For Sale by

LYMAN BREWER.

Norwich, Nov. 3, 1813. 51—3w

PERIT & LATHROP,

HAVE FOR SALE,

15 chests H. S. TEA, Pekin's cargo,
6 half do. BOHEA, first quality,
35 bolts Russia DUCK.

☞ Apply to Mr. JED. HUNTINGTON, Norwich.

New-London, Oct. 29, 1813. 51—

RAISINS.

400 boxes Muscatel and bloom RAISINS,

FOR SALE BY

JEDEDIAH HUNTINGTON.

July 13. 35—

FRESH FLOUR.

FIFTY bbls. Fresh Philadelphia and New-York FLOUR, made from new wheat, just received and for sale by

LYMAN BREWER.

Norwich, Nov. 3, 1813. 51—

TEAS.

EIGHTeen chests Hyson-skin Teas, of the Trumbull's, William's, and Caledonia's cargoes, for sale at the store of

JED. HUNTINGTON.

Nov. 2. 51—9w

30 barrels Liver Oil.
10 tons Plaister Paris.
100 quintals Cod and Scale Fish.
10 bbls. Mackarel.
5 do. Sounds and Tongues.
10 do. Prime Pork.
30 half bbls. do. do.
50 do. do. Mess Beef.
20 bbls. Prime and Cargo Beef.

T. Island, Lisbon, La Matt, Liverpool, } SALT, in large or small quantity.

50 bbls. Tar.

Clapboards, Scantling, Boards and Plank, } PINE.

30 pieces low prized Calicoes.
50 bags bottle Corks.
10 kegs Butter.

FOR SALE BY *C. EELLS.*

Chelsea, Sept. 28, 1813. 46—9w—

330 bales of Cotton.
Gin by the hhd. pipe or bbl.
French Brandy by the pipe or bbl.
Cider Brandy by the bbl.
Sugar by the hhd. or bbl.
Coffee by the bbl. or bag.
Molasses by the hhd. or bbl.
1 bbl. Whale Oil.
6 Spanish Hides.

For sale at the store of

Wm. Peabody.

Sept. 14. 44

100 m. 1st qual. Vermont Shingles,
15 m. Clap-Boards,
10 m. merchantable Pine Boards,
5 m. do. do. Plank,

FOR SALE BY

C. EELLS.

IN STORE,

1 pipe Cogniac Brandy, 4th proof,
2 barrels old Rum,
10 boxes Smoked Herring,
6 do. Spermaceti Candles.

Norwich, 16th Oct. 1813. 49 8w

FISH OIL.

6 bbls. Green Island OIL,

FOR SALE BY

SEABURY BREWSTER.

Norwich, Aug. 31, 1813. 42—

Tallow Wanted,

BY the subscriber—who has for sale, MOULD CANDLES, of various sizes—HARD and SOFT SOAP—A COW, to calve in April.

GURDON BILL.

Chelsea, Nov. 9, 1813. tf 52

THE SUBSCRIBER

WILL PAY CASH AND THE HIGHEST PRICE FOR

FLAX-SEED,

New milk & Skim Cheese.

WM. PEABODY.

WHO HAS FOR SALE—

MOLASSES BY THE HHD.

Nov. 10. 52

MUSTARD SEED

WANTED BY SAMUEL TYLER.

Oct. 27. 50tf

CASH,

AND THE HIGHEST PRICE GIVEN FOR

FLAX-SEED,

By EDWARD TRACY & Co.

Norwich, Oct. 27, 1813. 50—4w

CASH

WILL be paid for two tons old

JUNK,

if delivered immediately, by

Oct. 20. *R. HUBBARD.*

Wanted Immediately,

A Quantity of HOG's BRISTLES, for which CASH and the highest price will be given by

WM. ALBERTSON.

Norwich-Landing, Oct. 12, 1813. 48—4w

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A LAD 15 or 16 years of age, as an apprentice to the House-Carpenter and Joiner Business.

Charles French.

April 12th. 23—

WANTED,

FOR which Cash will be paid, a quantity of

CORN AND RYE,

to be delivered at Palmer's distillery, Montville, or at the Store of N. GILBERT & CO. Norwich.

Oct. 5. 47—

WANTED,

A QUANTITY OF

Rye, Corn and Flax-seed,

for which a liberal price in Cash will be paid.

C. EELLS.

Norwich, Oct. 9, 1813. 48—8w—

THE SUBSCRIBER

WISHES TO PURCHASE

PLAIN Blue Woollen Cloth, Scarlet do. plain White Woollen Cloth, White Woollen Kersey, Cotton ditto. short Woollen Stockings and Blankets, for all which Cash will be paid.

ELISHA TRACY,

Deputy Commissary.

Norwich, Oct. 6, 1812. 48—

CASH

For CORN, RYE and FLAX-SEED.

WM. WILLIAMS Jun. & Co.

Norwich-Mills, Oct. 12, 1813. 48—8w

WILL BE SOLD

At PUBLIC VENDUE, on the 30th day of November next, at 2 o'clock, P. M. at KINNEY's HOTEL, in Norwich—

A Number of NOTES of HAND, belonging to the estate of ULYSSES SELDEN, Esq. late of Norwich, deceased.

CALVIN SELDEN, *Admr.*

Norwich, Oct. 12, 1813. 52—

25 bbls. Superfine FLOUR.
6 chests Bohea TEA.

FOR SALE BY JED. HUNTINGTON.

Nov. 9. 52-3w

40 casks STONE LIME, Dexter's brand, FOR SALE BY

C. EELLS.

Chelsea, Oct. 5, 1813. 47—8w—

Just received a supply of

Frink's Grand Restorative

ELIXER,

FOR SALE BY

D. RIPLEY.

Norwich, Jan. 5, 1813. 9

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE Hartford Fire Insurance Company have appointed JONATHAN G. W. TRUMBULL, Esq. of Norwich, their Surveyor for said town, and its neighborhood—who is also authorized to receive proposals for Insurance against loss by Fire, in behalf of said Company.

WALTER MITCHEL, *Secretary.*

Hartford, Dec. 17, 1810. 7—

Connecticut Legislature.

PUBLIC ACTS,

OCTOBER SESSION—1813.

The Committee, to whom was referred the consideration of the expediency of making provision by law for restraining, or regulating the distillation of Grain, and other articles, into ardent spirits, and also sundry petitions on the same subject,

REPORT,—

THAT they have had the subject under consideration, and find, that in some parts of the State, considerable anxiety exists among the people on account of the unusual price of grain, which renders it difficult for the poor and laboring classes of the community to obtain a necessary supply.

The immediate cause of the high price of the different kinds of grain, is believed to arise from the extensive use of these articles in distilleries, and the great quantities purchased for that purpose.

This branch of business is extending itself, by reason of the unusual demand for this kind of ardent spirits; produced in the country by the interruption of regular commerce. That under an expectation of a continuance of this state of things, great speculations are making by individuals, in the purchase of rye, and indian corn, &c.—and that the holders of these articles, influenced by the same expectation, in many instances, withhold them from the market.

The increase of ardent spirits, produced from the distillation of grain, is a serious evil to the community: to provide a remedy, however, in the opinion of the committee, is difficult, if not impossible.

The business of distilling is not confined to this State, but is extensively carried on in the neighborhood. The effect of any measure adopted here to regulate, or controul this business, would, it is believed, operate to advance the interest of those concerned in other States, at the expence of our own inhabitants, and in the end, fail of removing the evil.

The propriety of legislative provisions, regulating the prices of articles, or which may essentially effect the property of individuals, or controul their lawful pursuits, is doubted, (if practical;) unless authorised by some great and very pressing public necessity, which in the present instance, is not supposed to exist.

It is hoped, that the evil complained of, will be of short continuance, and that some of the more immediate causes, which have produced it, will soon cease to operate.

Under an expectation of such a result, and from a consideration of the difficulty of providing an adequate remedy, the committee do not deem it expedient to recommend the adoption of any legislative measure in the case.

All which is respectfully submitted.

Per order,

JONATHAN BRACE.

An Act in addition to an Act, entitled "An Act concerning Turnpike Roads, and for keeping the same in repair."

§ 1. BE *it enacted by the Governor and Council and House of Representatives in General Court assembled,* That the several Turnpike Companies in this State, shall be and they are hereby authorised to collect and receive in the following cases, the toll following, at each gate, where a whole toll is allowed by law:—

	c.	m.
For each lumber waggon, drawn by one horse	6	3
For each waggon having a pleasure box on springs, or a spring seat or seats, and drawn by one horse	6	3
For each waggon or four wheeled carriage for transporting loads, when drawn by two beasts only	12	5
for each additional beast	6	3
If such waggons or wheeled carriages are empty, only half the sums aforesaid.		
Loaded carts drawn by four beasts	12	5
for each additional beast	3	0
For empty carts, only half the aforesaid sums.		

And at each gate where a half toll only, is by law collectable, half the aforesaid Tolls, and no more shall be collected in the cases aforesaid.

Whereas it appears to this Assembly, that in the Acts of Incorporation of several of the Turnpike Companies, no exemptions are allowed and that in others, such exemptions, are so indefinite that disputes arise.

§ 2. *Be it further enacted,* That no Turnpike Company shall take benefit of the provisions of this Act, after the 20th day of May next, unless such Company shall pass a vote, or bye-law, making the following exemptions, viz.—All persons travelling for the purpose of going to or returning from any meeting for the purpose of Public Worship, if such meeting is held in the same, or next adjoining town, and on the same day on which such meeting is held.—And also all persons going to or returning from Funerals, if in the same or next adjoining town.—All officers and soldiers, going to or returning from Military duty, by order of law or by authority of this State.—All persons going to or returning from Grist-mills, on horseback or with carriages, unless they travel more than four miles on such road.—All persons going to and returning from their usual and ordinary farming business, unless they travel more than four miles on such road.—All persons going to and returning from any

ORIGINAL PAGE(S) MUTILATED

Town, Society or Freeman's Meeting.—And such Company shall transmit a copy of such vote or bye-law to the Secretary of this State on or before said twentieth day of May next, and also lodge a like copy with one of the Commissioners on said road.

§ 3. *Be it further enacted*, That this Act shall continue in force until the first day of June next, and no longer.

General Assembly, October Session, 1813.

SYLVANUS BACKUS, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

JOHN COTTON SMITH, *Governor.*

Attest, THOMAS DAY, *Secretary.*

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, SEPT. 22.

THE most marked silence is observed in all the French papers respecting the Royal Family of Spain, but some interesting information has been obtained by means of several Spaniards, who were in the suite of Ferdinand, and have lately returned to Spain. They state that since Lord Wellington's successes in the Peninsula, Bonaparte had ordered all the Spanish Nobles who were formerly permitted to reside with Ferdinand, to be sent away from him, even his Spanish cooks and servants, and has replaced them with Frenchmen, at the head of whom is the brother of Marmont. His uncle and his brother are still with him, and he keeps up his spirits ever since the advance of the Russian army last winter.

All the accounts which we have recently received from the French coast, concur in stating, that generally, in all the French harbors there are preparations for putting to sea visibly demonstrated in the French squadrons. Their destination is reported to be America.

The force now at Flushing consists of 15 sail of the line, six frigates, and about 30 brigs of various classes. Of the above, the frigates only are ready for putting to sea at a moment's warning.

The blockading force which is opposed to them consists of eleven sail of the line, Russians and English, and the *Jason* English frigate with two brigs—the last three are close in shore.

BRITISH AMERICA.

MONTREAL, OCT. 9.

In Upper Canada affairs have a most gloomy aspect. Our defeat upon Lake Erie gives the enemy the undisputed empire of the Upper Lakes; and Lake Ontario is held upon a doubtful tenure; for should any accident befal one of our large vessels, there would be an end to British supremacy on these waters. Com. Chauncey will not hazard a close action, unless under circumstances that will ensure him victory; and Sir James Yeo will be cautious of letting him have any such advantage; hence the naval Campaign will not be finally decided this autumn. At Sacket's Harbor the Americans have laid the keels of two vessels equal to the Pike, and we are a little advanced in one that was begun some three months ago! The fate of Commodore Barclay cannot be sufficiently lamented; 60 or 70 additional sailors would have enabled that brave officer to have saved a country larger than the empire of Alexander the great.

[From the Boston Gazette, Nov. 11]

A Halifax paper of the 20th ult. received yesterday, furnishes the following strictures on the events of the present war, extracted from a Quebec paper; and some observations of its own, in relation to our naval victories. The reader will judge of the spirit and temper in which they are written.

"The victory gained by the Americans on Lake Erie, has excited an enthusiastic joy throughout the United States. The two great political parties in that country are vieing with each other for the honor of that victory, and all opposition to the war seems for a time to be forgotten, in the gratification of national pride which it has afforded.

The contest, if it ought ever to have been so called, between Great-Britain and the United States, on the water, has indeed been gratifying to the Americans, and mortifying to British subjects, beyond any thing that could have been figured by the utmost stretch of imagination. Vessels of an inferior class, very badly manned, have been, as it were, thrown into the way of the enemy's vessels, fresh from port, fully prepared, and manned with picked seamen; so as to afford them, at least, a semblance of superiority, over British officers and seamen, beyond what was ever obtained by the most powerful and brave of the numerous nations with whom they have contended.

How long this disgraceful state of things is to last, we cannot tell; but, if it is not quickly remedied, we are sure that it will not only prove ruinous to these provinces, but dangerous to the naval existence of British greatness, which has arisen from the superiority of her naval officers and seamen over those of every other nation; for though the Americans cannot for the present with their eight frigates, destroy the two hundred ships of the line of Great-Britain, their successes will infuse fresh vigor into all her enemies, which ought always to be counted as consisting, or likely to consist of every nation that navigates the ocean. The good citizens of London may triumph in their victories in Spain and Portugal; but the conquerors of Vittoria and the Pyrennes will not long defend England, should she ever suffer the sceptre of the ocean to slip out of her hands. Then in the insulting language of one who hates her, "she must take the rank among nations to which her population and territorial resources entitle her;" the rank from which her trade and seamen have raised her; we must receive governors from Rome and kings from Normandy." —

HALIFAX, OCT. 30.—The extract we have given from the Quebec Gazette, has great merit, though alloyed by a mixture of fretfulness which, perhaps, local circumstances may excuse. So far from questioning the right "*the good citizens of London*" may have of triumphing for the battles of *Vittoria* and the *Pyrennes*, we hold them as auspicious to our national character, honor, and possibly, salvation; the only thing to console us in the event of the sceptre of the ocean's slipping from our hands, is the heroism of our army; posterity will do it justice, and its leader, in the future pages of history, will not have a less distinguished place than the immortal Nelson. We cannot imagine what power is to wrest from us the "sceptre of the ocean"—a handful of American frigates have evaded our cruisers, but without taking from their deserts, we may safely say they have been excessively favored by fortune—to such celebrity have they arrived, that the destruction of them would cause more rejoicing than the battle of the *Nile* or *Trafalgar*. We have been conquered on Lake *Erie*, and so we shall be on every other Lake if we take as little care to protect them—their success is less owing to their prowess than to our neglect; still we have not a doubt but the citizens of Canada, should a contest take place on shore, will have cause to join chorus with those of London, for battles won by our army.

[From the New-York Gazette, Nov. 10.]

We have seen letters of which the following are extracts. They are from very respectable commercial houses.

"*London, Sept.* 17.

"We never reckoned upon a pacific result from the mission to Russia; and we fear an accommodation between the two countries is unhappily still far distant."

"*Liverpool, Sept.* 25.

"As to the progress of Messrs. Gallatin and Bayard's mission, nothing satisfactory is known: It is the generally received opinion, that it has not succeeded."

[From the same, Nov. 11.]

We have been favored with the perusal of a letter from a respectable house in Liverpool, of September 24, with a P. S. of September 27, stating, that

"By the papers you will notice, that Gallatin and Bayard's mission to St. Petersburgh has proved abortive. We however learn, that there are subsequent private accounts from thence totally contradicting it, and that sanguine hopes are entertained as to the result."

[It is proper to observe, that as every species of intelligence, touching war or peace, tends more or less to affect commercial operations, readers should discriminate between common rumor and well authenticated news.]

The aspect of European affairs, is adverse to a speedy peace between this country and Great-Britain. We have seen numerous private letters per the Erie and the Neptune, bringing advices down to the last of September. Almost all the private letters concur in the opinion, that nothing favorable will result from the Russian Mediation; that the war with this country, is, in England, popular; that the demand for British manufactures for the Continent is unprecedented, and that for the thirty days, ending the 27th of September, the English quartern loaf of bread, had fallen in price three pence sterling.

A strong expedition is fitting in England; of which Gen. Gibbs, now in Pomerania, is to command the land, and Adm. Hope the naval forces.

A French paper of the 4th September says, "The Emperor of Morocco has declared War against Sweden."

Domestic Intelligence.

GEORGIA.

MILLEDGEVILLE, OCT. 20.

IN a despatch to Gen. Floyd of the 12th, Col. Hawkins states that 150 Uchies on their way to join the Fanatics were defeated a few days before by a party sent out from Cowetau to intercept them.—The loss on both sides was considerable. After burning the town and destroying all the corn of their adversaries, the friendly Indians returned back to Cowetau.

A rupture is likely to take place between the Cherokees and hostile Creeks in consequence of the predatory incursions of the latter. The Cherokees have made considerable progress in civilization, and are naturally a peaceable, friendly tribe; when provoked, however, their resentment is justly to be dreaded.—They have 1000 warriors it is said, ready to take the field whenever circumstances shall render it necessary.

The hostile Indians have sent to Pensacola for a fresh supply of ammunition, and a plundering party has gone against the settlements on Tombigbee.

A detachment of volunteers, about 100 strong, marched a few days past from Telfair courthouse, against the disaffected Indians in the lower part of the nation. It was ultimately their intention to have gone to the assistance of the Patriots in East Florida, but the sudden change of affairs in that ill-fated Province will in all probability cause them to abandon their enterprise for the present.

VIRGINIA.

ALEXANDRIA, NOV. 5.

It is stated upon good authority, that Mr. Monroe has written to a relation of his in Virginia, informing him that a minister had been appointed by the British Government, to confer with Messrs. Bayard, Gallatin, and Adams at St. Petersburg. The information comes in so unquestionable a shape, that we know not how to entertain a doubt of the fact.

The Enemy again in the Potomac.

We are informed that on Friday the 29th ult. a part of the Enemy's blockading squadron consisting of 1 frigate, 1 brig, 1 sloop and a schooner, made their appearance in our river, and have committed more damage than the whole fleet did in July last. Before the night of that day the brig and a cutter had got up as far as Ragged Point, where they took a brig with forty cord of wood on board and burnt her. On the next morning they too[k] ... stone loading with whe[at] ... [f]olt ... On the Saturd[ay] they captured a schooner from ... whiskey and dry goods on board, wh[ich they took] out and burnt the vessel in the mouth of Yocomi[co].

Our informant adds, that since the evening of 28th, the Potomac may be said to have been on fire—vast columns of fire and smoke ascending from that time till the second instant, from every quarter of the river. On the morning of the 1st the brig went down the river with a fresh N. W. wind. There is nothing now in our waters but a frigate and her tender. It is not ascertained what injury was done on the Maryland side, but it is feared that the people on that side of the bay have sustained equal and perhaps greater losses than their neighbors in Virginia have suffered by this severe and unexpected *visitation* of the enemy. Five barges were discovered from the opposite side of the river, moving along the Maryland shore, and entering every creek, marking their course with fire and smoke. On Sunday night, several barges had gone up to St. George's creek after some vessels from Baltimore, two of which, it is said, are Packets from this place. Their fate is not yet known, but there can be little doubt of their destruction. The situation of the people below, is truly deplorable. Their losses have already been immense, and they are every day exposed to new and greater calamities, without possessing the means of averting them.—The people of this town, are not exempt from a share of the evils which result from the *permitted* violation of their own waters. Even the scanty pittance of trade, which was saved from the general wreck of commerce, and which did suffice to give business and support to a few industrious men of limited desires and engagements, is taken from them. The coasting trade is at an end—for tho' a vessel may scour the seas and not meet with a British cruizer—she will, in all probability be intercepted at the very mouth of her destined harbor by some bold picaroon who has taken his station in our river and maintains it with defiance to the whole naval force of the country. How long shall such things be?

NORFOLK, OCT. 26.

A Monster!—James S. Campbell, an inhabitant of the city of Williamsburg, was apprehended in this town on Sunday evening by virtue of a warrant under the hand of Henry Skipwith. Esq senior alderman of Williamsburg, said Campbell being charged with the murder of a negro man named James King, the property of Mr. Joseph Hague. The circumstances of this case as far as we have been able to ascertain them, are as follow: The deceased was hired by a *lone woman*, with whom Campbell cohabited, (not upon *platonic* or *matrimonial* terms:) and upon a supposition, that a *pig* which was missed, had been stolen by the unfortunate negro, she delivered him over to Campbell to torture him into a confession of the fact. This fiend in human shape, finding that the negro would not criminate himself, chained him down upon his back, *with his feet in the fire* and kept in that posture until they were entirely burnt off, upon which the miserable victim was taken with a lock jaw, of which he expired. His body was discovered in this dreadful condition by some of the citizens, upon whose information an inquest was immediately summoned who gave in their verdict "wilful murder by James S. Campbell." A warrant was thereupon issued to have the monster apprehended, but he had previously made off, and directed his course hither, where as if heaven had determined that such monstrous barbarity should not elude the avenging arm of Justice, he was taken and lodged in jail, as before related.

As he is in the hands of justice, perhaps it would be unbecoming in us to endeavor to excite a stronger feeling than already pervades those unacquainted with the particulars of the case, but we cannot forbear the mention of one circumstance; we never saw a more ruffian like physiognomy—a countenance which so strongly betokens the most hardened villainy and depravity, as that which appertains to J. S. Campbell. This to be sure, is no fault of his, it being the work of nature: but it is not the less remarkable. If the face were to be taken as an index of the heart, he stands condemned.

NEW-YORK.

ALBANY, NOV. 9.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT TO

COMMODORE PERRY.

Yesterday, the Corporation and Citizens of Albany, united in paying a tribute of respect to the Hero of Erie—for his patriotism, in devoting his services to his country in the just war in which it is engaged for the maintenance of our dearest rights—and for his bravery and nautical skill, displayed in the ever memorable battle on Lake Erie, on the 10th September, which terminated in the capture of the enemy's whole fleet.

At ten o'clock A. M. the Common Council and a very large concourse of citizens, assembled on the Hill, and proceeded, on horseback and in carriages, to Dow's tavern, on the Schenectady road, where they received and escorted Com. PERRY into the city. On arriving in the western precincts of the city, a federal salute was fired: and the military, who had assembled for the purpose, formed in front and proceeded with the escort to the Capitol, when the military opened, the procession entered the Hall, where the Freedom of the city, in a gold case, and the SWORD, voted by the Common Council, were presented to the gallant Commodore. The procession was then again formed, and proceeded to the Commodore's quarters—during which time the bells were rung, and another salute fired.

The whole proceeding was conducted with regularity and decorum—every breast seemed to glow with grateful feelings, and every heart beat responsive accents of gratulation to the renowned *Hero of Lake Erie.*

This testimony of respect was closed in the evening by an elegant ball, at which more than *one hundred* Ladies attended—whose attractive charms and joyous smiles, spoke a language to th[e] ... greeting ...

FRONTIER NEWS.

The army under Gen. Wilkinson, re[inforced] by the detachments under the command [of Co]lonels Randolph and Coles, began their [move]ment from Grenadier island, down the St. [Law]rence, on the 31st of Oct. On the evening [of] that day, Gen. Brown's brigade, which forms [the] advance of the army, arrived at the mouth of French creek opposite that of Gannanoqui rive[r]. This point leaves it in doubt whether Kings[ton] or Montreal be the object of the expedition. Our opinion however, is that the latter is the mark, and that yesterday, or to-day, Gens. Wil[kinson] and Hampton effected their junction be[fore] that city. The public will remember, that on the 12th of Nov. 1775, Montgomery took pos[session] of Montreal. This is the best answer to those who believe, that the lateness of the season forbids the hope of a successful prosecution of the campaign in a latitude so far to the north.

We have seen a publication of the British Adj. Gen. Baynes, giving a most pompous account of a late affair between Sir George Prevost and Gen. Hampton, on Thursday the 21st October. Gen. Hampton's movements were from the be[ginning] intended to draw the knight to the sour[ces] of the Chateaugay river.

Gen. Harrison has arrived at Fort George with from 1500 to 2000 men; and will probab[ly] soon move down the lake, as the whole of the enemy's force have retreated to Kingston.

The corps which lately left Fort George u[n]der Col. Scott, of 550 men, has arrived at Sacke[t's] Harbor. The Colonel has proceeded to j[oin] Gen. Wilkinson.

The Secretary of War and his excellency G[ov.] Tompkins have arrived here from Sacket's Ha[r]bor.

NOV. 11.

DINNER IN HONOR OF COM. PERR[Y]

An elegant entertainment was on Tues[day] provided at the Eagle Tavern, under the dir[ec]tion of the committees on the part of the Co[m]mon Council and of the citizens—The compa[ny] consisting of the members of the Common Co[un]cil, citizens, and many distinguished guests, a[]mong whom were Commodore Perry, Gen. Armstrong, and suite, his Excellency the G[ov]ernor and suite, the Lieut. Governor, Gen. V[an] Rensselaer, Judge Spencer, and the Head[s of] Department of this State, sat down to dinner [at] o'clock. In the absence of the Mayor and [Re]corder, Alderman Teunis Van Vechten, pr[esid]ed, assisted by John Woodworth, Esq. as [Vice] President—The entertainment was enliven[ed by] the appearance of the Albany Band, whose known performances required no commend[ation].

[We have not room for all the toasts drank on the a]bove occasion. The following were among the volun[teers.]

By *Commodore Perry*—The City of Alb[any]—Prosperity to it.

Com. Perry having retired—The The[...] gave—Com. Perry, the Hero of Lake Erie—*found the enemy and made them his.*

By the *Rev. Mr. Clowes*—Our Naval Co[m]manders—May it please the Almighty to l[ead] them to victory, and always to ascribe the p[raise] to *Him.*

By *Midshipman Perry*—The patriotism [and] hospitality of the city of Albany.

By *Walter Clark*—(Midshipman Perry ha[ving] retired)—Midshipman Perry—

There's a sweet little cherub sits perched up aloft,
Will take care of the life of poor Jack.

By *Mr. Lovett*—Father Neptune's settle[ment] on his son Perry—Lake Erie in possessi[on]—Ocean in remainder.

BUFFALO, NOV. 2.

On Wednesday last, the troops under [Gen.] Harrison, left this village, crossed the [riv]ers at Black Rock, and marched for [Fort] George.

On Monday week, during a gale while a[t an]chor off Buffalo creek, the sloop Little Be[lt par]ted with her anchor and went ashore. On [Tues]day evening three vessels of the squadron [went] up the Lake: on Wednesday the vessels re[main]ing attempted to follow, but were prevented [by] strong head winds and stormy weather. [At] which time the Ariel and Trippe gone a[shore] but we do not learn that they have been [much] damaged.

Our oldest citizens do not remember a[s] stormy October as the last.

We stated in our last, that the British a[rmy] had retreated from Burlington Heights, exc[ept a] small guard, &c. We have since ascert[ained] that we misconceived the gentleman, who g[ave] us the information. Recent advices from [Fort] George, authorise the belief that the British [still] retain possession of the Heights, with a for[ce of] 1500 Regulars, 1000 Militia, and some [In]dians.

AUBURN, OCT. [...]

On Sunday last, a body of troops, (about 500) arrived at Cayuga village, form Virg[inia] and embarked on board of boats for Sacket's [Har]bor.

On Monday, Col. Scott, with about 300 [regu]lars, and 3 pieces of artillery, from Fort Ge[orge] passed through this village on their way to S[ack]et's Harbor.

NEW-YORK, NOV. [...]

FRAUD DETECTED—On Monday of this w[eek] a number of casks of sugar were offered at [auc]tion; when some suspicion arising, a person [pro]posed to purchase thrust his hand into one o[f the] casks and hauled it up full of sand. Upon [fur]ther examination, the whole were found to [con]tain each but a few inches of pure sugar upon top, the residue being sand, made up in that [man]ner, like Pindar's razors, *to sell.*

The owner, was loudly demanded. Mr. [...]rell, the auctioneer, being entirely ignorant o[f the] intended imposition, immediately gave the [name] of Charles Van Horne, grocer in Front s[treet,] who was then present, exposed to the kick[s and] scoffs of an indignant multitude, and had [he] have been well *sweetened* for his ingenio[us at]tempt to impose upon the public.

ORIGINAL PAGE(S) MUTILATED

NOV. 16.

...—A gentleman from the ...ong-Island, informs us, that last ..., as a party of eleven persons from ...o and its neighborhood, who were fishing ... streaked bass, were attempting to throw ...sein, by some mismanagement, the boat was ...set, filled and sunk, and the whole eleven perished.

NOV. 11.

The fineness of the weather, for the last ten days, one would suppose, ought to have brought down the price of Wood; but this article continues higher than it was ever known to be at this season of the year. Hickory, or nut, as we Yorkers call it, is from four dollars and fifty cents, to five dollars a load, (three loads to a cord) and oak at from 24 to 26 shillings. One principal reason for this high price is, that there is no coal of consequence in market, and but a very partial supply can be reasonably expected—none can reach us from England, and but a little from Virginia. Those, therefore, who are in the habit of bringing wood to market, may be sure of obtaining high prices; and it is recommended to them to improve their time before our rivers are ice bound.

NOV. 12.

The Albany mail, which arrived here last night, brought several letters from Sackett's Harbor, with the Post-mark of the 4th inst.—Amongst them is one stating, that on the first inst. Commodore Chauncey was off Stoney-Island, watching the movements of the enemy at Kingston.

NOV. 13.

By the Steam Boat we have nothing new. An officer direct from Gen. Hampton's army, represents the affair between Gen. Izard and the British and Indians as a mere brush. The enemy's fire was soon silenced, and they fled in every direction. Our loss was about 15. That of the enemy, the Canadians say, was much greater.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, NOV. 12.

We understand that an Order has been issued by the Commandant of the Fort, at Newport, stating that no American vessel, of any description, shall be permitted, after the 11th of this month, to sail for any port, with more provisions on board, than is sufficient for the ship's crew. Neutrals, it is said, are excepted.

Capture of the ARGUS.

The American official account of the capture of the Argus not having been received, every new incident relative to the event, is interesting.—A correspondent of the Boston Daily Advertiser has met with the London Pilot of August 23d, a paper which had not been in possession of any of the printers here, which contains the following paragraph, extracted from the "Cork Chronicle."

"*As the action closed H. M. ship* LEONIDAS *(rated 38) fell in with them.*" (The *Argus and Pelican*.)

This frigate must therefore have been in sight during the whole engagement; and probably was so near when it closed, as to render further resistance on the part of the Americans entirely useless.

VERMONT.

BURLINGTON, NOV. 12.

We mentioned in our last, the return of Gen. Hampton's Army to the corners; various rumors are abroad, as to the cause of its return, the amount of our loss, &c. We have endeavored to collect the facts, and the following we think may be relied on.—The army moved in two divisions, one on the South West side of Chatugay river, and the other on the North East. Every precaution had been taken by the enemy to intercept its progress. The roads were filled with trees which had been previously fell in every direction; the bridges were destroyed and the *houses burnt, or pulled down.* Notwithstanding these impediments in a country almost impervious by woods and swamps, the light corps under the command of Maj Snelling, surprised one of the enemy's posts, on the 24th, killed 5 and took a number of stands of arms, and blankets. On the 26th, our advanced guard were attacked by a body of regulars, Voltigeurs, and Indians on the North East side of the river, near the Red Rapids, but were driven back with considerable loss, by a detachment, consisting of one company of the 5th under Capt. Brook, and one company of the 10th, commanded by Capt. Nelson; these brave fellows, who had marched from Norfolk, (Vir.) and had not one day's rest, after they joined the army, presented a firm front, and kept up a well directed fire; when ordered to charge, they drove the enemy at the bayonet point, though they were much superior in numbers. On the evening of the same day, the division on the other side of the river, was attacked. We understand their orders were to proceed by forced marches, and cross at the Red Rapids, which would have placed the enemy's Van between our divisions, but from the ignorance of the guides, they were detained too long; the enemy was repulsed, though our men were worn out by marching day and night. The attack was renewed in the night with no better success, and on the morning of the 27th, they forded the river without interruption, and on the 28th the enemy being strongly reinforced, and hearing nothing from Gen. Wilkinson, the army commenced its return to the corners. Our loss in these skirmishes is 22 killed and 27 wounded. The loss of the enemy was unquestionably much greater, as the superiority of our fire was evident, and in every instance they were repulsed. We believe our loss was entirely from the 10th, 33d and 34th, the remainder of the army not being engaged. No officers killed, the wounded are all doing well; a Major Baker, a volunteer, from Orange County, (N. Y.) was badly wounded, but is out of danger. The force of the enemy, according to deserters' reports, several of whom have come in, was from 6 to 7000, commanded by Gov. Prevost in person.

We learn from a source entitled to credit, that Gen. Wilkinson passed Prescot on Tuesday last (9th inst.)* His loss in passing the fort, was 2 killed and three wounded. Gen. Hampton and suit have arrived at Plattsburgh.—It is said that the northern army left the four corners on Tuesday for Chazy—An order has arrived at this post, for all the troops stationed here to join the army—They embarked this morning for Plattsburgh.

**Our previous accounts state that Gen. Wilkinson, embarked from Grenadier Island the 1st, he must therefore have expended nine days in passing down the St. Lawrence, about 70 or 80 miles.*

A gentleman who arrived last evening from Burlington, and who came part of the way in company with two officers of Gen. Hampton's army, and who were wounded in the late action, says, that from the general information he received from them, and from other sources, he is of opinion an attempt will be made to get possession of Montreal, should the weather prove such as to render it practicable to pass on that Island; but that the result of the expedition was considered extremely precarious, inasmuch as the enemy were strong in numbers, (some accounts stating them to be from 17 to 20,000) and well clad, and prepared to encounter the danger and hardship of a winter's campaign.

The above gentleman informs us, that the news of Gen. Wilkinson's having passed Prescott, was sent to Gen. Hampton by express. Bost. Gaz.

THE COURIER.

NORWICH, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 17.

COMMODORE PERRY

Arrived here on Sunday about 2 o'clock, from the Lakes, and departed at 5, on his way to Newport. We are sorry the short stay of the commodore prevented the citizens from shewing him those public attentions which they undoubtedly would have done under other circumstances.

We understand the commodore has travelled most of his journey *incog.*—but wherever he was recognized, great honors were shewn him, particularly at Buffalo and Albany. The Geneva Gazette states that he arrived there "on horseback, unattended by any person."

The following is the address of the Mayor of Albany, to the gallant Commodore, on Monday, the 8th inst.

SIR—We hasten in the name of our constituents—in the name of our common country—to hail the hero, who has evinced to the world, that it is only necessary "to meet the enemy, to make them" HIS.

Animated by the same sentiment which pervades the nation, the Common Council avail themselves of this occasion to express their gratitude to you, for your late victory over the enemy on Lake Erie. To add to the splendor of the triumph, it was achieved by an *inferior force*. Thus, in a moment, while you added new honors to the American name, you gave security to our defenceless frontiers against savage barbarity; and entitled yourself to the wreath of immortal glory.

Under such commanders, Britain will find America invincible—even on that element where her boasted superiority had been hitherto acknowledged, she will learn that the sun of her naval glory will soon be eclipsed in lustre, by the *stars* which emblazon our national standard.

The gratitude of your country is your richest reward.—This is not the language of adulation; it would be unworthy of the occasion, and of you. But that heart which beats not with rapture at the recital of such heroic exploits, must be cold indeed to all those patriotic sentiments which ennoble man, and render life truly dear and valuable.

We beg leave, on behalf of the Common Council, and in testimony of the high respect we entertain for your character and services, to present you THE FREEDOM OF THE CITY and A SWORD, of which we ask your acceptance—fully satisfied, that that sword will never be drawn but in support of the rights, the honor and independence of your country.

The Commodore returned the following answer:—

SIR—The honor done me this day by the Common Council of the city of Albany, will ever be recollected with gratitude and pleasure. To merit the approbation of my country is the dearest wish of my heart. Should I ever be called again to meet the enemy, I shall bear in mind that I am a Citizen of Albany, and that I wear a sword, given to me under a pledge, never to be drawn but in support of our country's rights, honor and independence.

☞ We expected, in the present number, to have presented our readers with the official details of Gen. Hampton's affair with Sir George Prevost, but have been disappointed. The most authentic account we have seen will be found under the Burlington head.

Our accounts from the southern frontier are down to about the middle of October. They are not of so gloomy a nature as those before received; but from their general tenor, the situation of our brethren in that quarter is far from being enviable. The Creeks are at war with us, and prosecute their hostilities in a style peculiar to the savage. The accounts alluded to give the particulars of the massacre of defenceless women and children, and attacks on small posts called stockades. This state of things, however, cannot long continue. The whole frontier is in arms; and as any thing like clemency or moderation will never do for an Indian, we hope the invasion of the Creek nation, will ere this have eventuated either in their total extermination, or in their final retreat to the interior.

On Wednesday evening, Commodore *WILLIAM BAINBRIDGE* passed through this city on his way to the Southward—and on Monday, the LADY of Commodore *RODGERS*, attended by Mr. WEST, chaplain of the President, on her return to Havre-de-Grace.

Reports have been circulated during the past week, that Commodore DECATUR, in the United States, had been challenged to go out and fight the Acasta, Capt. KERR. We have very good authority to say that these reports are unfounded, and probably originated from the circumstance of a flag of truce having been sent down to Com. OLIVER's squadron on Friday and Saturday.

The first snow this season fell on Sunday and Monday, to the depth of 3 or 4 inches.

A PROCLAMATION.

By WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, *Major-General in the Army of the U. S. and Commander in Chief of the 8th Military District.*

The enemy having been driven from the Territory of Michighan, and a part of the army under my command having taken possession of it, it becomes necessary that the Civil Government of the Territory should be re-established, and the former Officers renew the exercise of their authority. I have therefore thought proper to proclaim that all appointments and commissions which have been derived from British Officers are at an end, that the citizens of the Territory are restored to all the rights and privileges which they enjoyed previous to the capitulation made by General Hull on the 16th of August, 1812. Under the present circumstances, and until the will of the government be known, I have thought proper to direct that all persons having Civil Offices in the Territory of Michighan, at the period of the capitulation of Detroit, resume the exercise of the powers appertaining to their Offices respectively. In the present dispersed state of its population many Officers are doubtless absent. In all cases thus situated the last incumbent who *resigned* the Office will resume the exercise of its duties. The laws in force at the period above mentioned will be re-established, and continue in force until repealed by the proper authority.

Given at Head-Quarters, the 20th day of September, 1813.

WILLIAM H. HARRISON.

By the General.

JOHN O. FALLAN, *Aide de-Camp.*

[From the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette, from his correspondent at Erie, Oct. 24.

"I have been furnished by an agent of the contractors, who left Detroit on the 18th instant, with the number of Indians who have made peace with the United States, and who have been furnished with provisions at Detroit since our troops have taken possession of that country. It is probable many women and children are included.

Pottawatamies,	834
Miamies, Eel river Miamies, & Weaws,	942
Kickapoos,	323
Tawas and Chippeways,	920
Wyandots,	400
	3419

The whole of the foregoing have been sent off to their different villages, and as they cannot after this be supplied with ammunition by the British, we may expect to have peace on our frontiers.

Of those who followed the north western army, now remaining at Detroit, there are,

Senecas,	75
Wyandots,	31
Shawanees,	35
Delawares,	30
Total	171

There have been near 300 altogether attached to the N. W. army.

I have conversed with several officers who were in the army when Proctor's army was captured on the river Le Trench on the 5th inst.—It is certain that *Tecumseh was killed* in the action; his body was viewed by many of the British officers, who all acknowledged it."

MARRIAGE AGENCY OFFICE.

In England, and sometimes in America, wives and husbands have been sought for and obtained by means of Advertisements in the news papers. They order this matter somewhat different in France. In Paris, a M. Villiaume has opened a Matrimonial Agency Office, where the personal charms, fortune and pretensions of candidates for the hymenial state are duly registered. Names are kept secret until satisfaction is expressed at all other particulars, and then the parties are introduced in the apartments of the Agent. M. Villiaume has announced that in the last year he effected the marriage of 206 couples.

The public authorities of the state of Massachusetts, have maturely considered the subject of paying their quota of the United States direct tax, before the 10th of May next, in order to save the ten per cent. agreeably to an act of Congress. The Committee appointed to report on the subject, have closed their proceedings in the following words:—

"The Committee are of the opinion, that no benefit can result to the state, from assuming and advancing the tax aforesaid,—and that no farther proceedings be had on the subject."

The day before Gen. Hampton's army took up their line of march for Canada, the drafted militia were ordered on parade; and General Hampton addressed them in a Speech of some length, in which he told them, that he wanted no cowards in the public service, and that every man who would not volunteer to go into Canada, should be instantly dismissed, and sent *home* in disgrace. Having finished his Speech, he directed all, who were willing to volunteer, to advance in front of the line; and of the whole number, only *twenty five* men obeyed the summons.—The sound of *home* had excited emotions, which neither the threatened disgrace, nor the promising prospect of military glory, was sufficient to extinguish.—They were accordingly released from the public service; and, on Friday last, with their commander (Gen. Hopkins of Orange County) at their head, they returned in safety to their families and their friends.

N. Y. Com. Adv.

OLIVER EVANS, in a late communication published in the Democratic Press, observes, "He is so well convinced of the practicability of driving Carriages by steam, that as soon as a plan of this kind may receive legislative protection and patronage, he is willing to take of the stock five hundred dollars for each mile, to the distance of fifty or sixty miles, payable in steam carriages, or engines invented by him for the purpose, warranted to answer to the satisfaction of the stockholders, and even to run 12 or 15 miles per hour with passengers if required."

Marine.

The British frigate Woolwich, 44, (S. S.) was lost 11th Sept. in a violent gale, on the island of Barbuda. Officers and crew saved.

A letter from Lisbon, dated Sept. 30, 1813, says, "A vessel arrived the day before yesterday, from Archangel, which spoke the Scourge privateer, off the North Cape. She had taken two more prizes, and was left in chase of another, making *Eighteen in all*. Not a vessel from Archangel can escape her. Every thing taken is sure of being saved, as three hours sail will send them in behind a chain of islands, and on the one at the entrance, the privateer has erected, or rather repaired and supplied, an old battery, strong enough to keep off small cruisers.—The Danes take possession of them immediately, and conduct them to Drontheim, so that the crew of the Scourge remains complete, as Danes are hired to man the fortress which they have erected."

The prize to the Yankee, (arrived at Chatham) is the Marquis, from Poole, captured on the 26th Sept. lat. 45, 40, lon. 35—She (and the Ann, captured same day) belonged to the fleet which sailed from Cork on 31st day of Aug. protected by the Endymion, Ethalion, Prometheus, &c.; and had separated from their convoy the morning previous, in a gale. Same night the Yankee passed so near the Commodore's ship as to hear his signal guns and see his light; and at day-light found herself in sight of 6 of the fleet, one a heavy ship, and succeeded in capturing 4 of them—The heavy ship was a store-ship, mounting 20 guns, long 18's and 32-lb. carronades, having on board 900 troops, 2000 stands of arms, destined for Quebec—She escaped during the night—Oct. 9, lat. 46, lon. 44, the Yankee captured a British pilot boat built sch. laden with wine, porter, rum, dry goods, &c. which was formerly the Blue Bird, of Baltimore, taken on a voyage to France. The Y. experienced incessant gales at sea, but was not chased by any cruiser whatever—The Paris captured by her, received 5 shot between wind and water, and had every brace and sheet cut away.

Persons who have lately been captured by the British gun-brig Borer, report that she is so completely disguised, that it is impossible to distinguish her from a merchant vessel, even at a short distance—her manœuvres, &c. are similar to those of a merchant vessel, short handed—and the trim of the brig is altered, patches on her sails, fore top-gallant-mast down, &c.

NEW BEDFORD, NOV. 6.—Arrived, sch. Cynthia, of Sandwich, cargo of Flour. The Cynthia was from New-Haven, bound to Halifax, with a British licence. On the 4th inst. on Nantucket Shoals, was boarded from the privateer sch. Water-witch, of Bristol, under English colors—the captain of the C. supposing her to be a British tender, shewed his licence, and was in consequence ordered for this port.——NOV. 7. Arrived, sch. Katie, from Plymouth, (Eng.) bound to Quebec, cargo wine, dry goods, &c. prize to the Yankee privateer, of Bristol.——NOV. 10. Arrived, sloop Excellent, Mayhew, of York. On Friday night last, in co. with sloop New-York, Tripp, of Fairhaven, was chased by the Borer—the latter, in endeavoring to evade the pursuit, ran ashore on Shelter Island. The passengers and crew saved most of their trunks, &c. with which they escaped on shore, when the sloop was taken possession of by the boats from the Borer, and got off. The New-York was a new vessel, and was on her *first trip*, returning from New-York with a valuable cargo of flour, &c. Her crew and passengers have arrived here in the Excellent.

Married,

At Boston, on Wednesday evening last, His Excellency Major-General HENRY DEARBORN, of the U. S. Army, to Mrs. SARAH BOWDOIN, widow of the late Hon. James Bowdoin, Esq.

Died,

At Halifax, N. S. of wounds received in the attack on Craney Island, near Norfolk, Capt. J. M. HANCHETT of the British ship of war Diadem.

At Hebron, Rev. JONATHAN BIRD, of Berlin aged 6[illegible].

At Norfolk, (Con.) Rev. AMMI R. ROBBINS, aged 79, the 53d year of his ministry:—Eleven Ministers have died in Connecticut this year; and there is now no original town that has its first minister.

FOR NEW-YORK,

THE sloop THREE BROTHERS, *Erastus Davison*, master—will sail from Huntington's Wharf on Saturday next, wind and weather permitting. For freight apply to the master on board.

A FEW BARRELS

PHILADELPHIA FLOUR,

of a very superior quality, for sale on board said sloop.

Nov. 17. 1—

MUFFS and TIPPETS.

A HANDSOME assortment of MUFFS and TIPPETS just received and for sale by JOHN DEWITT.

Nov. 10. 1—3w

LOST,

ON Saturday last, between Chelsea and HAUGHTON's, an OFFICER's DIRK. The finder shall be liberally rewarded on bringing it to the publisher of this paper. Nov. 17.

CHEAP PAPER.

FORTY reams Spanish WRITING PAPER, at 3 dols. 75 cts. per ream, for sale by R. HUBBARD.

Nov. 17.

FLOUR.

THOSE who wish to buy FRESH FLOUR, have now an opportunity, as the subscriber has just received some from New-York—and will keep it constantly on hand for sale.

WM. PEABODY.

Nov. 17. 1—

FRESH FLOUR.

A FEW Bbls. superfine and Rye FLOUR for sale by ERASTUS COIT & CO.

Norwich, Nov. 16, 1813. 1—

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Court of Probate for the district of Pomfret, hath limited the term of Six Months from the publication of this notice, for the creditors of the estate of Capt.

EBENEZER SCARBOROUGH,

late of Pomfret, deceased, to exhibit their claims to the subscriber, executor of his last will, and in case of neglect that they will severally be debarred a recovery of their respective claims.

JOSEPH SCARBOROUGH, *Exr.*

Pomfret, Nov. 9, 1813. 1—3w

ORIGINAL PAGE(S) MUTILATED

POETRY.

[The following address, written by Mr. TWAITS, was delivered by Mr. ROBERTSON, in the character of an *American Tar*, at the opening of the New Theatre, New-York, on Wednesday evening, Nov. 3.—Mr. TWAITS, whom many of our readers will remember with pleasure, as manager of this new establishment; but has been prevented, by ill health, from appearing on any stage for a considerable time.]

MESSMATES, avast! don't haul up yet; belay!
Before we sail, I've something here to say:
Excuse the roughness of a Sailor's speech,
Who bluntly utters, what his heart doth teach.
We don't *palaver* about *wrong* and *right*;
We *feel* the *wrong*, and *gain* the *right* by *fight*.
The crew on board this well rigg'd ship are staunch:
Some you have sail'd with—but before they launch
I've come to tell you, what they hope to do;
Engage with *order*, and so *conquer you*.
As PERRY chang'd his ship, bravely to make
His conquest certain; fighting on the Lake;
So, though the flag is shifted in the fight
Let *Victory* crown the efforts of to-night;
The captain of this frigate, shook my fist;
Says he, "you know I'm on the doctor's list,
And can't on *deck*, at present show my *nose*,
"To let my friends know how the matter goes,"
And though Old Davy has him on the hip,
His constant cry, is, "don't give up the ship."
He says the crew are able men and willing,
And what they gain, he'll share to the last shilling;
The *bounty* they expect is your *applause*,
I know it will be *advanc'd* in such a cause:
Your approbation blows a prosperous gale;
Then let it waft them with a flowing sail.
Your *favor*, is the *breeze*, they hope to find;
With your assistance, they will raise the *wind*.
But should they fail in duty on the deck,
Throw 'em no *fast*; but let 'em go to *wreck*.

DEFERRED ARTICLES.

HERKIMER, (N. Y.) OCT. 30.

On Sunday, the British prisoners, recently taken by Chauncey on the Lake, passed through this village, under a militia guard, to the eastward. They are principally Germans, and were drafted under Bonaparte's conscription, in his conquered German provinces, in 1809, to fight against the Spanish patriots. They were taken by the British in Spain, and imprisoned as prisoners of war, from whence they enlisted into the British service, to fight in Canada. It would seem that a mutual liking took place between them and the German inhabitants in our vicinity, as we are informed that several of them deserted near this place, and were furnished with a change of dress by their American brethren, in order to elude detection. Our German neighbors ought, however, to have reflected, that their sympathy for these prisoners was procrastinating the imprisonment of an equal number of American soldiers, who are now confined by the British as prisoners of war, and would otherwise have been exchanged.

NEW-YORK, NOV. 2.

Yesterday, between 12 and 1 o'clock, the new and elegant ferry-boat, Young Teazer, belonging to Mr. Fountain, on her passage from Whitehall slip, to fort Richmond with about 30 passengers, including 3 or 4 females, was, by carrying too much sail, upset opposite the Owl's Head, and it is with pain we learn, that four persons were drowned, one a Mr. Bradley, belonging to Col. Hawkins' regiment, two young men not known, and a colored woman. After the Teazer drifted ashore, six persons were taken out from under her deck, alive, a hole having been cut for the purpose: amongst whom was a woman with a sucking child.

REMARKABLE.—One day last week, *James Butler*, a regular oyster-catcher while employed in our bay, saw a large fish gliding slowly through the water towards him. Butler opened his oyster-tongs, put it in the water, and, by a dexterity which few men can boast of, fastened the fish by the head, between the teeth of his rake, and held it until some men in a skiff within hailing-distance, came to assist in getting the fish into the boat. It proved to be a streaked Bass, weighing 51 pounds and a half, which was brought to town and sold.

CONCORD, (N. H.) NOV. 2.

Extraordinary Vegetable Increase.

From one single Potatoe, Mr. Winthrop Durgin, of Sanbornton, has raised 161 bushels in the two seasons past. He got about 3 bushels the first year, which he preserved, and from them he had this season the above quantity. Perhaps no instance can be found wherein the culture of that nutritious and valuable article has been more productive.

I have taken from less than 70 square rods of land, 301 bushels of Carrots, 9 bushels of Onions, and 4¾ bushels of Beets—the labor has not exceeded fifteen days. *Levi Hutchins, Concord.*

PRIZE SALES.

It is stated in the Salem Register, that the sales of Prize Goods brought into that port by our privateers since the commencement of the war, amount already to the enormous sum of *six hundred and seventy five thousand, six hundred and sixty five dollars.*

The Snap Dragon's Prize Sale.

The sales at Newbern of the prize goods of the Snap Dragon privateer, commenced on Monday last and closed on the Friday evening following. About 300 merchants were supposed to be present, assembled from all the towns from Boston to Augusta. The sales we understand averaged about 12 dollars for each pound sterling invoice. The sales amounted to near four hundred thousand dollars. *Raleigh Gaz.*

We have accounts from New-Orleans as late as the 28th Sept. at which period the sickness in that City had considerably abated. The weather however, continued intensely warm; and the inhabitants were not without apprehension of an increased mortality from the prevailing malady. In addition to this affliction, the news from the southern borders, where the Indians and Spaniards have been committing great depredations, connected with an expectation of an attack from a British squadron—That quarter of our country is kept in a continual state of alarm and agitation. *Phil. Gaz.*

The amount of British property taken and destroyed by the U. S. brig Argus, in the British Channel previous to her capture amounted to TWO MILLION FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLS!

A London paper states that on board the Argus was found part of the cargo of the valuable linen ship which she captured and burnt; a box of plate, consigned to Sir Thomas Graham, taken out of a captured vessel; 600 dollars in specie, (the latter taken out of her immediately after her surrender;) and anticipates that other valuables will be found. It adds that the first lieut. of the Argus was wounded in the action in the head.

The Petersburg volunteers have unanimously volunteered their services to Gen. Harrison for the residue of the campaign.

Norton, the Indian Chief, frequently spoken of during the present war, in Upper Canada, is a man of education, has travelled in Europe, and been received with distinguished attention for his talents and amenity. While in England, in 1804, he translated the Gospel of St. John into the Mohawk language, which was printed at the expense of the Bible Society. His Indian name is Teyoninhokarawen.

The *National Intelligencer* of the 30th ult. gives a letter from Chillicothe, stating that Brig. Gen. TECUMSEH was certainly killed, and that his rifle was then at that place, in the hands of a Major of the Kentucky militia.

Halifax was illuminated on the 19th ult. in consequence of the recent victories of the allies. The news was received there by a sloop of war from England.

Marine.

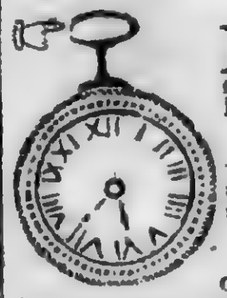
PRIZE TO THE SARATOGA.

NEW-YORK, NOV 3.—The prize to the Saratoga privateer, of this port, mentioned in our paper of Saturday, as having been driven ashore in the late gale on Huntington beach, south side of Long-Island, is the British schr. Tame, of Barbadoes, for Demerara. The schr. was laden with an assorted cargo, which is landed safe.—This prize left the Saratoga in chase of another large schr. off Surrinam.

NOV. 5.—On Wednesday morning the pilot boat schr. Sparrow, Capt. Hall, of Norfolk, from New-Orleans for this port, with a cargo of sugar, was chased on Deal beach, about 6 miles to the southward of Sandy Hook, by the Plantagenet razee. The razee dispatched three of her boats to take out the schooner's cargo; shortly after they had been on board, a detachment of men was sent in launches, from the gun-boats, which, being joined by about fifty of the inhabitants drove off the enemy. The schr. it is believed, has received very little injury, and will probably be got off.

NEWBURYPORT, NOV. [illegible] *Wednesday afternoon, about 2 o'clock, two British Brigs of War made their appearance off Portsmouth. The U. S. brigs Rattlesnake, Enterprize, 4 Gun-Boats, and the Revenue Cutter immediately got under weigh and went out to give them battle. On nearing them, and reconnoitring sometime they were discovered to be two first rate sloops of war brigs, (of course superior to ours)—and a large ship, apparently a frigate, was descried, at the same time, in the offing, laying by. Capt. Isaac Hull, who was at the Fort, watching the movements of our vessels, on perceiving the situation in which they were placed, hoisted a signal for them not to risk an action, but return to port. They accordingly have about and arrived at Portsmouth, Wednesday night. The British brigs which were off, were supposed to be the Bantame and Spitfire, each mounting 18 guns.*

WATCHES & JEWELRY.



THE SUBSCRIBER,

HAS just received from New-York, a handsome assortment ENGLISH and FRENCH

WATCHES,

which are offered for sale at small advance, for cash or approved notes.

Likewise,

A VARIETY OF

CHAISE WHIPS and PLATED CANDLESTICKS; together with an assortment FANCY ARTICLES. Gold and Silver Work as usual. Particular attention paid to WATCH REPAIRING.

Cash paid for old GOLD and SILVER.

JUDAH HART.

Norwich, June 22, 1813. 32—6m—

ADVANCES

ON

American Manufactures.

THE COMMISSION COMPANY was incorporated at the last Session of the Legislature, with a capital of 600,000 dollars, for the purpose of making *advances* on *American manufactures* and selling the same on *commission*.

They have taken the large Fire Proof Store, No. 178 Pearl-st. formerly occupied by Joshua Waddington & Co. and are now ready to receive, for sale on *commission*, all *manufactures* from *wool, cotton, flax*, and *hemp*.—also, *domestic distilled spirits, refined sugars, paper, soap, candles*, and generally *all articles*, of whatever kind, *manufactured within the United States*, salt excepted.

They will make LIBERAL ADVANCES on goods deposited with them for sale, charging only lawful interest on the advances until refunded. The commissions on sales and all other charges will be as customary.

Orders and *consignments* from any part of the United States, may be directed to NOYES DARLING, *Agent of the Commission Company, No. 178 Pearl-street, New-York.*

Thomas Storm, *Prest.*

New-York, May 12, 1813. 28-6m

FOUND, some time since, on the Wharf Bridge, an old Morocco POCKET-BOOK, containing a small sum of money and two or three unopened letters. The owner may have it by proving property, and paying for this advertisement.

Nov. 10. *Enquire of the printer.*

State of Connecticut, ss.

NEW LONDON COUNTY, Superior Court, A. D. 1813.

UPON the petition of AMY WITHEY of Preston, in New-London County, shewing to this Court that on the 30th day of October, A. D. 1808, she was lawfully joined in marriage to ELIAS WITHEY, of said Preston, with whom she lived in the faithful performance of the duties of the marriage covenant on her part, until about the 25th day of Nov. A. D. 1809, when the said Elias wilfully deserted the petitioner, and hath ever since continued to so to desert her, with a total neglect of duty, and is residing in parts unknown to the petitioner—praying this Court to grant her a bill of divorce, as per petition on file, dated Sept. 18, A. D. 1813.

This Court order said petition to be continued to the Superior Court to be holden at Norwich, in New-London county, on the third Tuesday of January, A. D. 1814, and that the pendency thereof be notified in two of the public newspapers in this State, immediately after the rising of this Court, six weeks successively.

CHARLES LATHROP, *Clerk.*

State of Connecticut, ss.

NEW-LONDON COUNTY, Superior Court, Sept. A. D. 1813.

UPON the Petition of *Sally Simpson*, of Norwich, in New-London County, shewing to this Court that on the 29th day of Nov. A. D 1809, she was lawfully joined in marriage to SIMON SIMPSON, then of said Norwich, with whom she lived in the faithful discharge of the duties imposed on her by said marriage, until the month of April, 1810, when said Simon, wilfully deserted the Petitioner, and hath ever since continued to desert her—with a total neglect of duty—and is now residing in parts unknown to the Petitioner—Praying for a Bill of Divorce, as by Petition on file.

This Court order that said Petition be continued to the Superior Court, to be holden at Norwich in said New-London County, on the 3d Tuesday of Jan. A. D. 1814, and that the pendency thereof be notified in two of the public newspapers in this State, immediately after the rising of this Court, six weeks successively.

CHARLES LATHROP, *Clerk.*

State of Connecticut, ss.

NEW-LONDON COUNTY, Superior Court, Sept. A. D. 1813

UPON the petition of LUCY OSBORN, of Lyme, in said county, shewing to this Court that on the 4th day of May, A D 1808, she was lawfully joined in marriage to JEREMIAH OSBORN, then of Troy, in the State of New-York, since gone to parts unknown to the petitioner, that he hath ever since her intermarriage with said Osborn discharged all the duties imposed upon her by the marriage covenant—but that the said Jeremiah, on or about the 4th day of July, A. D. 1807, wilfully deserted, and has ever since continued to desert the petitioner, with a total neglect of his duty—praying for a Bill of Divorce as per petition on file

This Court order that said petition be continued to the Superior Court to be holden at Norwich, in the county of New-London, on the third Tuesday of January, A D 1814, and that the pendency of this petition be notified in two of the public newspapers in this state, immediately after the rising of this Court, six weeks successively.

By order of Court—

CHARLES LATHROP, *Clerk.*

State of Connecticut, ss.

NEW-LONDON COUNTY, Superior Court, Sept. A. D. 1813.

UPON the Petition of ELIJAH BOATH, of Norwich, in New-London County, shewing to this Court that in October, A. D. 1807, he was lawfully joined in marriage to SYLVENIA, alias SYLVIA, WILLIAMS, of Preston, in said County—that in the month of March, A. D. 1811, the said Sylvenia, alias Sylvia, wilfully deserted the Petitioner, and hath gone to parts unknown to the Petitioner—and that since said desertion the said Sylvenia, alias Sylvia, hath committed the crime of Adultery—Praying this Court to grant him a Bill of Divorce as by Petition on file.

This Court order that the Petition be continued to the Superior Court, to be holden at Norwich, in said New-London County, on the third Tuesday of January, A. D. 1814, and that the pendency thereof be notified in two of the public news-papers in this State immediately after the rising of this Court, six weeks successively.

CHARLES LATHROP, *Clerk.*

CYNTHIA ORMSBY,

OF the town and County of Windham, filed her Petition before the Honorable Superior Court, holden at Windham, within and for said County, on the second Tuesday of Sept. 1813, praying for a bill of divorce from her husband

ABNER ORMSBY,

late of said Windham, now gone to parts unknown to the Petitioner, therein charging him with the crime of Adultery, and with more than three years' wilful absence from the Petitioner—which Petition is continued to the Superior Court, to be holden at Windham, within and for Windham County, on the first Tuesday in Jan. 1814. When and where said ABNER is notified to appear and shew cause, if any he has, why the Prayer of said Petition should not be granted.

By Order of Court,

SAMUEL GRAY, *Clerk.*

Dated at Windham, this first day of October, A D. 1813. 48—6w—

Stop the Runaway Thief!

THROUGH the instigation of the devil, or (what is still worse) a foolish old woman, THOMAS WILLCOX, an indented apprentice to the subscriber, did, on the night of the 31st of October last, release himself from my service by the genteel operation of running away. He is about seventeen years of age, small stature, light complexion, knock-knee'd and parrot-toed, much given to lying and stealing.

Whoever will intercept said THOMAS and bring him to an interview with the subscriber, shall receive a 4½d. piece, bearing the image of that old artificer the King of Spain.

N. B. All persons are hereby forbid harboring the liberty of said THOMAS so far as even to suffer him to be shut within the walls of their houses, on peril of the penalty which the law still inflicts on those who harbor runaway boys.

SAML. G. TRACY.

Hopkinton, R. I. 3d November, 1813. 52—3w

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, whose accounts are more than one year's standing, are requested to make immediate payment—All accounts of this description, which remain unsettled on the first day of January next, will be lodged with an Attorney for collection.

RUSSELL HUBBARD.

NOTICE is hereby given, that by order of the Hon. *Thomas Grosvenor*, Judge of the Court of Probate for the district of Killingly, Six Months from the date hereof are allowed for the creditors of

ASA LAWRANCE,

late of Killingly, in said district, deceased, to exhibit their claims against said estate to the subscribers, duly appointed administrators on said estate, or be debarred a recovery.

Lyman Lawrance,
Jonathan Collins,
Administrators on said estate.

Killingly, Nov. 4th, 1813. 51—3w

NOTICE is hereby given to the Creditors of the estate of

ANDREW MORY,

late of Killingly, deceased, that the subscribers were appointed Commissioners by the Hon Court of Probate, for the District of Plainfield, to receive and examine the claims of the Creditors to said estate, will meet and attend to the business of their appointment, at the Dwelling-House of AARON ARNOLD, Esq in said Killingly, on the first Tuesdays of January and April next, at 2 o'clock, P. M. on said days; said estate is represented insolvent, and six months from this date are limited by said Court for the Commissioners to make their report; those who do not exhibit their claims within the time limited will be debarred.

Joseph Adams,
John Jencks Durfey, } Com'rs.

Killingly, Oct. 5, 1813. 50

THE subscribers, being appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate for the district of Foster, Commissioners on the estate of

SAMUEL CARPENTER,

late of Thompson, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice that we shall attend to the business of our appointment on the first Tuesday of December, and third Tuesday of April next, at one o'clock, P. M. on each of said days, at the house of JAMES WHEATON, in said Thompson—Six months from the date hereof being limited by the Court for the creditors to exhibit their claims. No claim will be allowed unless exhibited within said time, properly attested.

William Dwight,
Jona. Nichols, jr. } Comm'rs.

Thompson, Oct. 10, 1813. 51—3w

THE Hon. Court of Probate for the district of Norwich, hath appointed the subscribers Commissioners on the estate of Mr.

CALEB T. AMES,

late of Preston, deceased, represented insolvent.—Six months from the 5th October, 1813, is allowed by said Court to the creditors to said estate, to exhibit their claims to the subscribers, legally attested.—We shall attend to the business of our appointment at the late dwelling-house of said deceased, on the first Tuesdays of February, March and April, at nine o'clock, A. M. on each of said days.

Alexander Stewart,
Chester Smith, } Comm'rs.

Preston, Oct. 25th, 1813. 51—3w

FOR SALE,

A FARM,

SITUATED in West-Chelsea, containing about seventy acres of LAND, with a large Dwelling-House and Barn thereon, lying in two parcels. One containing about 16 acres, with the Buildings, may be had separately, or the whole will be sold together—There is a good proportion of Mowing and Orchard, and said Farm is well watered.

Any person wishing to purchase, in the absence of the subscriber, will apply to JOSEPH WILLIAMS, who is authorised to sell.

WM. LORING.

Norwich, Oct. 11, 1813. 48—

FOR SALE,

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND ACRES

OF new lands, of superior quality in the southern part of the

HOLLAND PURCHASE,

having the most beneficial natural navigation of any lands in the middle States. The Country is rapidly advancing in settlement; mills, schools, and other improvements are already established. The title is perfect, and warrantee deeds will be given. The climate and soil are good, and no lands with the same advantages are offered for sale on better terms to the purchaser than these lands will be sold in large or small quantities.—For particulars enquire of the subscriber, or in his absence of GEN. EBENEZER HUNTINGTON, who will give information of terms, describe the lands, and make contracts for the same.

W. S. HART, AGENT.

45—tf—

FOR SALE,

A FARM,

IN the town of Otis, county of Berkshire, and commonwealth of Massachusetts, half a mile north of the Meeting-House, containing about one hundred and fifty acres. Said FARM is situated on the turnpike Road leading from Hartford, in Connecticut, to Albany, by way of Lenox, forty-four miles from Hartford, fourteen from Lenox, and forty-four from Albany. There is a good new two story Dwelling-House on said FARM, a convenient Barn, Stabling, &c. and other out houses. Also, a convenient merchant's Store, which has a good trade; the house is improved as a tavern, is an excellent stand, has as good a run of custom as any on the road. The land is a good strong soil, and about fifty or sixty acres under improvement, well watered by small streams and springs, and is on Farmington River. Said FARM will be sold on very advantageous terms to the purchaser. For further particulars enquire of

WILLIAM S. HART, Esq. of Norwich, or the subscriber on the premises.

JOSEPH T. CUMMINGS.

Otis, Dec. 6, 1811. 5—

Painting, Glazing, Gilding, Staining, &c.

EXECUTED in all its branches at the shop of the subscriber, opposite to Mr. HUBBARD's printing-office. Orders from town or country will be thankfully received, and every pains taken to give satisfaction.

PAINTS, OIL, PUTTY, &c. at retail.

W. ALBERTSON.

Aug. 16,

Park-Street Lectures.

JUST received and for sale by R. HUBBARD, price 1 dol. 75 cts. "A series of Lectures delivered in Park-Street Church, Boston, on Sabbath evening. By Edward D. Griffin, D. D." Nov. 9.

ORIGINAL PAGE(S) MUTILATED

NORWICH COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 8, 1813. NORWICH; (CONN.) PRINTED BY RUSSELL HUBBARD—AT HIS OFFICE IN CHELSEA. [VOL. XVIII. No. 4.

OFFICIAL ACCOUNTS
OF THE LATE
BATTLE IN CANADA.

FROM GENERAL WILKINSON TO THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

Head-Quarters, French Mills, adjoining the Province of Lower Canada, November 16, 1813.

SIR,

I BEG leave to refer you to the journal which accompanies this letter, for the particulars of the movements of the corps under my command, down the St. Lawrence, and will endeavor to exert my enfeebled mind to detail to you the more striking and important incidents which have ensued since my departure from Grenadier Island, at the foot of L. Ontario, on the 3d inst.

The corps of the enemy from Kingston, which followed me, hung on my rear, and in concert with a heavy galley and a few gun boats, seemed determined to retard my progress. I was tempted to halt, turn about and put an end to his teazing; but alas! I was confined to my bed; Maj. Gen. Lewis was too ill for any active exertion; and above all, I did not dare suffer myself to be diverted a single day from the prosecution of the views of government. I had written Maj. Gen. Hampton on the 6th inst. by his Adjt. Gen. Col. King, and had ordered him to form a junction with me on the St. Lawrence, which I expected would take place on the 9th or 10th. It would have been unpardonable had I lost sight of this object a moment, as I deemed it of vital importance to the issue of the campaign.

The enemy deserve credit for their zeal and intelligence, which the active universal hostility of the male inhabitants of the country enabled them to employ to the greatest advantage. Thus while menaced by a respectable force in rear, the coast was lined by musquetry in front, at every critical pass of the river, which obliged me to march a detachment, and this impeded my progress.

On the evening of the 9th inst. the army halted a few miles from the head of the Longue Saut. In the morning of the 10th, the inclosed order was issued. Gen. Brown marched agreeably to order and about noon we were apprized, by the report of his artillery, that he was engaged some distance below us. At the same time the enemy were observed in our rear, and their galley and gun-boats approached our flotilla, and opened a fire upon us, which obliged me to order a battery of 18 pounders to be planted, and a shot from it compelled the vessels of the enemy to retire, together with their troops, after there had been between the advanced parties. But by this time, in consequence of de-embarking and re-embarking the heavy guns, the day was so far spent, that our pilots did not dare enter the Saut, (eight miles a continued rapid) and therefore we fell down about two miles and came to for the night. Early the next morning every thing was in readiness for motion; but having received no intelligence from Gen. Brown, I was still delayed, as sound caution prescribed I should learn the result of his affair, before I committed the flotilla to the Saut.

At half past ten o'clock, A. M. an officer of dragoons arrived with a letter, in which the Gen. informed me he had forced the enemy, and would reach the foot of the Saut early in the day. Orders were immediately given for the flotilla to sail, at which instant the enemy's gun-boats appeared, and began to throw shot among us. Information was brought me at the same time, from Brig. Gen. Boyd, that the enemy's troops were advancing in column. I immediately sent orders to him to attack them; this report was soon contradicted. Their gun-boats however continued to scratch us, and a variety of reports of their movements and counter-movements, were brought to me in succession; which convinced me of their determination to hazard an attack, when it could be done to the greatest advantage—and therefore I resolved to anticipate them. Directions were accordingly sent, by that distinguished officer Col. Swift of the engineers, to Brig. Gen. Boyd, to throw the detachments of his command, assigned to him in the order of the preceding day, and composed of men of his own, Covington's and Swartwout's brigades, into three columns, to march upon the enemy, outflank them if possible, and take their artillery. The action soon after commenced with the advanced body of the enemy, and became extremely sharp and galling, and, with occasional pauses, not sustained with great vivacity, in open space and fair combat, for upwards of 2 and a half hours—the adverse lines alternately yielding and advancing. It is impossible to say with accuracy what was our number on the field, because it consisted of indefinite detachments taken from the boats to render safe the passage of the Saut. Gens. Covington and Swartwout voluntarily took part in the action, at the head of detachments from their respective brigades, and exhibited the same courage that was displayed by Brig. Gen. Boyd, who happened to be the senior officer on the ground. Our force engaged might have reached sixteen or seventeen hundred men, but actually did not exceed eighteen hundred;—that of the enemy was estimated from twelve hundred to two thousand, but did not probably amount to more than fifteen or sixteen hundred—consisting, as I am informed, of detachments from the 49th, 84th and 104th regts. of the line—with three companies of the Voltigeur and Glengary corps, and the militia of the country, who are not included in the estimate.

It would be presumptuous in me to attempt to give you a detailed account of this affair, which certainly reflects high honor on the valor of the American soldier, as no examples can be produced of undisciplined men, with inexperienced officers, braving a fire of two hours and a half, without quitting the field or yielding to their antagonists. But, sir, the information I now give you, is derived from officers of my confidence, who took active parts in this conflict; for though I was enabled to order the attack, it was my hard fortune not to be able to lead the troops I commanded.—The disease with which I was assailed on the 2d of Sept. on my journey to Fort George, having with a few short intervals of convalescence, preyed on me ever since, and at the moment of this action, I was confined to my bed and emaciated almost to a skeleton, unable to sit on my horse, or to move ten paces without assistance.

I must, however, be pardoned for trespassing on your time a few remarks in relation to the affair. The objects of the British and American commanders were precisely opposed—the last being bound by the instructions of his government and the most solemn obligations of duty, to precipitate his descent of the St. Lawrence by every practicable means—because this being effected, one of the greatest difficulties opposed to the American arms would be surmounted; and the first, by duties equally imperious, to retard, and if possible, prevent such descent. He is to be accounted victorious who effected his purpose! The British commander, having failed to gain either of his objects, can lay no claim to the honors of the day. The battle fluctuated and triumph seemed, at different times inclined to the contending corps. The front of the enemy were at first forced back more than a mile, and though they never regained the ground they lost, their stand was permanent and their charges resolute. Amidst these charges and near the close of the contest we lost a field piece by the fall of the officer who was serving it with the same coolness as if he had been at a parade of review. This was Lieut. Smith of the Light Artillery, who, in point of merit, stood at the head of his grade. The enemy having halted and our troops being again formed, in battalion front to front, and the firing having ceased on both sides, we resumed our position on the bank of the river, and the infantry being much fatigued the whole were re-embarked and proceeded down the river without further annoyance from the enemy or their gun-boats, while the dragoons with five pieces of light artillery, marched down the Canada shore without molestation.

It is due to his rank, to his worth and his services, that I should make particular mention of Brigadier Gen. Covington, who received a mortal wound directly through the body, while animating his men and leading them to the charge—He fell where he fought, at the head of his men, and survived but two days.

The next morning the flotilla passed thro' the Saut and joined that excellent officer Brig. Gen. Brown, at Burnhart's, near Cornwall, where he had been instructed to take post and wait my arrival, and where I confidently expected to hear of Major General Hampton's arrival on the opposite shore. But immediately after I halted, Colonel Atkinson, the inspector general of the division under Major General Hampton, waited on me with a letter from that officer, in which to my unspeakable mortification & surprise, he declined the junction ordered, and informed me he was marching towards Lake Champlain by way of co-operating in the proposed attack on Montreal. This letter, together with a copy of that to which it is an answer, were immediately submitted to a council of war, composed of my general officers and the Colonel commanding the Elite, the chief engineer and the adjutant general, who unanimously gave it as their opinion, that "the attack on Montreal should be abandoned for the present season and the army near Cornwall should be immediately crossed to the American shore for taking up winter quarters, and that this place afforded an eligible position for such quarters."

I acquiesced in these opinions, not from the shortness of the stock of provisions, (which had been reduced by the acts of God) because that of our meat had been increased five days, and our bread had been reduced only two days, and because we could, in case of extremity, have lived on the enemy—but because the loss of the division under Major General Hampton, weakened my force too sensibly to justify the attempt. In all my measures and movements of moment, I have taken the opinions of my general officers, which have been in accord with my own.

I remained on the Canada shore until the next day, without seeing or hearing from the "powerful force" of the enemy in our neighbourhood, and the same day reached this position with the artillery and infantry. The dragoons have been ordered to Utica and its vicinity, and I expect are fifty or sixty miles on the march.

You have under cover a summary abstract of the killed and wounded in the affair of the 11th inst. which shall soon be followed by a particular return, in which a just regard will be paid to individual merits. The dead rest in honor, and the wounded bled for their country and deserve its gratitude.

With perfect respect,
I have the honor to be, sir,
your obt. humble servant,
(Signed) JAMES WILKINSON.

Extract of a letter of the 15th Nov. from General Wilkinson.

"It is a fact, for which I am authorised to pledge myself on the most confidential authority, that on the 4th of the present month, the British garrison of Montreal, consisted solely of 400 marines and 300 sailors, which had been sent up from Quebec. We have, with the provision here and that left at Chateaugay, about forty days' subsistence, to which I shall add thirty more."

Hon. Gen. JOHN ARMSTRONG,
Secretary of War.

RETURN of the killed and wounded of a detachment of the Army of the U. S. defending the St. Lawrence river, under the command of Maj. Gen. JAMES WILKINSON, in an action fought at Williamsburgh, in U. Canada, on the 11th of Nov. 1813—

KILLED.

Subalterns 3, sergeants 7, corporals 3, musicians 1, privates 88—total 102.

WOUNDED.

Brig. Gen. 1, assistant Adjt. Gen. 1, aid-de-camp 1, Colonel 1, Major 1, Captains 5, subalterns 6, sergeants 9, corporals 13, musicians 1, privates 198—total 237.

Total, killed and wounded, 339.

Names of the Commissioned Officers killed and wounded,

KILLED.

Lieut. Wm. W. Smith of the Lt. Artillery.
" David Hunter of the 13th regt. Infantry.
" Edward Olmstead 16th do. do.

WOUNDED.

Brig. Gen. Leonard Covington, mortally, (since dead.)
Major Talbot Chambers, assistant Adjt. Gen. mightly.
Major Derby Noon, aid-de-camp to Brig. Gen. Swartwout, slightly.
Col. James P. Preston, of the 23d regt inft. severely, his right thigh fractured.

Major William Cummings,	8th regt.	severely.
Capt. Edmund Foster,	9th do.	slightly.
" David S. Townsend,*	do. do	severely.
" Mordecai Myers,	13th do.	do.
" John Campbell,	do. do.	slightly.
" John B. Murdock,	25th do.	slightly.
Lieut. Wm. S. Heaton,	11th do.	severely.
" John Williams,	13th do.	slightly.
" John Lynch,*	14th do.	severely.
" Peter Pelham,*	21st do.	do.
" James D. Brown,	25th do.	slightly.
" Archd. C. Crary,	do. do.	severely,

in the skirmish the day before the action.

Adjt. Gen's Office, H. Q. Military District No. 9, French Mills, Nov. 1813.

(Signed) T. B. WALBACK,
Adjutant-General.

N. B. Col. Preston commanded the 13th regt. of infty. during the action; and Maj. Cummings did duty with the 16th regt. infantry in the action.

*Taken prisoner.

FROM GEN. WILKINSON TO GEN. HAMPTON.

Head-Quarters of the army, 7 miles above Ogdensburg, Nov. 6th, 1813, (in the evening.)

SIR,

I address you at the special instance of the Secretary of War, who by bad roads, worse weather and ill health, was diverted from meeting me near this place, and determined to tread back his steps to Washington from Antwerp on the 29th ult.

I am destined to and determined on the attack of Montreal, if not prevented by some act of God; and to give security to the enterprize, the division under your command must co-operate with the corps under my immediate orders. The point of rendezvous is a circumstance of the greatest interest to the issue of this operation, and the distance which separates us, and my ignorance of the practicability of the direct or devious roads or routes by which you must march, make it necessary that your own judgment should determine the point. To assist you in making the soundest determination, and to take the most prompt and effective measures, I can only inform you of my intentions and situation in some respects of the first importance. I shall pass Prescott to night, because, the stage of the season will not allow me three days to take it, shall cross the cavalry at Hamilton, which will not require a day. I shall thence press forward and break down every obstruction to this river with Grand river, there to cross the isle Perrot, & with my scows to bridge the narrow inner channel, and thus obtain foothold on Montreal Island at about 20 miles from the city; after which our artillery, bayonets & swords must secure our triumph or provide us honorable graves.

Inclosed you have a memorandum of field and battering train, pretty well found in fixed ammunition, which may enable you to dismiss your own. But we are deficient in loose powder and musket cartridges, and therefore hope you may be abundantly found.

On the subject of provisions, I wish I could give a favorable information. Our whole stock of bread may be computed at about 15 days, and our meat at twenty. In speaking on this subject to the Secretary of War, he informed me ample magazines were laid up on Lake Champlain, and therefore I must request of you to order forward two or three months' supply by the safest route, in a direction to the proposed scene of action. I have submitted the state of our provisions to my general officers, who unanimously agree that it should not prevent the progress of the expedition. And they also agree in opinion, that if you are not in force to face the enemy, you should meet us at St. Regis or its vicinity.

I shall expect to hear from if not see you at that place on the 9th,

and have the honor to be, respectfully,
your obedient humble servant,
(Signed) JAS. WILKINSON.

Major General HAMPTON.

FROM GEN. HAMPTON TO GEN. WILKINSON.

Head-Quarters, Four Corners, November 8th, 1813.

SIR,

I had the honor to receive, at a late hour last evening, by Col. King, your communication of the 6th, and was deeply impressed with the sense of responsibility it imposed of deciding upon the means of our co-operation. The idea suggested as the opinion of your officers, of effecting the junction at St. Regis, was most pleasing, as being most immediate, until I came to the disclosure of the amount of your supplies of provisions. Col. Atkinson will explain the reasons that would have rendered it impossible for me to have brought more than each man could have carried on his back; and when I reflected that on throwing myself upon your scanty means, I should be weakening you in your most vulnerable point, I did not hesitate to adopt the opinion, after consulting the general and principal officers, that by throwing myself back on my main depot, when all the means of transportation had gone, and falling upon the enemy's flank, and straining every effort to open a communication from Plattsburgh to Cognhawaga or any other point you may indicate on the St. Lawrence, I should more effectually contribute to your success, than by the junction at St. Regis.—The way is in many places blockaded and abbatted, and the road impracticable for wheel carriages during the winter—but by the employment of pack horses, if I am not overpowered, I hope to be able to prevent your starving. I have ascertained and witnessed that the plan of the enemy is to burn and consume every thing in our advance. My troops and other means will be described you by Col. Atkinson. Besides the rawness and sickness, they have endured fatigues equal to a winter campaign, in the late snows and bad weather, and are sadly dispirited and fallen off; but upon the subject I must refer you to Colonel Atkinson.

With these means—what can be accomplished by human exertion, I will attempt—with a mind devoted to the general objects of the campaign.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, Sir, your most obedient servant,
(Signed) W. HAMPTON.

Hn. Ex. Maj. Gen. JAS. WILKINSON.

Gen. WILKINSON to Gen. ARMSTRONG.

Head-Quarters, French Mills, Nov. 18, 1813.

SIR,

I beg this may be considered as an appendage to my official communication respecting the action of the 11th inst. I last evening received the enclosed information, the result of the examination of sundry prisoners, taken on the field of battle, which justifies the opinion of the surviving general officers who were in the engagement. This goes to prove, that although the imperious obligations of duty did not allow me sufficient time to route the enemy, they were beaten—the accidental loss of one field piece notwithstanding, after it had been discharged fifteen or twenty times. I have also learned, from what is considered good authority, but I will not vouch for the correctness of it, that the enemy's loss exceeded five hundred killed and wounded. The enclosed report will correct an error in my former communication—as it appears it was the 89th and not the 84th British regiment which was engaged on the 11th. I beg leave to mention, relative to the action on the 11th, what, from my extreme indisposition, I have omitted. Having received information late in the day, that the contest had become somewhat dubious, I ordered up a reserve of six hundred men, who I had directed to stand by their arms under Lt. Col. Upham, who gallantly led them into action, which terminated a few minutes after their arrival on the ground.

With much consideration and respect,
I have the honor to be, sir,
Your obedient humble servant,
JAS. WILKINSON.

The Hon. JOHN ARMSTRONG, Secretary at War.

STATEMENT of the strength of the enemy in the action of the 11th Nov. 1813, on Kesler's field in Williamsburgh, in Upper Canada—founded on the separate examination of a number of British prisoners taken on the field of battle.

Of the 89th regiment	760	
49th do.	450	
Voltigeurs	270	
Glengary's	80	one company
Of the 100th	40	a detachment from Prescot.
Canadian fencibles	320	
Indians	40	
Incorporated Militia	300	
	2170	

Four pieces of mounted Artillery; and seven Gun-Boats—one mounting a 24 pounder.

I certify that the above statement is correct, agreeably to the statement of the above mentioned prisoners.

(Signed) I. JOHNSON,
Inspector General, 2d Division.

HEAD-QUARTERS
French Mills, Nov. 16, 1813.

THE PANOPLIST

FOR OCTOBER is received—and payment for the year is due.

R. HUBBARD.

NOTICE.

PERSONS indebted to the Publisher of this Paper for the COURIER, delivered by Mr. JOHN GARDNER, are requested to make payment immediately; as all unfetled bills will be soon lodged in other hands for collection.

Dec. 8.

ORIGINAL STAINED

LATEST

Foreign Intelligence.

[*BY VARIOUS ARRIVALS.*]

LONDON, SEPT. 29.

LETTERS have to day been received from Paris which mention that Bonaparte continued at Dresden on the 20th inst. They contain no intelligence as to the operations of the hostile armies.

Reports still continue in circulation of a great battle having been fought in the vicinity of Dresden about the 17th inst. The intelligence is said to have come by the way of France.

The Niger frigate has carried 150,000l. sterling in specie, to the north coast of Spain, for payment of the troops.

SEPT. 30.

Accounts are said to have been received from Admiral Yeung on the Dutch coast, relative to the War in Germany, which state that a series of desperate battles had been fought near Dresden on the 18th, 19th, and 20th inst. in which the Allies succeeded in separating the right and left wings of Napoleon's army from the centre, and compelled him to abandon Dresden. But these reports are considered doubtful.

A general volunteering of the Militia in England and Ireland will be ordered to take place previous to the ensuing meeting of Parliament.

Lieut. Gen. Sir J. Hope, has sailed in the President for St. Andero—He is to be second in command to Lord Wellington.

The latest despatch from Mr. Thornton is dated Juterboch, Sept. 10, and states, that the French were withdrawing their heavy artillery across the Elbe, towards Leipsig and Erfurt, which indicated their intention of quitting entirely the right bank of the river.

The Swedish bulletin of the same date says, the results of the battle of Donnezewitz become every day more important—already we reckon more than 10,000 prisoners, 80 cannon, upwards of 400 ammunition waggons, three colors and one standard, taken from the enemy.

OCT. 5.

The Common Council had yesterday a long discussion upon the price of bread, which ended by submitting the project to a committee consisting of the Court of Aldermen, and a Member of the Common Council for each quarter, who are charged to report means, if there are any, to reduce the price.

A committee of the bakers, with a solicitor, have waited on the Mayor. His lordship persists in fixing the price according to the mean price of grain; but the bakers will not consent. His lordship has given them till 4 o'clock to determine.

It appears, that the suspicions that we have expressed relative to a misunderstanding between Lord Wellington and the Spanish Government, were but too well founded. The recal of Gen. Castanos, and the representations of Lord W. on the subject, are assigned as the cause.

Government has given orders to embark for Spain, all the troops in the depots near the coasts, capable of carrying arms.

According to the advices from St. Petersburg, the American Envoys have wrote to the Emperor of Russia, desiring him to receive them at his head-quarters; but His Majesty has refused to accord them this favor, under pretext that he had no place to receive them.

PARIS, OCT. 12.

Letters from Dresden, of the 5th and 6th ury, that the Emperor was still in that city. It appears that he has prepared in Saxony some important operations. The troops are in motion. Many corps have assembled in the plains of Leipsic. The enemy are suspicious of our designs. The detachments they had sent to the left of the Elbe, they have withdrawn to the right. All eyes are attentive.

PASSAGE, SEPT. 28.

The enemy continues his preparations of defence, and receives reinforcements upon the whole extent of his line.

BRITISH AMERICA.

British OFFICIAL ACCOUNT of the Affair of Nov. 11.

Head-Quarters, La Chine, Nov. 15, 1813.

GENERAL ORDERS.

HIS Excellency the Governor-General and Commander of the forces, has received from Lieut. Col. Morrison, 89th regt. the official report of the action which took place on the 11th inst. at Crystler's Farm, 20 miles above Cornwall, between the corps of observation, consisting of the 49th and 89th regts. and a detachment from the garrison at Prescott, under Lieut. Col. Pearson, the whole amounting to about 800 men, and the principal division of the enemy's army, commanded by Maj. Gen. Boyd. On the day preceding the action, an affair took place in consequence of the corps of observation pressing on the enemy, which after a sharp conflict terminated in his defeat, the British division occupying that night the ground on which the affair had taken place.

On the 11th Lieut. Col. Morrison continued his pursuit, when the enemy concentrating his force made a grand effort to relieve himself from so troublesome an opponent, and advanced with his heavy columns of infantry, supported by artillery, his front covered by a numerous body of cavalry & riflemen—lt. col. Morrison fell back gradually, and took up a judicious position (which he had previously made choice of) with his little band, his right on the river, consisting of the flank companies of the 49th regt. and a detachment of the Canadian fencibles, under Lt. Col. Pearson, with a six-pounder a little advanced, supported by three companies of the 89th regt. under Capt. Barns—the 49th and 89th regts. formed the main body of reserve, extending across the road to a pine wood, occupying a space of seven hundred yards.

Maj. Heriot, with a detachment of the Canadian voltigeurs, and a small band of Indian warriors under Lt. Anderson secured the left flank. The action commenced about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and in half an hour became general, the enemy attempting to turn the left of the British, but were repulsed by the 49th and 89th regts. which advanced, firing by wings and platoons. The enemy having failed in this attempt, united their utmost effort in an attack on the right, supported by four pieces of artillery and their cavalry, which was in like manner repulsed, the 49th and 89th regts. having moved up in echellon and formed in line; a charge commenced by the 49th regt. was not persevered in, in consequence of the enemy's having charged upon the right, and threatened to gain the rear; but their cavalry were so gallantly received by the three companies of the 89th regt. under Capt. Barns, and the well directed fire of the artillery under Capt. Jackson, that they were instantly repulsed, and by the rapid pursuit of Capt. Barns' party, a six-pounder was captured from the enemy; whose attention was now solely directed to cover the retreat of his beaten forces. In this last effort he was foiled by a judicious movement of the corps under Lt. Col. Pearson, who continued to pursue the enemy in his flight.

[Here Col. Morrison speaks of the merits of Lt. Cols. Pearson and Plenderleth; Majs. Clifford and Herriot of the militia, and Capt. Jackson:—Also of Lieut. Col. Harvey, Capts. Skinner and Davis, of the staff, Lt. Anderson, of the Indian department, and Lieut. Hagerman, of the militia.]

It is with deep regret that Lt. Col. Morrison transmits a list of casualties, containing the loss of several brave soldiers—but when the unequal contest, and the quadruple loss of the enemy, and the importance of this splendid victory are considered, the comparative British loss will appear less than might reasonably be expected.

Return of Killed, Wounded and Missing.

[Here follow the particular returns of the killed, wounded and missing, of the several corps, which it is unnecessary to insert.]

TOTAL—1 Captain, 2 Drummers, and 19 rank and file killed; 1 Captain, 9 Subalterns, 6 sergeants, and 131 rank and file, wounded; 12 rank and file missing.

Names of Officers Killed and Wounded.

49th Regt.—Capt. Nairne, killed; Lt. Jones, wounded dangerously; Lt. Bartley, wounded severely, not dangerously; Lt. Claus, wounded, left leg amputated; Lt. Morton, wounded severely, not dangerously; Lt. Richmond, wounded slightly.

89th Regt.—Capt. Browne, wounded severely, not dangerously; Ensign Leaden, wounded slightly.

49th Flank Comp'y.—Lt. Holland, wounded severely.

Canadian Fencibles.—Lt. Delorimiere, wounded dangerously, since dead; Lt. Armstrong, wounded dangerously.

By His Excellency's Command—

EDW. BAYNES,
Adj. Gen. N. America.

DESTRUCTIVE GALE OF WIND IN *NOVA-SCOTIA.*

HALIFAX, NOV. 15.

On Friday evening last a most dreadful gale of wind was experienced here from the south-east. It commenced a little after 5 o'clock, and ceased its violence about 7, when the wind suddenly veered to the north-west and the sea gradually sunk into a calm.

Seldom has been witnessed a more melancholy, awful sight, than that exhibited on Friday evening—the day had but just closed when the gale commenced. the evening was extremely dark, the tide was flowing; and the rain at intervals fell in heavy showers. Many vessels in the harbor soon drove from their anchors; others broke from the wharves, notwithstanding the care which had been taken to secure them, and all seemed doomed to destruction. Frequently were fired guns of distress, and blue lights thrown out by such of his Majesty's ships as were suffering in the gale—this circumstance, the darkness of the night, and the piercing cries of persons fearful of drowning, which were often heard in situations where alone the hand of the Almighty could afford them relief, increased the gloomy horrors of the scene.

It was not until the next morning the effects of the gale were wholly to be seen. On this side of the harbor some vessels lay sunk, others appeared much injured, and the opposite shore from the Eastern Battery to the mouth of the Narrows, appeared covered with wrecks.

His Majesty's ships San Domingo, La Hogue, and Maidstone, are ashore, with considerable damage; his Majesty's brigs Manly, Arab, Fantome, Epervier & Ringdove, all drove from their moorings and went ashore; H. M. sch. Canso, sunk; the Shelburne lost both masts; the Nymphe lost her fore-mast, bowsprit, boats, and had her quarter stove; the Tenedos lost her mizen-mast.

The shores are lined with vessels of all descriptions. About 30 or 40 sail of shallops went to pieces at the wharves.

His Majesty's ships Poictiers, Victorious, Nymphe, Tenedos, Barrossa, Diadem, Success, Nemesis, Romulus and Arab, and schooner Shelburne, rode out the gale; but several of them were much injured by other vessels running foul of them.—Brig Anaconda, almost wholly dismasted.

Several of the vessels injured in the gale were ready to sail, under convoy of H. M. S. Poictiers, for England—among them were the ships Princess Mary and Siar—both of which have suffered the former severely; she was run foul of by a Portuguese ship—drove from her moorings, and went ashore on the rocks to the Northward of Tufts' Cove—the latter was also run foul of, lost her foremast and bowsprit, but rode out the gale. The Princess Mary has been got off, and will have to land her cargo. On the beach at George's Island, the body of a young woman dressed in homespun clothes was found; she probably had been in some of the coasting shallops.—Many persons lost their lives: indeed a greater number we are afraid than is yet generally known.

His Majesty's ship Atalante, Capt. Hickey, from off New-London, standing in for the Harbor on Wednesday morning last, the weather being extremely hazy, unfortunately struck on the Sisters near the Light-House, and in a few minutes went to pieces—the crew were fortunately saved in the ships boats.

[The Halifax paper contains a long and very particular list of merchant vessels and transports which were dismasted, drove on shore, or otherwise injured in the above gale.]

QUEBEC, NOV. 4.

The following are the names of the American officers, confined as hostages in the jail of this city.

Major—C. Van de Venter.

Captains—John Machesney, Henry Fleming, Alexander M'Ewen, D. Vanvechten, Isaac Rouch.

Lieutenants—Thomas Carney, John Waring, Thomas Randall, John Wm. Thompson, John H. Cranson, George Murdock, Nicholas N. Robinson, Masson Mudd, Samuel B. Griswold, James Smith, J. P. Palmer.

Ensigns—Washington Dennison, David D. Polk, John Tarbell, S. W. Osgood.

Sidney Smith, *Lieut.* W. A. Montcalh, *Midshipman* of the Navy.

Non-Commissioned Officers—B. W. Stevens, W. Tromelle, Nathan Jones, Abel Lawrence, Jos. Whitney, Francis Marco, Wm. Sampson, J. W. Price *alias* Pierce, Ben. Butman, J. P Reid, John Moody, W. M'Cune, Elisha Warren, Seth Barns, Chas. West, H. D. Yates, Lyman Baggs, Geo Hassler, Lyman Waring, Richard Taylor, Jacob Huber, Alvin Dewall, John Ferguson, W. Lyles.

NOV. 16.

We hold ourselves under infinite obligations to Gen. Wilkinson for so opportunely offering us a triumph, by way of effacing the remembrance of our late disasters on Lake Erie. Had he made it his particular study to befriend us, we think he could scarcely have made choice of a measure more conducive to that end, than the one he has adopted.

The Steam-Boat arrived yesterday evening.—Two companies of the 70th and two of the 103d regiments take their passage to Montreal in her.

MONTREAL, NOV. 6.

Last week the Americans captured between Prescott and Kingston, 7 *batteaux* loaded with merchandize estimated at 5000l. The goods belonged to Mr. Drain, of Little York. The robbers are inhabitants of Lisbon, Madrid and Messena, in N. York State; acting without any authority. NOV. 13.

The information of the expedition under Gen. Wilkinson, having passed Prescott was received here on Monday morning—in the forenoon the volunteer companies left town for Lachine, and were soon followed by the two battalions of sedentary militia. Since Monday it is supposed that upwards of 10,000 militia from Berthier, Terrebonne, &c. have passed through town for Lachine and the end of the Island.

The remainder of the 1500 marines and about 400 sailors have arrived here the past week; they have also marched on to receive the enemy upon his first approach into the province should he dare to make the attempt.

JOHN BREED & CO.

HAVE just received from Boston an additional supply of

GOODS,

which makes their assortment very complete. Among them may be found the following articles of

DRY GOODS.

SUPERFINE, common & low priced Broadcloths and Kerseymeres; black, blue and brown Ladies' Cloth; dark Coatings; Baize; Flannel; green and blue Serge; Imperial and silver Cord; Bombazet; Vestings; black, white, and mix'd worsted and lamb's wool men's Hose; ladies' worsted do.; Callico; Ginghams; black and colored Cambrick; silk and cotton Seersucers; Nankeen; Cotton Shirting; Linen Dimoty; plain, figured and corded cambrick, book, leno and figured lace Muslin; an elegant assortment Cotton Shawls; Bandanna and Flag Handkerchiefs; Cotton ditto; ladies' long and short silk and kid Gloves; men's cotton and beaver ditto; Suspenders; Ribbons, a variety; plain and twilled Lustrings; 50 pa. Humhums; Russia Sheeting, Crash and Diaper.

HARDWARE.

100 doz. Knives & Forks; 70 doz. pen, pocket and Barlow Knives; Butcher's Knives; Razors; Razor cases, strops, and shaving boxes; Ink Powder; Brass Cocks; Brass Nails; Commode Knobs, Handles, and Escutcheons; Handles and Roses; stock, pad, chest, draw, cupboard, and trunk Locks; common and japanned Thumblatches; iron and tutania table and tea Spoons; H, HL, chest, and table Hinges; wood Screws; hand saw Files; flat 11 and 12 inch Files; Knitting Pins; brass Thimbles; Slates; Lead Pencils; Pocket Looking Glasses; wool and cotton Cards; 20 M. superfine W. C. Needles; Shovel and Tongs; Sand Paper; Gimblets; Iron Candlesticks: Pocket Books, a variety; coat and vest Moulds per groce; Pins per pack; 50 pair Sad Irons; wrought & cut Nails; Iron wire.

English, blistered, German, American, and Swedish Steel.

Russia and Swedes Iron, per cwt. or ton.

GROCERIES.

French and Spanish Brandy; W. I. Rum; Havanna white and brown Sugar; Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong, and Bohea Tea; Raisins; Cassia; Pepper; Allspice; Ginger; Coffee, &c.

Dec. 6. 4

New Boarding School.

MRS. VALUE

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that she proposes opening a BOARDING SCHOOL for young Ladies, on the first Monday in January next, when she will re-commence teaching those branches of instruction, which she formerly taught young Ladies with success, for a period of thirteen years—viz. orthography, reading prose and verse, writing, arithmetic, *parsing* English grammar, the elements of astronomy on the celestial globe, geography on the terrestrial globe, with a correct knowledge of the atlas and maps, history, Blair's lectures, composition, drawing, painting, plain sewing, needle-work on muslin, and embroidery—in addition to which, Mr. Value will give them a lesson every day (Sundays excepted) in polite manners, dancing, the French language, and music. Terms for board and tuition, *Three Dollars* per week—it being understood, that each young lady will furnish herself with whatever will be necessary to use in school (the globes, atlas, and piano excepted:) also her own wood and candles, when she is not with the family.

To say any thing on the utility of a good education, would be superfluous: suffice, that this opportunity unites, upon reasonable terms, many of the useful and refined parts of a modern education for ladies.

According to the former custom in Mrs. Value's school, the young ladies will read once in the bible every day.

The number of boarders shall be limited to twenty, who shall be treated with respect, delicacy, and attention, and who, it is presumed, will find the family and accommodations agreeable and satisfactory.

Hartford, November 29. 4-6w

NEW CORPS,

ENLISTED FOR

ONE YEAR!!!

THE future welfare of our injured country, requires, that the nation which has presumed to violate our rights, should be taught, that she cannot do it with impunity; and, that it is her interest to observe rectitude of conduct towards a people, whose character has been portrayed by an eminent political writer in Europe, in these words:

"The Americans are active in their "persons; they are enterprising; they are brave; and, "which is of vast consequence, they are, from education, "and almost from constitution, SOBER, a virtue, not so "all less valuable in the Army, than it is in domestic "life."

Come forth my countrymen, and be School-Masters to the foe! Impress the instruction, they need so much, strongly on their minds.

16 dollars bounty,
8 dollars per month,
1 Coat,
1 Vest,
4 Shirts,
4 pair Pantaloons,
4 pair Shoes,
2 pair Stockings,
2 pair Socks,
1 Military Cap, & blankets—per year,

Will be given to every able bodied man, from the age of 18 to 45, who shall enlist for

ONE YEAR,

in the 37th Regiment, U. S. Infantry: the government have also provided good food, other articles of Clothing, Arms, Ammunition, and Medicines, for the Soldier; a Physician will attend him in case of sickness, and if he should be disabled in the service of his Country, he will be entitled to a pension.

David Tracey, Jun.

2d Lieut. 37th Regiment, U. S. Infantry.

Rendezvous, Chelsea Landing, Dec. 8, 1813.

N. B. MUSICIANS wanted immediately. 4—

Fresh Flour, Middlings and

Bran—FOR SALE BY

WM. WILLIAMS Jr. & Co.

at the Norwich Mills. Who will pay Cash for

Grain and Flax-Seed.

Also wanted, a few thousand wt. of ten score PORK.

December 8, 1813. 4—

Twenty Dollars Reward!

STRAYed or stolen from the pasture of JABEZ S. MINER, in East-Haddam, Millington Society, a dark sorrel

STUB HORSE,

three years old last spring, with a white crooked stripe down his face, and a Narraganset snip on the nose—one white hind foot—a feather on each side of his neck—newly shod—a handsome trotter—a switch tail—a lofty, elegant gait—a large head—his departure from the pasture was on the 19th of Sept. last—his size small.

Whoever will return him to me, or give information so that he may be obtained, shall have the above reward, and all necessary charges paid by the owner,

JOSEPH MINER,

son of TURNER MINER, keeper of the Toll Bridge, Waterford.

December 8. 4-3w

NOTICE.

THE subscriber being appointed executor on the estate of Widow

JAMSON DUNLAP,

late of Brooklyn, deceased, hereby gives notice, that the Hon. Court of Probate have allowed Six Months from this date, for the creditors to said estate to exhibit their demands attested according to law.

All persons indebted are desired to make payment without further notice.

VINE ROBINSON, Exr.

Brooklyn, Nov. 21, 1813. 4—3w

CAME into the subscriber's enclosures in the last part of October, a red yearling STEER, having a white spot on the rump, white tail, and some white on the belly. Said Steer has no artificial mark on him. The owner is hereby desired to call, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

CYRUS GATES.

Preston, Nov. 7, 1813. 4—

ORIGINAL STAINED

THE COURIER.

NORWICH,

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1813.

TOWN OFFICERS.

The following gentlemen were chosen to the offices annexed to their names, on Tuesday of last week:

Charles P. Huntington, Luther Spalding, John L. Buffwell, Wm. Lefter, Jr. Francis A. Perkins, *Selectmen.*
Ebenezer Hyde, Jr. Shubael Breed, Charles F. Harrington, Benjamin Tracy, *Constables.*

On Saturday afternoon, the United States, 44, Com. Decatur; Macedonian, 38, Capt. Jones; and Hornet, 18, Capt. Biddle, got under weigh from their moorings in the river, and proceeded down to New-London, where they came to, off Fort Griswold. They are in full view of the British squadron—in perfect readiness for sea—and will go out the first opportunity.

The President, 44, Com. Rodgers, put to sea from Rhode-Island at 3 o'clock on Saturday afternoon.

Captain Murdock, of the 53d Infantry, who was wounded in the action of the 11th ult. is a son of the late Rev. Jona. Murdock, of Bozrah—and Lieut. Crary, who was also severely wounded in the same engagement, is the son of the Widow Crary, of this town.

A beautiful privateer built schooner was yesterday launched from Mr. Edgerton's yard in this city.

FROM EUROPE.

The brig Tybee has arrived at Newport in 30 days from Lisbon, bringing London papers to the 14th Oct.—and the sch. Brutus, at Portsmouth, in 34 days from Nantz.—There is but little news by these arrivals. There was a report at Nantz on the 26th Oct. that Marshal Ney had obtained a great victory over the allies—but there was nothing official on the subject. The following are the only articles we have room for.

LONDON, OCT. 13.

This morning two Gottenburgh mails arrived, and also Capt. Bloomfield, with despatches for government. The intelligence is highly gratifying, as will be seen from the following details—The Packet left Gottenburgh on the 5th instant.

On the 17th ult. Napoleon in person attacked the posts of the allies at Holtendorf, but was repulsed by the Austrians, with the loss of 7 cannon, one eagle, and 4000 prisoners, including a General.—The whole loss of the enemy since the rupture of the armistice is estimated at above 100,000 men besides cannon and baggage.

Gottenburgh, Oct 5—A letter received from Stralsund on the 30th ultimo, says:—"I have just time to say, that the allies have taken Pigon."—Pigon is about ten miles from Leipsic.

Accounts from the same quarter state, that they are in daily expectation of the fall of Stettin. The garrison, being very much in want of provisions, has already offered to capitulate, but their terms were not accepted.

PROCLAMATION.

JAMES WILKINSON, Major General and Commander in Chief of an Expedition against the Canadas—

To the Inhabitants thereof.

The army of the United States which I have the honor to command, invades these provinces to conquer and not to destroy; to subdue the forces of his Britannic Majesty, not to war against his unoffending subjects. Those, therefore, among you who remain quiet at home, should victory incline to the American standard, shall be protected in their persons and property.—But those who are found in arms must necessarily be treated as avowed enemies.

To menace is unmanly—to seduce dishonorable—Yet it is just and humane to place these alternatives before you.

Done at the Head-Quarters of the army of the United States, the 6th day of Nov. 1813, near Ogdensburg, on the river St. Lawrence.

(Signed) JAS. WILKINSON.

By the General's command,
(Signed) N. PINKNEY,
Major & Aid-de-Camp.

Extract from the General Order of Gen. Wilkinson, of the 13th November.

"The troops are to embark without loss of time, yet are not to be hurried in leaving the Canadian shore, from whence the commander in chief is compelled to retire by the extraordinary, unexampled, and it appears unwarrantable conduct of Maj. Gen. Hampton, in refusing to join his army with a division of 4000 men under his command, agreeable to positive orders from the commander in chief, and as he has been assured by the Secretary of War, of explicit instructions from the War Department.—Thus deprived of a large portion of his promised force, the commander in chief feels himself bound by a sense of regard to this meritorious corps, and of sacred duty to the U. States to spare the lives of brave men, and not to hazard the character or interests of the nation, by an unequal conflict. He with deep regret, and the deepest mortification, suspends the destined attack upon Montreal. But he assures this army that it is not abandoned."

NAVAL ORDER.

Copy of a letter from the Secretary of the Navy, to Com. DENT.

Navy Department, Nov. 3, 1813.

Sir,—No officer, or person in authority, civil or military, except the commanding military general, or the commanding naval officer, has any authority under any pretext whatever, to have any communication with the enemy. You will therefore govern yourself accordingly, and prohibit all intercourse of a contrary nature. If the commanding general, or yourself, shall at any time desire to send a flag to the enemy, you will order an officer and boat's crew to convey and receive despatches, or make or receive any communication to or from the commanding general or yourself, but none other than the officer and crew under your order must be permitted to attend the flag, or hold any communication with the enemy, except such officer as the commanding general may designate to bear his communication. All written or printed communications to or from the enemy, must be submitted to the inspection of the commanding general or yourself, and, if approved, put under a sealed cover to or from the commanding general or yourself. If any other boat or person shall attempt to approach or hold any communication with the enemy without the approbation of the commanding general or yourself, you will arrest and detain such person or persons, together with the boat or craft to which they may have been detected, until the U. States attorney for the district shall have an opportunity, upon your information, of proceeding against them according to law.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant, WM. JONES.

Capt. John H. Dent, U. S. Navy, Charleston.

Blockade of the Sound.

It was understood, on Saturday, that a Halifax paper was received in town containing the Proclamation of Admiral Warren, ordering a strict blockade of all the ports in the Sound west of New-London. Although this intelligence is not improbable; we hold it proper to state, that our utmost search for the paper said to contain this article, has proved abortive.

[From the Boston Gazette of Monday.]

Gen. Wilkinson was at the French Mills on the 27th ult. Gen. Boyd was at Plattsburg. Com. M'Donnough was off that place with the American squadron. Gen. Izard was very sick at Plattsburg.

About 400 U. S. troops passed through Richmond, Va. on the 22d ult. for Norfolk.

Generals Harrison and Hampton have arrived at New-York—where a grand dinner was given them on Wednesday last, in Tammany Hall.

Com. Chauncey, having transported General Harrison's army to Sacket's Harbor, will lay up his fleet there for the winter.

Accounts from Halifax are to Nov. 26. The La Hogue and Tenedos have been repaired, and were about sailing for Boston Bay. The Poictiers had sailed with a fleet for England, in which were 400 Am. Prisoners.

A fire broke out at New-York, on Friday morning last, in the new brick building of Eastburn, Kirk & Co. Booksellers, corner of Wall and Nassau streets, where the old City Hall formerly stood. It was extinguished—but the building sustained considerable injury.

Notwithstanding the late defeat of the Southern Indians, our accounts from Georgia, Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee continue to detail the particulars of massacre and murder still committed on the defenceless inhabitants of the frontiers.

H. M. brigs Sophia and Acteon were at the mouth of York river, Va. on the 22d ult. and had excited considerable alarm. A number of negroes had deserted to them, and it was feared, from the defenceless situation of the town, of which the negroes had no doubt given information, a landing might be attempted.

The Council of Censors of Vermont, has proposed for consideration some capital amendments in the Constitution of the State—indeed it may be called a new Constitution on the model of that of the United States. The principal changes contemplated are these—to substitute a Senate in the place of the Council, which shall have an equal voice with the popular branch in the enaction of laws, and a check upon Executive nominations. The Judiciary, too, instead of fluctuating with every political change, is to be put upon a proper footing—the tenure of office will in future be "during good behavior."

The Managers of the *Philadelphia Bible Society*, have determined to print an edition of 5000 French New Testaments, to distribute among the Catholics of Louisiana. When our Government took possession of that country, it was with great difficulty that a *Bible* could be found for the purpose of administering the oath of office.

On the 16th ult. the Bank of Muskingum, at Zanesville, Ohio, was broken open and 10,505 dollars taken from the vault. The directors have offered a reward of fifteen hundred dollars for a discovery of the perpetrators.

MERINO SHEEP.

The sale of Merino Sheep, by Hoffman and Glass, at New-York, on the 26th ult. averaged as follows:

68 full blood Merino Ewes		$127 98 each.
31 ditto	Ewe Lambs	69 50
16 ditto	Buck ditto.	81 50

[The above were from the Mont Merino Flock of Mr. L. Wells, West Chester county; and from the flock of the Hon. Judge Canfield, Sharon, Connecticut.]

39 3-4 blood Ewes	$26 28 each.
64 quarter ditto	19 50

PINS.—The dearness of this necessary article induces the editor to mention to the public, that more than 14 years ago, a patent was obtained and taken out for making pins, by Dr. Apollos Kinsley, since deceased. The machine by which the operation was performed, was so perfect that a simple wire being seized at one end, was by the turning of a crank drawn through an aperture of the proper size, and instantly cut into complete pins, headed and pointed; which was done with so much expedition, that pins might be said to *rain down*. The editor saw the operation, and it seemed to him that a boy might make a bushel of perfect pins out of wire in an hour. The time for the patent has long since expired, and any body I presume is entitled to the benefit of the invention who chuses to avail himself of it. *N. Y. E. Post.*

We understand that Mr. Benj. Andrews of this town has lately established a pin manufactory—indeed we have seen some specimens extremely well wrought. The process, however, is neither so simple, nor so expeditious, as that above described. But we are informed that one or two other machines of different constructions to manufacture pins, will soon be brought into operation in this town. *Bost. Daily Adv.*

The fortifications which have been constructed by the detached militia in Portland (Main) have been consecrated by the name of *Fort Burrows*, in honor of the late commander of the Enterprise. The detached militia have, in addition to the building of the fort, erected a block of barracks 136 feet long.

Marine.

The British brigs John & Mary, and Ann, prizes to the Yankee privateer, have been retaken and arrived at Halifax.

By the arrival at Newport of the ship Bingham, of Philadelphia, in 43 days from Rio Janeiro, we have a repetition of the accounts before received, of the success of the Essex frigate in the South Seas. The Rosa, one of her prizes, arrived at Rio Janeiro in Sept. with the crews of six others.—Mr Clarke, midshipman, and 7 seamen, belonging to the Essex, came home in the Bingham, having been the prize crew of a vessel taken by the Essex before she doubled Cape Horn, and which was destroyed at Rio Janeiro as unseaworthy. The last date from the Essex is June 25, on which day she sailed from Valparaiso (Chili) on a cruise. Capt. Andrew Hunter was also a passenger in the Bingham.

We further learn by the Bingham, that some troops had arrived at Montevideo from Spain; and that a frigate and two sloops of war had sailed from Rio for the South Seas, in quest of the Essex

The ship Criterion, Clarke, of Nantucket, with 1200 bbls. of oil, has arrived at Newport from the South Seas. She brings accounts from the Essex as late as Aug. 10, at which time she was cruising off Lima—having made sad havoc among the English whalemen; two of which, the Greenwich and Georgiana were cruising in company; & a third was likewise equipped as a cruiser, and called the *Essex Junior*, commanded by lt. Downs, 1st of the Essex.

The British sloop of war Jaseur is said to be cruising off the Capes of the Delaware—notwithstanding which there were 6 or 7 arrivals at Philadelphia on the 27th ult. from Norfolk, Richmond, Wilmington, N. C. and the West-Indies.—The brig James, of 18 guns, fitted out and commissioned at Halifax, is also cruising off there, and has taken several small prizes.

The British squadron off Charleston continues to annoy the coasting trade in a very considerable degree—Since the capture of the Inca, from France, whose cargo was ransomed, they have taken, among others, the chebucco boat Nymphe, Lee, from Boston—took out her cargo and mails, and released her, with all private baggage, &c.

The sloop George, Earl, master, sailed from Newport, on the 19th ult. for N. York, sprung a leak in Fisher's Island sound, and in a short time went down.—She had on board a cargo of sugar, molasses, Coffee, &c. valued at 25,000 dollars, principally belonging to merchants in N. York, of which no part was insured. Capt. Earl and crew with difficulty saved themselves in the boat.

The Swedish brig Jahnstoff, arrived at Plymouth on the 30th ult. a prize to the privateer boat Washington, of Portland.—She was from Halifax, bound for the squadron off New-London, had on board a cargo of hale goods &c.—she was taken 2d ult. off Ragged Island, 8 days out.

The sloop Rowena, Capt. Comstock, of this port, arrived at Rope Ferry on Sunday morning from N. York.

The sloop Three Brothers, Davison, sailed from New-London on Saturday afternoon.

Capt. Martin, of Boston, who has been sometime a prisoner on board the Majestic, razee, informs, that the officers of the M. stated that they were soon to be relieved by the Saturn, 74; and that next Spring Ad. or Lord Cochran was coming on the coast with a large squadron, when Boston would be blockaded. Capt. Martin states that the Majestic mounts 59 guns, with about 600 men; that her bulwarks are 12 feet high and 18 inches thick, solid timber.

On the 29th ult. H. M. ship Plantagenet, chased on shore near Sandy Hook the sch. John & Mary, from N. Orleans; and attempted to take out her cargo; but meeting with a spirited resistance from about 150 men from the gun-boats, she opened her fire, and threw on shore near 700 shot. Night coming on she withdrew, & most of the cargo was saved.

H. M. ship Montague, 74, (the same ship which was sent to St. Salvador to drive away the Hornet) has arrived in England with a vast amount of specie—she reported that the Congress frigate was on the coast of Brazil.

The ship U. States, from Newport for New-York, with R. Island coal, has been captured in the sound.

Married,

At Hartford, Mr. *Frederick Bange* to Miss *Ursula Bull*, daughter of Mr. Thos B.—At Bridgeport, Mr. *Alpheus Brown* to Miss *Betsey Roberts*.—At N. Stonington, Mr. *Daniel Averil* to Miss *Sally Browning*.—At Middletown, Mr. *Joel Clarke* to Miss *Roxana Cornwell*.—At Franklin, Mr. *Joseph Crandell*, of Annapolis, Md. to Miss *Sally Jones*.—At Wolcott, Capt. *Wm Little*, of Peacham, Vt. to Mrs. *Eunice Smith*; Mr. *Lyman Dayton*, of Southington, to Miss *Abigail Royce*.—At Hamden, Mr. *Russell Ives* to Miss *Abigail Dickerman*.—At Windsor, Mr. *Elizur Loomis* to Miss *Huldah Loomis*.—At Stonington, Mr. *Joseph Cutler* to Miss *Jane Robinson*.—At New-Haven, Mr. *Philo N. Shelton*, of Bridgeport, to Miss *Sally Allicock*; Mr. *Philip Curtis*, of Stratford, to Miss *Lucy Warland*.

At Providence, *Dexter Randall*, Esq. to Miss *Eliza Thurber*; Mr. *Bartram A. Parker* to Miss *Priscilla F. Snow*.

At Boston, *Edward F. Campbell*, Esq. of Augusta, (Geo.) to Miss *Maria Hull*, daughter of Gen. Wm. Hull.

Died,

At Hartford, Miss *Catharine Shepard*, daughter of Mr. John S. aged 24.—At Wethersfield, Mrs. *Rhoda Allyn*, wife of Mr. Elisha A. 46.—At Granby, *Alvey Dibble*, son of Capt. Dan. D. 9.—At Plainfield, Mr *Waterman Shepard*.—At Willington, Mr. *Ephraim Brett*, 81.—At Norfolk, Mrs *Rebecca Akins*, wife of Mr. Henry A. 81.—At Suffield, Mrs. *Mary Halladay*, wife of Mr. Moses H. 32.—At Farmington, suddenly, Mrs. *Abigail Goodhue*, wife of Mr. David G. 38.—At Enfield, *Orvil Bestor*, 2d, son of Mr. Samuel B. His death was occasioned by falling into a tub of boiling water.—At Southwick, Mr. *Ashbel Hamson*, 53.—At Windham, Mr. *John Taylor*, 47.—At Hampton, Mrs. *Olive Welch*, wife of Mr. John W. 58.—At New-Milford, *Josiah Starr*, Esq. a colonel in the Revolutionary War, 78.—At East-Haven, Dea. *Levi Pardee*, 72.—At Watertown, Mrs. *Abigail Merriam*, wife of Mr. James M.; Miss *Anna Hickox*, daughter of Mr. Consider H. 24.—At Branford, *Joseph Barker*, son of Mr. Timothy B. 16.—At New-London, Miss *Peggy Coit*, 45.—At Lyme, Capt. *Joel Dewsick*, 30.—At Brooklyn, Widow *Jemson Dunlap*, 74, relict of Joshua D. Esq. and formerly wife of Capt. Andrew Murdock, dec.—At Groton, Mrs. *Temperance Adams*, wife of Mr Guy F. Adams, 30.—At Middletown, Miss *Lucretia Roberts*, 19, daughter of Mr. Noyes R.; Mr. *Hezekiah Hale*, 76.

At Baltimore, the Rev. *Wm. Otterbind*, 87. He labored about 60 years in the vineyard of the Lord, out of which 40 years in the city of Baltimore.—At Newport, Miss *Elizabeth Fowler*, daughter of the Hon. Christ. Fowler, 18.

The Subscribers

HAVE FOR SALE,

BLACK, blue, mixt, scarlet, drab & brown Broad Cloths and Cassimeres; Pelisse Cloths; Coatings; black, red, yellow, white and green Flannels; 6-4 black Flannels; red and green Baize; Molefkin; black and colored Tabby and Common Velvets; Cords; fine, middling and coarse Humhums; cotton Shirtings; twilled, plaid and plain Silks, of various colors; figured Silks; black Sattin; Bombazettes of various colors; woollen and cotton Vest patterns; Calicoes and Ginghams, in variety; Furniture Calico; white Jean; black, white and colored Cambricks; linen Cambricks; Long Lawn; Leno and Book Muslins; Canton and Italian Crapes, of various colors; Concou and Pongees; plain and pearl edged Ribbons; silk, cotton and worsted Hose; damask and twilled Levantine; Silk Shawls; dark and light cotton do. from 4 to 9 quarters; black and white Laces; Umbrellas; Parasols; Bandanas, flag and cotton Handkerchiefs; Rattinetts and Duroys; Cambrick and Common Dimoties; silk, cotton and leather Gloves; Tapes; Bobbins; Floss Cotton; Silk and Twist; Buttons; Moulds; Threads; Needles & Pins, &c. with many other articles,

MAKING A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS.

Brass Kettles of all sizes; Andirons; Shovels and Tongs; Flatirons; No. 1, 2, 3, Shovels, English and American; Saws of various kinds; Chisels; Gouges; Plane Irons; Framing Chisels; Screw Augers of all sizes; Squares; Compasses; Commode Handles; H and HL Hinges; Thumb Latches; Butts and Screws; Hammers; Shoe-maker's Tools; Whips and Whip Lashes; Stock, pad and chest Locks; Files; Shears and Scissors; plated, brass and iron Candlesticks; Snuffers; Knives and Forks; Tutania, Table and Tea Spoons, and Soup Ladles; Turkey Oil Stones; Wire; 6 by 8, and 7 by 9 Glass; Cordage; Sieves.

IRON HOLLOW WARE

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

Cart, waggon, one and two horse, horse-cart and chaise Boxes; Pelham and Snaffle Bits; Stirrups; Buckles, Cockeyes and Terrets; red, white & figured Webbing; Razors and Strops; Metal Tea Pots; Tea Trays; Tea Caddies; Gimblets; 3, 4, 6, 8, 10 and 20d. cut and wrought Nails; Tacks and Brads; Coffin Trimmings; pewter Plates, Basons, Porringers, &c.; a few Tons Russia and Swedes' Iron, suitable for cart, waggon, chaise and one-horse-waggon Tire and common work; Crow Bars and Share Moulds; English blistered, German and American Steel, warranted good; real pure French Brandy, and Madeira Wine; common Brandy; good Gin; West-India and N. E. Rum; Molasses; Teneriffe, Port and Malaga Wines; lump, white and brown Sugars; Hyson, Hyson-Skin and Souchong Teas, of the best quality; Pepper; Allspice; Cinnamon; Nutmegs; Ginger; Pearlash; Tobacco; Snuffs; Saltpetre; best Indigo; Cotton; Codfish; Salt; Starch; Raisins; Chalk; Sulphur; Powder; Shott; Flints; Brimstone. CROCKERY,

CHINA, GLASS, AND STONE WARE,

IN GREAT VARIETY.

White Lead; red Lead; Spanish White; Spanish Brown; Stone, patent and spruce Yellow; Prussian Blue; Verdigris; White Vitriol; Litharge; Rosin; Oil; Yellow Ochre; Venetian Red; Lampblack; Glue.

Logwood; Fustick; Nicaragua; Blue and Oil Vitriol; English Copperas; Allum; fine ground Camwood and Madder; Indigo; Verdigris of the very best quality; Cotton and Wool Cards; Press Papers; Tenter Hooks, &c.

WITH MANY OTHER ARTICLES NOT ENUMERATED,

FOR SALE ON FAVORABLE TERMS BY

Samuel Avery & Son,

WHO WISH TO PURCHASE,

Boards, Plank, Joist, Shingles, woollen Cloths, Flannels, Stockings and Yarn, Brown and White Tow Cloth, Thread, Produce of all kinds; and generally all articles usually brought to market, for which fair prices will be given, and for some articles part cash paid. Norwich, Dec. 7. 4—

Norwich, 6th Dec. 1813.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS just received a new supply of JEWELRY, which makes his assortment more complete than it has ever been before.

Gold and Silver Work done as usual—Watch-Repairing on the shortest notice—Cash paid for old Gold and Silver.

JUDAH HART.

N. B. Wanted Immediately, one or two Lads, from 14 to 15 years of age, as apprentices to the above business.

FLOUR.

TWENTY-ONE barrels fresh Superfine Philadelphia FLOUR, just received and for sale by

EDW. TRACY & Co.

Norwich, Dec. 8, 1813. 4—2w

LOST,

BETWEEN Captain HARVEY's in Preston, and JOHN STARKWEATHER's, on Saturday, the 3d instant, a

STRAW BONNET.

Whoever will leave the same with the printer, or at the store of Smith & Downer in Preston, will be generously rewarded.

Preston, Dec. 8, 1813. 4—3w

A LIST of PRIZES in Groton 2d Society Lottery, second division, third class, may be seen at R. Hubbard's Book-Store. Dec. 7.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Medical Institution of Yale College is now in operation, and Lectures are delivered, regularly, in all the branches.—The courses will continue till May; and, during that time, the Medical Professors will perform surgical operations, *gratis*, upon such patients as will consent to be operated upon in presence of the students of medicine. Dr. NATHAN SMITH, late of Hanover, is at the head of the Surgical Department.

November 29. 4—3w

Indelible INK,

FOR drawing and marking on linens, cottons, &c. with a pen, which will not injure the most delicate texture, and can never be effaced.—Price 62½ cents per bottle. For sale at

R. HUBBARD's Book-Store.

Dec. 7.

POETRY.

[The captain of a Britifh frigate, a man of undaunted bravery, had a natural antipathy to a cat. A failor, who, for mifconduct, had been ordered a flogging, faved his back by prefenting to his captain the following petition :—

BY your honor's command,
A culprit I stand—
An example to all the ship's crew ;
I am pinion'd and stript,
And condemn'd to be whipt ;
And, if am flogg'd—'tis my due.
A cat, I am told,
In abhorrence you hold :
Your honor's aversion is mine—
If a cat with *one tail*
Makes your stout heart to fail,
O, save me from one that has NINE !

FOR SALE,

2000 bus. Liverpool Salt.
8 half chests Bohea Tea.
4 qr. chests do. do.
4 bbls. Coffee.
8 bags do. 100 lb. in each.
6 bags do. 50 lb. in each, of a superior quality.
13 hhds. Molasses.
7 pipes French Brandy.
20 bbls. Flour.
6 Copper Bolts.
2 tons Hemp.
6 pipes Gin, first quality.
Enquire at the Store of
WM. PEABODY,
on the West end of Wharf Bridge.
Nov. 19. 2—

FOR SALE BY
MARTIN LEE,

11 pipes, 3 hhds. and 180 bbls. first quality COUNTRY GIN,
50 bbls. fresh superfine FLOUR,
50 bbls. Rye do. do.
1000 bushels coarse SALT.
Said LEE will pay Cafh for
Cheese and Barley.
New-London, Nov. 17, 1813. 3—

---

330 bales of Cotton.
Gin by the hhd. pipe or bbl.
French Brandy by the pipe or bbl.
Cider Brandy by the bbl.
Sugar by the hhd. or bbl.
Coffee by the bbl. or bag.
Molasses by the hhd. or bbl.
1 bbl. Whale Oil.
6 Spanish Hides.
For sale at the store of
Wm. Peabody.
Sept. 14. 44

PROVIDENCE LIME.

RECEIVED this day a few casks warranted PROVIDENCE LIME,
FOR SALE BY
JEDH. HUNTINGTON.
Nov. 24. 3—3w

---

100 m. 1st qual. Vermont Shingles,
15 m. Clap-Boards,
10 m. merchantable Pine Boards,
5 m. do. do. Plank,
FOR SALE BY
C. EELLS.
IN STORE,
1 pipe Cogniac Brandy, 4th proof,
2 barrels old Rum,
10 boxes Smoked Herring,
6 do. Spermaceti Candles.
Norwich, 18th Oct. 1813. 49 8w

.PERIT & LATHROP,

HAVE FOR SALE,
15 chests H. S. TEA, Pekin's cargo,
6 half do. BOHEA, first quality,
85 bolts Russia DUCK.
☞ Apply to Mr. JED. HUNTINGTON, Norwich.
New-London, Oct. 29, 1813. 51—

FRESH FLOUR.

A FEW Bbls. superfine and Rye FLOUR for fale by
ERASTUS COIT & Co.
Norwich, Nov. 16, 1813. 1—

FLOUR.

THOSE who wish to buy FRESH FLOUR, have now an opportunity, as the fubfcriber has juft received fome from New-York—and will keep it conftantly on hand for fale.
WM. PEABODY.
Nov. 17. 1—

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE Hartford Fire Insurance Company have appointed JONATHAN G. W. TRUMBULL, Esq. of Norwich, their Surveyor for said town, and its neighborhood—who is also authorized to receive proposals for Insurance against loss by Fire, in behalf of said Company.
WALTER MITCHEL, *Secretary.*
Hartford, Dec. 17, 1810. 7—

Wanted Immediately,

A Quantity of HOG's BRISTLES, for which CASH and the higheft price will be given by
WM. ALBERTSON.
Norwich-Landing, Oct. 12, 1813. 48—4m

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,
A LAD 15 or 16 years of age, as an apprentice to the Houfe-Carpenter and Joiner Bufinefs.
Charles French.
April 12th. 23—

MUSTARD SEED

WANTED BY SAMUEL TYLER.
Oct. 27. 50tf

CASH

WILL be paid for two tons old
JUNK,
if delivered immediately, by
Oct. 20. *R. HUBBARD.*

WANTED,

FOR which Cash will be paid, a quantity of
CORN AND RYE,
to be delivered at Palmer's diftillery, Montville, or at the Store of N. GILBERT & CO. Norwich.
Oct. 5. 47—

THE SUBSCRIBER

WISHES TO PURCHASE
PLAIN Blue Woollen Cloth, Scarlet do. plain White Woollen Cloth, White Woollen Kerfey, Cotton ditto. fhort Woollen Stockings and Blankets, for all which Cafh will be paid.
ELISHA TRACY,
Deputy Commissary.
Norwich, Oct. 6, 1812. 48—

Tallow Wanted,

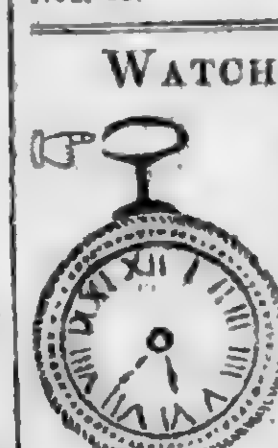
BY the subscriber—who has for sale, MOULD CANDLES, of various fizes—HARD and SOFT SOAP—A COW, *to calve in April.*
GURDON BILL.
Chelfea, Nov. 9, 1813. tf 5

THE SUBSCRIBER

WILL PAY CASH AND THE HIGHEST PRICE FOR
FLAX-SEED,
New milk & Skim Cheese.
WM. PEABODY.
WHO HAS FOR SALE—
MOLASSES BY THE HHD.
Nov. 10. 52

WATCHES & JEWELRY.

THE SUBSCRIBER,



HAS just received from New-York, a handfome affortment ENGLISH and FRENCH
WATCHES,
which are offered for fale at fmall advance, for cafh or approved notes.
Likewise,
A VARIETY OF
CHAISE WHIPS and PLATED CANDLESTICKS ; together with an affortment FANCY ARTICLES. Gold and Silver Work as ufual. Particular attention paid to WATCH REPAIRING.
Cash paid for old GOLD and SILVER.
JUDAH HART.
Norwich, June 22, 1813. 32—6m—

Painting, Glazing, Gilding, Staining, &c.

EXECUTED in all its branches at the shop of the subscriber, opposite to Mr. HUBBARD's printing-office. Orders from town or country will be thankfully received, and every pains taken to give satisfaction.
PAINTS, OIL, PUTTY, &c. at retail.
W. ALBERTSON.
Aug. 16. 40

State of Connecticut, ss.

NEW LONDON COUNTY, Superior Court, A. D. 1813.

UPON the petition of AMY WITHEY of Prefton, in New-London County, fhewing to this Court that on the 30th day of October, A. D. 1802, fhe was lawfully joined in marriage to ELIAS WITHEY, of faid Prefton, with whom fhe lived in the faithful performance of the duties of the marriage covenant on her part, until about the 25th day of Nov. A. D. 1805, when the faid Elias wilfully deferted the petitioner, and hath ever fince continued fo to defert her, with a total neglect of duty, and is refiding in parts unknown to the petitioner—praying this Court to grant her a bill of divorce, as per petition on file, dated Sept. 13, A. D 1813.

This Court order said petition to be continued *to the* Superior Court *to* be holden at Norwich, in New-London *county*, on *the third* Tuefday of January. A. D. 1814, and *that the* pendency thereof be notified in *two* of *the* public newfpapers in *this State*, immediately *after the* rifing of *this Court*, fix weeks fucceffively.
CHARLES LATHROP, *Clerk.*

STRAYED, from the subscriber, on Tuefday, the 23d November, a
BRINDLE COW,
with bug horns—about 8 years old. Whoever will give information where fhe may be found, fhall be reafonably rewarded.
THOMAS THOMAS.
Norwich, Dec. 1, 1813. 8—

CAME into the enclosure of the fubfcriber on the 14th Nov. a red yearling HEIFER, a white fpot on her back. The owner is defired to prove property, pay charges and take her away.
ELIJAH HERRICK.
Norwich, Nov. 30, 1813. 8-3w—

Roger Huntington & Co.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED AND NOW OFFER FOR SALE,

W. India and N. E. Rum,
Molaffes—Mufcovado, White Havanna, and Lump Sugar,
French, Spanifh, Peach and Cider Brandy,
Gin, Cherry Rum,
Teneriffe and Sicily Wines, per bbl. or gallon,
Madeira, Red Lifbon, Catalonia, Dry Lifbon, Malaga and Currant Wines,
Hyfon-fkin, Young Hyfon and Bohea Teas,
Pepper, Alfpice, Ginger, Cloves, Mace,
Nutmegs per lb. or oz —Pearl Afhes per cwt. or lb.
Caffia per bundle or lb —Raifins per cafk or lb.
Currants, Tamarinds Almonds,
Butter Bifcuit and Crackers,
Albany Green Peas,
English & American refined Salt Petre, per dozen or fingle lb.—American crude ditto,
Philadelphia & Southwick Gun-powder, per cafk or lb.—Patent Shot, per bag or lb.
Flotong Indigo, per dozen or fingle lb.
Cotton—Cotton and Wool Cards per dozen,
Shaving Soap per ditto,
Chocolate, Nos. 1, 2 and 3. per box or lb
Tobacco per keg—Scotch & Maccaboy Snuff,
Paper Tobacco, Segars,
Writing Paper per ream,
Knives and Forks, Pen and Jack Knives, } per doz.
Snuff-boxes, Slates, Pad-locks, Ink-powder and Gimblets, }
Shaving-boxes, Bellows, Screw Augers,
Spike Gimblets, Iron Shovels, Sieves,
Flints, Tobacco Pipes, Pins, Spoons, Tea Spoons,
Carpet, Hearth, Duft, Horfe, Furniture and Shoe Brufhes—Whip-lafhes,
Coat and Veft Moulds,
6 by 8 and 7 by 9 Glafs—Nails—Rofin per bbl.
Plough-fhare Moulds—Cedar Pails and Tubs.
ALSO—
An affortment of
Cast Iron and Stone Ware.
Norwich, 22d Nov. 1813. 2—3w

Muffs & Tippets,

LADIES' and Gentlemen's superfine Broad Cloths and Cassimeres ; Pelisse Cloths ; Levantine, Florence, French, Taffety and India Silks ; black and white Italian Crapes ; Canton Crapes ; cotton and linen Cambrics ; 6, 7, and 8-4 Shawls ; black, white, red and yellow Flannels ; superfine cotton, worsted and silk Hose ; Ribbons ; Sewing Silks ; Silk Cord ; Floss Cotton ; Children's red Morocco Hats, &c.
Juft received by
Giles Buckingham.
ALSO—A large assortment of American Ginghams, Sheeting, Shirting, Checks, Stripes, Stocking Yarn and Thread, at wholesale and retail, at the Factory prices. *Norwich, Nov.* 10, 1813 —52

CHEAP PAPER.

FORTY reams Spanish WRITING PAPER, at 2 dols. 75cts per ream, for fale by
R. HUBBARD.
Nov. 17.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A NEW SUPPLY OF
GOODS,
WHICH WITH THOSE BEFORE ON HAND, FORM A CONSIDERABLE VARIETY OF
DRY GOODS—Groceries--Crockery—Hard and Hollow Wares—fome Paints and Dye Stuffs—Ruffia and Swedes Iron, English bliftered—German and American bliftered Steel—FLOUR, &c.
FOR SALE
ON ACCOMMODATING TERMS
for Cafh, approved credit, and almoft every article of Country Produce and Manufactures ufually brought to market.
Samuel Avery & Son.
Norwich, 23d Nov. 1813. 2—

VEILS AND SILKS.

Giles Buckingham,
HAS JUST RECEIVED AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF
FANCY DRY GOODS,
AMONG WHICH ARE
35 pieces beft Florence Luteftrings, moft fafhionable colors ; black & colored India Luteftrings ; white and green Luteftrings for bonnets ; black and white Sattins ; a large affortment of black and white Lace Veils, from 12 to 30 dollars ; black and white Lace for Veils ; Silk and Bedford Lace Handkerchiefs ; black and white Silk Lace Sleeves ; Cotton Laces ; Silk, Kid, and Leather Gloves ; Silk, Cotton, and Worfted Stockings ; Fancy and Book Muflins ; black Italian Crape ; 200 pieces elegant Sattin and Luteftring Ribbons, plain and pearl edged, all colors and widths ; Silk and Cotton Shawls and Handkerchiefs ; black and white Cambricks ; Callicoes ; Dimotys ; Shirtings ; blue, white, and yellow Nankins ; Mock and Tortoife Shell Combs, &c. which together with thofe before on hand make a general affortment of Dry Goods. [Ribbons, Millinets, & Luteftrings, cheap by the piece]
Also from Boston,
600 pair Ladies', Misses', &
Children's black, white, and colored Kid and Morocco SHOES, warranted of the beft quality and lateft fafhions.
LIKEWISE,
Gentlemen's Morocco Pumps.
Norwich, Sept. 1, 1813. 42tf

UPPER CANADA.

A Geographical View of the Province of Upper Canada, and Promifcuous Remarks upon the Government—with an Appendix, containing a complete defcription of the Niagara Falls, and Remarks relative to the fituation of the inhabitants refpecting the war. Price 17 cts. For fale at
R. HUBBARD's *Book-Store.*
Nov. 24 2—

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, whofe accounts are more than one year's ftanding, are requefted to make immediate payment—All accounts of this defcription, which remain unfettled on the firft day of January next, will be lodged with an Attorney for collection
RUSSELL HUBBARD.

NEW GOODS.

SAMUEL RUDD,
HAS RECEIVED FROM NEW-YORK AND IS NOW OPENING AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF
DRY GOODS,
AMONG WHICH ARE THE FOLLOWING.
SUPERFINE and common Broadcloths and Caffimeres; Bombazetts; 43 pieces fuperfine and Common Callicoes; 15 pieces Furniture Callicoes; 17 pieces India do; White, red, black and yellow Flannels; Black and coloured Canton Crapes; Black Italian Crapes; Ruffia Sheetings and Diapers; India Cottons and Checks; 9 pieces Superfine Baftes for Shirtings; India Bed-fpreads; Efcopilloes; Cotton and Linen Damafk Table-cloths; Towels; 14 pieces Cambric Muflins; Book Muflins and Handkerchiefs ; Lenoes and Spidernets ; plain and figured Bedford Lace ; Cap-Patterns and Vandykes; Cambrick and Common Dimoty; Sarfenet Cambrick; black, filver-grey, green, blue, white and pink Luftrings ; elegant Bonnet Silks ; Sattins and Pelings; filk Florentine ; plain and pearl-edged luftring and fattin Ribbons, of almoft every breadth, color and quality ; white lace Veils; white and black lace Sleeves ; Spidernet do. ; men's and women's fhort filk Gloves ; long and fhort kid do. ; men's beft and common beaver do. ; 4-4 and 6-4 filk Shawls ; 8, 7, 6, and 4-4 cotton do. of various colors and kinds ; bandannoe, flag, Madras, and black Barcelona Handkerchiefs ; fuperfine and common worfted and cotton Hofe ; Morocco Indifpenfables ; black velvet Ribbons ; furniture, carpet and quality Bindings ; cotton Ferrets ; Galoons ; beft gilt coat Buttons ; common do. ; Tapes ; Bobbins, Threads, &c. &c. &c.
Chelsea, Nov. 23, 1813. 2—

Just received a supply of
Frink's Grand Restorative
ELIXER,
FOR SALE BY
D. RIPLEY.
Norwich, Jan. 5, 1813. 9

FOR SALE,

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND ACRES
OF new lands, of superior quality in the fouthern part of the
HOLLAND PURCHASE,
having the moft beneficial natural navigation of any lands in the middle States. The Country is rapidly advancing in fettlement ; mills, fchools, and other improvements are already eftablifhed. The title is perfect, and warrantee deeds will be given. The climate and foil are good, and no lands with the fame advantages are offered for fale on better terms to the purchafer than thefe lands will be fold in large or fmall quantities.—*For* particulars enquire of the fubfcriber, or in his abfence of GEN. EBENEZER HUNTINGTON, who will give information of terms, defcribe the lands, and make contracts for the fame.
W. S. HART, AGENT.
45—tf—

FOR SALE,
A FARM,

IN the town of Otis, county of Berkfhire, and commonwealth of Maffachufetts, half a mile north of the Meeting-Houfe, containing about one hundred and fifty acres. Said FARM is fituated on the turnpike Road leading from Hartford, in Connecticut, to Albany, by way of Lenox, forty-four miles from Hartford, fourteen from Lenox, and forty-four from Albany. There is a good new two ftory Dwelling-Houfe on faid FARM, a convenient Barn, Stabling, &c. and other out houfes. Alfo, a convenient merchant's Store, which has a good trade ; the houfe is improved as a tavern, is an excellent ftand, has as good a run of cuftom as any on the road. The land is a good ftrong foil, and about fifty or fixty acres under improvement, well watered by fmall ftreams and fprings, and is on Farmington River. Said FARM will be fold on very advantageous terms to the purchafer. For further particulars enquire of
WILLIAM S. HART, Efq.
of Norwich, or the fubfcriber on the premifes.
JOSEPH T. CUMMINGS.
Otis, Dec. 6, 1811. 6—

Park-Street Lectures.

JUSt received and for sale by R. HUBBARD, price 1 dol. 75 cts. " A feries of Lectures delivered in Park-Street Church, Bofton, on Sabbath evening. By Edward D. Griffin, D. D." Nov 9.

FOUND,
A TIPPET.

Dec. 1. *Enquire of the printer.*

THE SUBSCRIBER

WILL inftruct a few Children at the School-houfe oppofite Capt. WALTER LESTER's.
L. HART.
Dec. 1. 8—

Ox & Horse Shoeing.

THE subscriber continues to shoe Oxen and Horfes, at his old ftand. Nails and Shoes are ready made, and a very experienced hand is employed to fet them.
ELIJAH HERRICK.
Norwich, Nov. 30, 1813. 8-3w—

STRAYED or STOLEN

FROM the subscriber, on the 9th inft. a SORREL MARE, with a white ftripe in her face, long tail, paces and trots, 8 years old ; whoever will give information where fhe may be found, fhall receive a generous reward, and all reafonable charges paid.
NATHANIEL MEDBERY.
Plainfield, Nov. 17, 1813. 3—

SCHOOL BOOKS.

R. HUBBARD,
OFFERS for sale a great variety of SCHOOL BOOKS, per dozen or fingle. Storekeepers fupplied on the moft reafonable terms.
ALSO,
200 reams No. 1 Writing PAPER.
150 do. No 2 ditto.
50 do. Italian ditto.
100 do. Crown Wrapping ditto.
100 do. Foolscap do. do.
LIKEWISE—
Ledgers—Day-Books—Memorandum, Writing and Cyphering Books, &c. &c. *Nov.* 3.

ORIGINAL STAINED

NORWICH COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 22, 1813. *NORWICH*; (CONN.) PRINTED BY RUSSELL HUBBARD—AT HIS OFFICE IN *CHELSEA*. [VOL. XVIII. No. 6.

Wanted Immediately,

A Quantity of HOG's BRISTLES, for which CASH and the highest price will be given by

WM. ALBERTSON.

Norwich-Landing, Oct. 12, 1813. 48—4m

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A LAD 15 or 16 years of age, as an apprentice to the House-Carpenter and Joiner Business.

Charles French.

April 12th. 23—

JAMES F. BROWN,

WILL pay a generous price for 1500 feet

White Ash PLANK,

2½ inches thick. LIKEWISE, a quantity of white oak SPOKE TIMBER is wanted immediately, and ¾ inch white wood BOARDS.

Dec. 14, 1813. 5—

MUSTARD SEED

WANTED BY SAMUEL TYLER.

Oct. 27. 50tf

WANTED,

FOR which Cash will be paid, a quantity of

CORN AND RYE,

to be delivered at Palmer's distillery, Montville, or at the Store of N. GILBERT & CO. Norwich.

Oct. 5. 47—

THE SUBSCRIBER

WISHES TO PURCHASE

PLAIN Blue Woollen Cloth, Scarlet do. plain White Woollen Cloth, White Woollen Kersey, Cotton ditto. short Woollen Stockings and Blankets, for all which Cash will be paid.

ELISHA TRACY,

Deputy Commissary.

Norwich, Oct. 6, 1813. 48—

Tallow, Soap-Grease & Ashes

WANTED,

BY the subscriber—who has for sale, MOULD CANDLES, of various sizes—HARD and SOFT SOAP—A COW, to calve in April.

GURDON BILL.

Chelsea, Nov. 9, 1813. tf 5[illegible]

THE SUBSCRIBER

WILL PAY CASH AND THE HIGHEST PRICE FOR

FLAX-SEED,

New milk & Skim Cheese.

WM. PEABODY.

WHO HAS FOR SALE—

MOLASSES BY THE HHD.

Nov. 10. 52

NEW CORPS,

ENLISTED FOR

ONE YEAR!!!

THE future welfare of our injured country, requires, that the nation which has presumed to violate our rights, should be taught, that she cannot do it with impunity; and, that it is her interest to observe rectitude of conduct towards a people, whose character has been portrayed by an eminent political writer in Europe, in these words:

"The Americans are active in their "persons; they are enterprising; they are brave; and, "which is of vast consequence, they are, from education, "and almost from constitution, SOBER, a virtue, not at "all less valuable in the Army, than it is in domestic "life."

Come forth my countrymen, and be School-Masters to the foe! Impress the instruction, they need so much, strongly on their minds.

16 dollars bounty,
8 dollars per month,
1 Coat,
1 Vest,
4 Shirts,
4 pair Pantaloons,
4 pair Shoes,
2 pair Stockings,
2 pair Socks,
1 Military Cap, & blankets—per year,

Will be given to every able bodied man, from the age of 18 to 45, who shall enlist for

ONE YEAR,

in the 37th Regiment, U. S. Infantry: the government have also provided good food, other articles of Clothing, Arms, Ammunition, and Medicines, for the Soldier; a Physician will attend him in case of sickness, and if he should be disabled in the service of his Country, he will be entitled to a pension.

David Tracey, Jun.

2d Lieut. 37th Regiment, U. S. Infantry.

Rendezvous, Chelsea Landing, Dec. 8, 1813.

N. B. MUSICIANS wanted immediately. 4—

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE Hartford Fire Insurance Company have appointed JONATHAN G. W. TRUMBULL, Esq. of Norwich, their Surveyor for said town, and its neighborhood—who is also authorized to receive proposals for Insurance against loss by Fire, in behalf of said Company.

WALTER MITCHEL, *Secretary.*

Hartford, Dec. 17, 1810. 7—

New Boarding School.

MRS. VALUE

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that she proposes opening a BOARDING SCHOOL for young Ladies, on the first Monday in January next, when she will re-commence teaching those branches of instruction, which she formerly taught young Ladies with success, for a period of thirteen years—viz. orthography, reading prose and verse, writing, arithmetic, *parsing* English grammar, the elements of astronomy on the celestial globe, geography on the terrestrial globe, with a correct knowledge of the atlas and maps, history, Blair's lectures, composition, drawing, painting, plain sewing, needle-work on muslin, and embroidery—in addition to which, Mr. Value will give them a lesson every day (Sundays excepted) in polite manners, dancing, the French language, and music. Terms for board and tuition, *Three Dollars* per week—it being understood, that each young lady will furnish herself with whatever will be necessary to use in school (the globes, atlas, and piano excepted:) also her own wood and candles, when she is not with the family.

To say any thing on the utility of a good education, would be superfluous: suffice, that this opportunity unites, upon reasonable terms, many of the useful and refined parts of a modern education for ladies.

According to the former custom in Mrs. Value's school, the young ladies will read once in the bible every day.

The number of boarders shall be limited to twenty, who shall be treated with respect, delicacy, and attention, and who, it is presumed, will find the family and accommodations agreeable and satisfactory.

Hartford, November 29. 4-6w

THE SUBSCRIBER

WILL instruct a few Children at the School-house opposite Capt. WALTER LESTER'S.

L. HART.

Dec. 1. 3—

PUBLIC AUCTION.

IN pursuance of an order from the Hon. Judge of Probate, for the district of Norwich, will be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION, all the Personal Estate of

Mr. ELIJAH BENJAMIN,

late of Preston, deceased, consisting of one yoke of OXEN, one COW, a few SHEEP, FARMING TOOLS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of FEATHER BEDS, &c. &c.—at the late dwelling-house of said deceased, on the 30th day of Dec. inst. Sales to begin at 9 o'clock, forenoon—if the 30th day should be stormy, the sales will be on the 31st of said Dec.—and if the sales of said estate should not be completed on said day, the sales will be continued by adjournment, by

JACOB NEWTON, Adm'r.

Dated Preston, December 18, A. D. 1813. 3

THE subscriber being appointed executor on the estate of Widow

JAMSON DUNLAP,

late of Brooklyn, deceased, hereby gives notice, that the Hon. Court of Probate have allowed Six Months from this date, for the creditors to said estate to exhibit their demands attested according to law.

All persons indebted are desired to make payment without further notice.

VINE ROBINSON, Exr.

Brooklyn, Nov. 21, 1813. 4—3w

NOTICE is hereby given, that by order of the Hon. Court of Probate for the district of Norwich, Commissioners are to be appointed on the estate of

ADONIJAH CROCKER,

late of Franklin, deceased, represented insolvent, on the first Tuesday of January next, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

All persons interested are to take notice and appear before said Court, at the time and place aforesaid, if they see cause.

ELEAZER TRACY, Admr.

Franklin, Dec. 10, 1813. 5—3w

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Doctor LUTHER MANNING, late of Lisbon, deceased, will please to call and settle by the 25th of the present month, or their accounts must be lodged in the hands of an Attorney for collection.

Luther Manning, B. Huntington, } Execu'ors.

N. B. The books are in the hands of B. HUNTINGTON.

Dec. 10. 5—3w

Twenty Dollars Reward!

STRAYed or stolen from the pasture of JARED S. MINER, in East-Haddam, Millington Society, a dark sorrel

STUD HORSE,

three years old last spring, with a white crooked stripe down his face, and a Narraganset snip on the nose—one white hind foot—a feather on each side of his neck—newly shod—a handsome trotter—a switch tail—a lofty, elegant gait—a large head—his departure from the pasture was on the 15th of Sept. last—his size small.

Whoever will return him to me, or give information so that he may be obtained, shall have the above reward, and all necessary charges paid by the owner,

JOSEPH MINER,

son of TURNER MINER, keeper of the Toll Bridge, Waterford.

December 8. 4-3w

CAME into the subscriber's enclosures in the last part of October, a red yearling STEER, having a white spot on the rump, white tail, and some white on the belly. Said Steer has no artificial mark on him. The owner is hereby desired to call, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

CYRUS GATES.

Preston, Nov. 7, 1813. 4—

BLANKS

For Sale at this Office.

OFFICIAL RECORD.

[Prepared for the last COURIER—but crowded out by a pressure of other matter.]

Copy of a letter from Brig. Gen. *JOHN P. BOYD*, who commanded in the battle of Williamsburgh, to Major Gen. *JAMES WILKINSON*, Commander in Chief.

Camp, near Cornwall, Nov. 12, 1813

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to report to you, that yesterday, while the rear division of the army, consisting of detachments from the 1st, 3d, and 4th brigades, and placed under my command, to protect the flotilla from the enemy that hung on our rear, was under arms in order to move, agreeably to your orders, down the bank of the St. Lawrence, a report was brought to me from the rear guard, that a body of about 200 British and Indians had advanced into the woods that skirted our rear. General Swartwout, with the 4th brigade was immediately ordered to dislodge them; Gen. Covington, with the 3d brigade, being at the same time directed to be within supporting distance. Gen. Swartwout dashed into the woods, and with the 21st Infantry, (a part of his brigade) after a short skirmish, drove them back to the position of their main body. Here he was joined by Gen. Covington. The enemy had judiciously chosen his ground among the deep ravines which every where intersected the extensive plain, and discharged a heavy and galling fire upon our advancing columns. No opposition or obstacle, however, checked their ardor. The enemy retired for more than a mile before their resolute and repeated charges. During this time, the detachment of the 1st brigade under Col. Coles, whose greater distance from the scene of action retarded its arrival, rapidly entered the field. Being directed to attack the enemy's left flank, this movement was promptly and bravely executed amid a shower of musketry and shrapnel shells. The fight now became more stationary, until the brigade first engaged, having expended all their ammunition, were directed to retire to a more defensible position, to wait for a resupply. This movement so disconnected the line, as to render it expedient for the 1st brigade likewise to retire. It should be remarked, that the artillery, excepting two pieces under Capt. Irvine, attached to the rear division, (which, from the nature of the ground, and the circuitous route they had to take, were likewise much retarded in their arrival) did not reach the ground until the line for the want of ammunition, had already began to fall back. When they were arranged, (in doing which, I was assisted by the skill of Col. Swift, of the Engineers) their fire was sure and destructive. When the artillery was finally directed to retire, having to cross a deep, and, excepting in one place, (to artillery) impassable ravine, one piece was unfortunately lost. The fall of its gallant commander, Lt. Smith, and most of his men, may account for this accident. In the death of this young man, the army has lost one of its most promising officers. The squadron of the 2d regt. of dragoons, under Maj. Woodford, was early on the field, and much exposed to the enemy's fire, but the nature of the ground, & the position of his line, did not admit of those successful charges, which their discipline and ardor, under more favorable circumstances, are calculated to make. The reserve, under Col. Upham and Maj Malcolm, did not arrive from the boats in time to participate in but a small part of the action; but the activity and zeal they displayed while engaged, evinced the benefit that might have been derived from their earlier assistance.

The whole line was now re-formed on the borders of those woods from which the enemy had first been driven; when, night coming on, and the storm returning, and conceiving that the object you had in view, which was to beat back the enemy that would retard our junction with the main body below, to have been accomplished, the troops were directed to return to the ground near the flotilla; which movement was executed in good order, and without any molestation from the enemy.

I cannot close my representation of this battle, without indulging in a few remarks upon the merits of those officers, whose conduct will give a character to the conflict of this day. Gen. Covington, whose readiness to enter the field was an earnest of his subsequent activity, received a mortal wound, while leading his men on to successful charge. His troops, still feeling the effects of his gallant example, continued to advance long after their brave commander had fallen.—His fate will perpetuate the memory of the plain which has been crimsoned by his blood. Col. Preston was severely wounded while nobly fighting at the head of his regiment. The universal sympathy which is excited by the honorable misfortune of this amiable officer, attests the high estimation which is entertained of his talents as a soldier, and his virtues as a man.—Major Cummings, with whose military merits and exertions I have long been acquainted, met with a similar fate while leading to a charge, and, undiscouraged by the wound, continued to advance, until loss of blood obliged him to retire. Many platoon officers received disabling or slight wounds in the honorable discharge of their duty, a report of whose names and merits I have directed the several chiefs of brigades to make to me, in order that I may transmit it to you.—It is with great satisfaction I acknowledge my warmest approbation of the gallantry and zeal which was constantly displayed throughout this eventful day, by Brig. Gen. Swartwout, and Col. Coles, who commanded the detachment of the first brigade. After the fall of Gen. Covington, Col. Pierce, on whom the command of the third brigade devolved, conducted with his characteristic coolness and valor. In speaking of the other numerous field officers who participated in this battle, Colonels Gaines and Ripley, Lieut. Col. Aspinwall, and Majors Morgan, Grafton and Gardner, their equal claim to applause, forbids the invidious task of discrimination. I find a pleasure, likewise, in acknowledging the eminent service I derived from the experience and activity of Adj. Gen. Col. Walback; from the assistance of Inspector Gen. Col. Johnson, and assistant Adj. Gens. Majors Beebe and Chambers; the latter was wounded in the honorable discharge of his duty. In addition to these acknowledgements, a sense of justice as well as personal friendship, induces me to express my entire approbation of the conduct of Lieut. Henry Whiting, my Aid-de-Camp, who was in this instance, as he has been during the whole campaign, my zealous and brave assistant. Lieut. Worth, aid-de-camp to Major-Gen. Lewis, led by a laudable ambition, left the flotilla, and volunteered his acceptable services to me on the field.

Permit me now to add, sir, that though the result of this action was not so brilliant and decisive as I could have wished, and the first stage of it seemed to promise, yet when it is recollected that the troops had been long exposed to hard privations and fatigues, to inclement storms from which they often could have no shelter; that the enemy were superior to us in numbers, and greatly superior to us in position, and supported by 7 or 8 heavy gun-boats; that the action being unexpected, was necessarily commenced without much concert; that we were, by unavoidable circumstances, long deprived of our artillery; and that the action was warmly and obstinately contested for more than three hours, during which there were but a few short cessations of musketry and cannon; when all these circumstances are recollected, perhaps this day may be thought to have added some reputation to the American arms. And if, on this occasion you shall believe me to have done my duty, and accomplished any one of your purposes, I shall be satisfied. Allow me to adjoin my regret, which is felt in common with the army, that the severity of your indisposition deprived us of your presence on this occasion. The Adjutant General has been directed to furnish a report of the killed, wounded and the casualties.

I have the honor to be, Sir, with great consideration, and respect, your most obedient humble servant

(Signed) JOHN P. BOYD,

Brig. Gen. Commanding.

Miscellaneous Articles.

[From the New-York Gazette.]

Extract of a letter from THOMAS JEFFERSON, to a gentleman in Pennsylvania, dated,

"Monticello, Oct. 3, 1813.

"No man on earth has a stronger detestation of the unprincipled Tyrant who is deluging the Continent of Europe with blood—no one more gratified by his disaster of the last Campaign, nor wished more sincerely success to the efforts of the virtuous ALEXANDER."

Major-General Pinkney, with his suite, left Charleston on the 19th ult. for the frontiers of Georgia, to assume the command of the army going against the Creek Indians.

Capt. Griggs, late commander of the schooner Inca, of Baltimore, from France, chased on shore by the enemy near Charleston, has published a statement, respecting the loss of that vessel and cargo, in which he attributes it to the mutinous and cowardly conduct of a part of her crew, who not only refused to defend her from the enemy's boats, which was practicable, but attempted to embezzle a portion of the cargo. He gives the names of the mutineers.

A *Powder-Mill*, at Westfield, Ms. belonging to *C. Douglass & Co.* was accidentally blown up on Friday the 3d inst. & a Mr. *Granger*, the only person in the mill, mortally wounded.

The Common Council of the city of *New-York*, under date of the 3d inst. have addressed a letter to Com. PERRY with certain resolutions of that body, "expressive of their high sense of the glorious triumph of the American squadron under his command." The Commodore has acceded to the request to sit for his portrait, "to be placed in the gallery of portraits of the Common Council."

COAL MINES.

A company has been formed in the city of N. York for the purpose of exploring and working coal mines and other valuable minerals, and also for Banking in the city of New-York. The association have given notice of their intention to apply to the Legislature of that state for an act of incorporation. The capital not to exceed 2 millions of dollars. Robert Fulton signs himself chairman of the association.

NEW-YORK, DEC. 11.

SWIFT TRAVELLING——The express who brought the President's Message to this city, left Washington 20 minutes after 12 at noon—left Baltimore 45 minutes after 2 P. M. arrived at Philadelphia 10 minutes before 12 at night. Thus, it will be seen, that from Washington to Philadelphia, a distance of 150 miles, he travelled at the rate of more than 12½ miles an hour; which considering the badness of the roads, is perhaps equal to any thing ever performed in any country.

BOSTON, DEC. 9.

Gen. BOYD, and many other officers of the Northern Army, have arrived in town since our last.

A DUEL.—In consequence of a dispute relative to Gen. Hampton, Capt. Barker and Lieut. Sumpter fought a duel; a ball passed through Capt. Barker's thighs, and the affair ended. We are happy to say the wounds are only flesh wounds—the Captain was recovering and considered out of all danger. *Demo. Press.*

A public dinner has been given at Baltimore, to Lt. M'CALL, of the Navy.

Marine.

The squadron at present blockading the Chesapeake, consists of the Dragon, 74, R. Barrie, the Ariadne, 38, Sir E. T. Troubridge, the Lacedemonian, 36, S. Jackson, and Acteon and Sophie brigs.

Ship Leander, Matlack, of N. York, from Bermuda, went ashore, 18 inst. with all sail set, on Watch-Hill Beach, and all her masts immediately went over. She mistook Watch-Hill Light for Gull-Island Light, the latter having been destroyed by the British. She sailed from Bermuda Nov. 18.

The English ship Isabella, of London, from Port-Jackson (with 25,000 seal-skins, 90 tons oil, and 30 or 40 doz. pearl shells,) was stranded on one of the Falkland Islands last May; her officers, passengers and crew were saved from their perilous situation by the brig Ninian, Barnard, of New-York, who, at the time of preserving them informed them of the war between the U. S. and G. Britain:—In return for this humane act, the officers, &c. of the Isabella, took possession of the Ninian, and carried her to Eagle Island, from whence she was sent to England, a new prize!

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W. ALBERTSON.

Aug. 16, 4[illegible]

ORIGINAL STAINED

CONGRESS.

House of REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, Dec. 6.

THE Speaker (Hon. Mr. Clay of Kentucky) took the chair at a few minutes after 12 o'clock.

Having stated the severe indisposition of the Clerk of the house, (P. Magruder, Esq) which disabled him from attending, the Speaker intimated, that, if no objection was made to the procedure, the Assistant Clerk (Mr. G. Magruder) would act until the Clerk should be sufficiently recovered to attend to his duty in the House.

No objection being made to the proposition, the Assistant Clerk proceeded to call over the roll by states when it appearing that a majority of the whole house, forming a quorum thereof was present, the Speaker announced the readiness of the house to proceed to business.

The following new members were qualified and took their seats :

From Pennsylvania, Daniel Udree (in the place of Mr. Hyneman resigned) and Edward Crouch, (in the place of Mr. Gloninger, resigned.)

Mr. King of Massachusetts called the attention of the House, to a resolution offered by himself on the 14th of June last, relative to the appointment of the committee of Election. This resolution proposes to change the rules and orders of the House as they now stand, by altering the mode of appointing that committee, by making it necessary that the names of all the members present be put into a ballot box, and the Speaker draw from the box the names which shall constitute the committee, except parties to any contest may happen to be drawn, when others shall be selected—Laid on the table.

On motion of the same gentleman, the usual order for furnishing the members with newspapers was adopted.

A message was received from the Senate, informing the House of their being formed and ready to proceed to business.

A joint committee was then appointed, consisting of Mr. Findley and Mr. Stockton on the part of this House, to inform the President of the U. States that both Houses were formed and ready to receive his communication.

And the House adjourned.

Tuesday, Dec. 7.

On motion of Mr. King of Ms. the House proceeded to consider a resolution submitted by him on the 14th of June last, for the appointment of the Committee of Elections by ballot, &c.

Mr. Findley, questioned the propriety of the course proposed in the resolve.—He said it was a new thing in this House, and required mature consideration before it was acted on. Time ought to be afforded to examine precedents, and also the constitutional powers of the House on this point; for it was one on which the constitution, and not any laws of theirs, bound the members of the House. Similar propositions had been agitated in the Legislature of Pennsylvania and found beyond their power to adopt, until a provision was incorporated in the constitution expressly providing for the case. As the House could not be prepared, without notice, duly to decide on this proposition, he moved that it be postponed to Thursday next.

Mr. King intimated that he had no objection to such postponement as should afford time to gentlemen to satisfy themselves as to the constitutional powers of the House.

The resolution was accordingly postponed to Thursday next.

The Message from the President was then received, read and referred to the committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

On motion of Mr. Dawson,

The several standing committees were ordered to be appointed, except the committee of Elections.

And the House adjourned.

Wednesday, Dec 8.

The following committees were appointed, in pursuance of the order of yesterday :

Committee of Ways and Means.

Messrs. Eppes, Taylor, Roberts, Creighton, Alston, M'Kim and Cox.

Committee of Commerce and Manufactures.

Messrs. Newton, Murfree, Se[illegible]ert, Jackson of R. I. Baylies, Go[illegible], [illegible] Grosvenor.

Com[illegible] of Claims.

Messrs. Archer, Yancey, Goodwyn, Law, Alexander, Bard and Davenport.

Committee on Public L[illegible]

Messrs. [illegible]Kee, Robertso[illegible] [illegible]phreys, Mosely, [illegible] Pickering and M'[illegible]

Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

Messrs. Rhea of Ten. Lyle, Sturges, Bigelow, Winter, Franklin and Hall.

Committee for the District of Columbia.

Messrs. Kent of Md. Lewis, Pearson, Crawford, Sharp, Brown and Bradley.

Committee on the Judiciary.

Messrs. Ingersoll, Nelson, Pitkin, Stockton, Pickens, Montgomery and Oakley.

Of Revisal and Unfinished Business.

Messrs. Condit, Stanford and Wheaton.

Committee of Accounts.

Messrs. Barnett, and John Reed.

Two or three petitions praying the establishment and alteration of Post Roads, were presented and referred.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

On motion of Mr. Taylor of N. York, the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Macon in the chair.

And the message of the President yesterday, referred to said committee, was taken into consideration.

The said message having been read, the following resolutions were moved by Mr. Taylor, and severally agreed to without debate :

1. *Resolved,* That so much of the President's Message as relates to our Foreign affairs, be referred to a select Committee.

2. That so much as relates to Military Affairs, be referred to a select Committee.

3. That so much as relates to Naval Affairs, be referred to a select Committee.

4. That so much as relates to our Revenue, be referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

5. That so much as relates to a [illegible] of the Militia Laws, be referred to a select Committee.

6. That so much as relates to the Retaliation by our Government of the proceedings of the Enemy contrary to the legitimate modes of warfare, be referred to a select Committee.

Mr Clay, of Kentucky (Speaker) remarked that the resolutions adopted appeared to embrace all the principal topics adverted to in the message, with the exception of one which had no doubt escaped the gentleman's observation. The subject to which he referred was embraced in the following resolution, which Mr. Clay offered for consideration :

7. *Resolved,* That so much of the Message of the President as relates to the expediency of such legal provisions as may supply the defects, or remove the doubts of the Executive authority to allow to the cruisers of other powers, at war with the enemies of the United States, such use of the American ports and markets as may correspond with the privileges allowed by such powers to American citizens, be referred to a select Committee.

Mr. Taylor remarked, that he had not overlooked this important recommendation, but had supposed it would fall within the province of the committee of naval affairs ; inasmuch as its declared object was "to give to our vessels of war, public or private, the requisite advantage in their cruises," and appeared to him therefore properly a subject for their examination.

Mr. Clay observed in reply, that, if it belonged to any of the committees proposed in the resolutions just agreed to, it appeared to him to belong to the committee of Foreign Relations, the object being a reciprocation to a foreign power of certain privileges in our ports which it granted to us on its part. It was at least doubtful to which committee it properly belonged, and it would therefore be better to refer it to a special committee.

Mr. Taylor withdrew his opposition to the motion ; and

It was agreed to

The committee then rose and reported the resolutions to the House, which were concurred in, and the committees ordered to be appointed accordingly.

On motion of Mr. Wheaton, a ballot was ordered to be held at 12 o'clock to morrow, for a Chaplain on the part of this House.

And the House adjourned.

Thursday, Dec. 9.

The following gentlemen were appointed by the Speaker to be committees, pursuant to the order of yesterday, viz.

On Foreign Relations—Messrs. Calhoun, Grundy, Fisk of N. Y. Ingersoll, Gholson, Miller, and M'Clean.

On Military Affairs—Messrs. Troup, Dawson, Desha, Sevier, Stewart, Tannehill and Champion.

On Naval Affairs—Messrs. Downdes, Burwell, Seybert, King of Mass. Ormsby, Post and Kennedy.

On Militia Laws—Messrs. Taylor, Parker, Strong, Piper, Forney, Champion, Smith of Va.

On Retaliation—Messrs. Macon, Robertson Calhoun, Nelson, Fisk of Vt. Stockton and Lovett.

On the reciprocating the admission of certain foreign cruisers in our ports—Mess[illegible]rundy, Duval, Davis, Moore, Ely, Lefferts and Pitkin.

On motion of Mr King, of Mass. the House proceeded to the consideration of his resolution for appointing the Committee of Elections in future by lot. [This committee with all others is now, by a standing rule, appointed by the Speaker.]

After some discussion between Messrs. Grundy and King on the merits of the resolution, the question was taken thereon, and negatived, ayes 33.

On motion of Mr. Grundy, it was then ordered, that the Committee of Elections be now appointed, in the usual mode.

On motion of Mr. Jennings, of Indiana,

Resolved, That the committee on the Public Lands be, and they are hereby instructed to enquire into the expediency of subdividing the quarter sections of the Lands of the U. States.

Resolved, That the said committee enquire into the expediency of reducing the price of the Lands of the United States.

Resolved, That the said committee enquire also into the expediency of giving further time to the purchasers of the public lands, who purchased prior to the first day of January, 1810, to complete their payments.

On motion of Mr. Rhea, the committee of the Post-Office were instructed to enquire into the expediency of passing a general law authorising the franking of all public documents by Members of Congress.

CONFIDENTIAL PROCEEDINGS.

A message in writing was received from the President of the U. States, which the Speaker declared to be of a confidential nature. The galleries were accordingly cleared, and the doors closed ; but were again opened in a few minutes.

And the House adjourned.

Friday, Dec. 10.

Mr. Rhea of Tenn. from the committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, reported a bill authorising the transmission of certain documents free of postage ; which was twice read and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to day.—The bill was subsequently read a third time and passed.

On motion of Mr. Hemstead of Missouri,

Resolved, That the committee on Public Lands be instructed to enquire into the expediency of providing by law for the speedy and final confirmation of all grants of land, or orders of survey lawfully made and completed, by the proper officer of the late district of Louisiana, now territory of Missouri, during the time said territory was in the actual possession of Spain or France, or while either of those powers exercised the sovereignty therein.

Resolved, That said committee enquire into the expediency of making provision by law, for granting all such claims to land in said territory, not exceeding 640 acres to each claimant, where the claimant or the person under whom he claims had actually cultivated the same prior to the 20th day of December 1813.

Resolved, That the said committee be instructed to enquire into the expediency of making provision by law, to enable persons claiming lands in said Territory, and which shall not be conferred or granted under the laws of the U. S. to contest the legality of such decision in a court of law.

Resolved, That the said committee be instructed to enquire into the expediency of extending the right of pre emption to actual settlers on the public lands in said Territory ; and that said committee have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Resolved, That the Judiciary Committee be instructed to enquire into the expediency of making provision by law for the appointment of an additional judge of the Superior Court in the Territory of Missouri, exclusively for the district of Arkansaw—with leave to report by bill or otherwise.

On motion of Mr. Wilson of Pennsylvania,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Naval Establishment enquire and report on the expediency of a provision by law for deepening the channel into the harbor of Presque Isle, on Lake Erie.

Resolved, That the Military Committee enquire and report on the expediency of improving the water communications and roads necessary for the transportation of troops, military & naval stores and provisions between certain parts of the U. States and the Lakes.

Mr. Pickering of Mass. moved the following joint resolution, which was twice read and ordered to be engrossed.

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the U. States of America, in Congress assembled, That of the public journals of the Senate and House of Representatives of the present and every future Congress, commencing with the present session ; and of the documents published under the orders of the Senate and of the House of Representatives respectively, from the commencement of the present session, there shall be printed two hundred copies beyond the number usually printed ; of which twenty-five copies shall be deposited in the library of the U. States at the seat of government, to be delivered to members of Congress during any session, and to all other persons authorised by law to use the books in the library, upon their application to the librarian, and giving their responsible receipts for the same, in like manner as for other books : And that so many other of the said copies shall be transmitted in like manner as the acts of Congress are transmitted, to the several States and Territories, as shall be sufficient to furnish one copy to each Executive, one copy to each branch of every state and territorial legislature, one copy to the historical society incorporated in each state ; And that the residue of the said two hundred copies be deposited in the library of the U. States, subject to the future disposition of Congress.

A motion was made that when the House adjourn this day it adjourn to Monday next ; which was negatived, 64 to 50

The galleries were then cleared and the doors closed, on motion of Mr. Grundy, and so remained until five o'clock, when the House adjourned.

Saturday, Dec. 11.

The House sat with closed doors from 11 o'clock in the morning until 9 at night.

Monday, Dec. 13.

A great number of private petitions having been disposed of,

The engrossed resolution for the printing and distribution of additional copies of Congressional documents, were read a third time and passed.

On motion of Mr. Beall,

Resolved, That the Committee on Public Lands enquire into the expediency of attaching to the Canton district, all the lands extending one mile wide on each side of the road, and lying between the Rapids of the Miami of the Lake, and the western line of the Connecticut Reserve which was ceded to the United States by treaty with certain Indian tribes concluded at Brownstown on the 26th of November, 1808, for the purpose of opening a road and connecting the settlements between Ohio and Michigan Territory.

On motion of Mr. Lattimore,

Resolved, That the Land Committee enquire into the expediency of allowing further time to make payment for lands in the Mississippi territory purchased of the United States since the 31st of March 1809.

On motion of Mr. M'Kee, the Report of the Land Commissioners, in the Orleans and Kaskaskia districts, laid before the House the last session, were referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

The House adjourned, a little after 12 o'clock, until to-morrow.

Tuesday, Dec. 14.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting a general statement of unsettled accounts in the office of the accountant of the navy department, agreeably to a resolution of the House of the 30th July last, which was read, and referred to the committee of ways and means.

Mr. Desha submitted the following Resolutions :

Resolved, That the committee of claims be instructed to enquire into the expediency of paying for the waggons and horses that have been lost in the public service.

Resolved, that the committee on military affairs be instructed to enquire into the expediency of paying for the horses lost by the volunteers who turned out under his excellency Isaac Shelby, Gov. of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, on the Canada expedition last fall ; and that they report by bill or otherwise.

Resolved, that the committee on military affairs be instructed to enquire into the expediency of paying the mounted volunteers who turned out under his excellency Isaac Shelby, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, on the Canada expedition last fall, additional pay for their horses furnished ; and that they report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Grosvenor moved to amend the resolutions so as to include vessels and other property destroyed by the enemy in the public service.

Mr Desha objected to the adoption of this amendment : and Mr. Grosvenor explained his reasons for offering it ; after which, the question was taken on the motion and lost ; and the resolutions passed by a considerable majority.

Mr. Wright moved the following resolution.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire into the expediency of providing by an act of Congress, an uniform mode of electing senators, representatives to Congress, and electors of president and vice-president.

The resolution was adopted, and referred to a committee of seven members.

The House then adjourned until to-morrow, at 11 o'clock.

In SENATE.

Wednesday, Dec. 8.

Several of the standing committees were appointed, and resolutions laid on the table for appointing committees on various parts of the President's Message.

Thursday, Dec 9.

Mr. German, from New-York, and Mr. Hunter from Rhode-Island, appeared and took their seats.

So much of the President's Message as respects our foreign relations, was referred to Messrs. Bibb, of Georgia, Taylor, Chace, Bledsoe, Brent, Anderson, and Brown.

So much of the Message, as relates to Military Affairs, was referred to Messrs Worthington, Turner, Lacock, Campbell and Robinson.

So much of the Message as relates to the Naval Establishment, was referred to Messrs. Gaillard, Tait, Fromentin, Morrow, and Howell.

A confidential message was received from the President, and the doors closed for a short time thereon.

Monday & Tuesday, Dec. 13—14.

Sitting with closed doors ; on the same business probably which occupied the deliberations of the other house during its late private sittings. [*An Embargo in all likelihood*]

Foreign Intelligence.

BRITISH AMERICA.

British Official Notice of the Defeat of their Fleet on Lake Erie, and of Gen. Proctor.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Head-Quarters, Montreal, Nov. 24.

HIS Excellency the commander of the forces has received an official report from Major Gen. Proctor of the affair which took place on the 5th of October near the Moravian Village, and he has in vain sought in it, for grounds to palliate the report made to his Excellency by staff adjutant Reiffenstein, upon which the Gen. Order of the 18th October was founded—on the contrary, that statement remains unconfirmed in all the principal events which marked that disgraceful day ; the precipitancy with which the staff adjutant retreated from the field of action, prevented his ascertaining the loss sustained by the division on that occasion ; it also led him most grossly to exaggerate the enemy's force, and to misrepresent the conduct of the Indian Warriors, who, instead of retreating towards Machedash, as he had stated, gallantly maintained the conflict, under their brave chief, Tecumseh, and in their turn harrassed the American army on its retreat to Detroit.

The subjoined return states the loss the right division has sustained in the action of the fleet on Lake Erie on the 10th of Sept. and in the affair of the 5th. Oct. near the Moravian Village, in the latter but very few appear to have been rescued by an honorable death from the ignominy of passing under the American yoke, nor are there many, whose wounds plead in mitigation of this reproach. The right division appears to have been incumbered with an unmanageable load of unnecessary, and forbidden private baggage—while the requisite arrangements for the expeditious and certain conveyance of the ammunition, and provisions, the sole objects worthy of consideration, appear to have been totally neglected, as well as those ordinary measures, resorted to, by officers of intelligence, to retard, and impede the advance of a pursuing enemy. The result affords but too fatal a proof of this unjustifiable neglect. The right division had quitted Sandwich on its retreat, on the 26th Sept. having had ample time for every previous arrangement ; on the 2d Oct. following, the enemy pursued by the same route, and on the 4th succeeded in capturing all the stores of the division, and on the following day attacked and defeated it almost without a struggle.

With heartfelt pride and satisfaction the commander of the forces had lavished on the right division of this army, that tribute of praise which was so justly due to its former gallantry, and steady discipline. It is with poignant grief and mortification that he now beholds its well earned laurels tarnished, and its conduct calling loudly for reproach and censure.

The Commander of the forces appeals to the genuine feelings of the British soldier, from whom he neither conceals the extent of the loss the army has suffered, nor the far more to be lamented injury it has sustained in its wounded honor, confident that but one sentiment will animate every breast, and that zealous to wash out the stain, which by a most extraordinary and unaccountable infatuation, has fallen on a formerly deserving portion of the army : all will vie to emulate the glorious achievements recently performed, by a small but highly spirited, and well disciplined division, led by officers possessed of enterprize, intelligence and gallantry, nobly evincing what British soldiers can perform, when susceptible of no fear, but that of failing in the discharge of their duty.

His Excellency considers it an act of justice to exonerate most honorably from this censure

ORIGINAL STAINED

e brave soldiers of the right division who ere serving as Marines on board the squadron on Lake Erie. The commander of the forces having received the official Report of Capt. Barclay of the action which took place on lake Erie, on the 10th Sept. when that gallant officer, from circumstances of imperious necessity, was compelled to seek the superior force of the enemy, and to maintain an arduous and long contested action, under circumstances of accumulating ill fortune.

Capt. Barclay represents that the wind, which was favorable early in the day, suddenly changed, giving the enemy the weather gage, and that this important advantage was shortly after the commencement of the engagement, heightened by the fall of Capt. Finnis, the commander of the Queen Charlotte—in the death of that intrepid and intelligent officer, Capt. Barclay laments the loss of his main support. The fall of Capt. Finnis was soon followed by that of Lieut. Stokoe, whose country was deprived of his services at this very critical period, leaving the command of the Queen Charlotte to Provincial Lt. Irvine, who conducted himself with great courage, but was too limited in experience, to supply the place of such an officer as Capt. Finnis;—and in consequence this vessel proved of far less assistance than might be expected.

The action commenced about a quarter before 12 o'clock and continued with great fury until half past two, when the American Commodore quitted his ship, which struck shortly after, to that commanded by Capt. Barclay, (the Detroit)—hitherto the determined valor displayed by the British squadron, had surmounted every disadvantage, and the day was in our favor; but the contest had arrived at that period when valor alone was unavailing—the Detroit and Queen Charlotte were perfect wrecks, and required the utmost skill of seamanship, while the commanders and second officers, of every vessel, were either killed or wounded, not more than fifty British seamen were dispersed in the crews of the squadron, and of these a great proportion had fallen in the conflict.

The American Commodore made a gallant but too successful effort to regain the day. His second largest vessel, the Niagara, had suffered little, and his numerous gun-boats, which had proved the greatest annoyance during the action, were all uninjured.

Lieut. Garland, 1st Lt. of the Detroit, being mortally wounded, previous to the wounds of Capt. Barclay, obliging him to quit the deck, it fell to the lot of Lieut. Inglis, to whose intrepidity and conduct the highest praise is given, to surrender his Majesty's ship, when all further resistance had become unavailing.

The enemy, by having the weather gage, were enabled to choose their distance, and thereby availed themselves of the great advantage they derived in superiority of heavy long guns; but Capt. Barclay attributes the fatal result of the day, to the unprecedented fall of every commander, and second in command, and the very small number of able seamen left in the squadron, at a moment when the judgment of the officer, and skillful exertions of the sailor, were most eminently called for.

To the British seamen Capt. Barclay bestows the highest praise—that they behaved like British seamen. From the officers and soldiers of the regular forces serving as marines, Capt. Barclay experienced every support within their power, and states that their conduct had excited his warmest thanks and admiration.

Deprived of the palm of victory, when almost within his grasp, by an overwhelming force which the enemy possessed in reserve, aided by an accumulation of unfortunate circumstances, Capt. Barclay and his brave crew have, by their gallant daring and self-devotion to their country's cause, rescued its honor and their own, even in defeat.

E. BAYNES, *Adj. Gen.*

Domestic Intelligence.

Third Defeat of the Creek Indians!!

TENNESSEE. KNOXVILLE, NOV. 29.

ON the 12th inst. Gen. White was detached from fort Armstrong, on the Coosa, with about 1100 mounted men (including upwards of 300 Cherokee Indians) for the purpose of attacking the Hillabee towns, on the west side of Tallepoosa river. On the 17th, about 1 o'clock at night, the detachment marched within 8 miles of the upper town; received information from one of their spies, a half breed and a son of a Mr. Grayson, who had considerable property and resided at that place, that his family and property would be sacrificed by the Indians on the morning of the next day, if Gen. White did not relieve him. Gen. White with alacrity dismounted *three hundred* of his troops, with part of the Indians, and marched to surprise the town before day-light. Having large creeks to wade, and the van having to tarry some time for the rear, which had fallen behind some distance, the town was not reached until sunrise on the 18th, when the town was completely surrounded & the savage enemy received our first fire without the least notice of our approach. They fired several guns, but our men charged home upon them with loaded muskets and charge of bayonets; and in 10 or 15 minutes they held up a flag, and the firing ceased. In this rencontre, we have killed 65 and taken 251 prisoners, without having lost *a man or having a single man wounded.*

MASSA. BOSTON, DEC. 16.

ARRIVAL OF THE CONGRESS.

A letter from an officer of the U. S. frigate Congress, dated Portsmouth, Dec. 12, 1813.

"I am happy to inform you of our safe arrival here, after a tedious, and I may say an unsuccessfull cruise: having made only four captures—two of which we sunk after taking out part of their cargoes, which consisted of copper, hides and tallow—of the latter we took no more than for ship's use. One we sent into Barbadoes with the prisoners—another with wine, from Guernsey, from which we took about 150 casks, and destroyed her—the other, we captured off Halifax, a brig, laden with sugar, cotton and indigo—put a crew on board and ordered her for the U. States, but fear she will not arrive.

"After parting with the President we ran under very short sail to the southward; fell in with some few American licensed vessels, which we let pass, and a great number of Portuguese and Spaniards. We crossed the Equator rather farther to the westward than we intended, owing to constantly chacing to the westward; and put into Seara, on the Brazil coast. After watering, we beat against a strong wind and current up to Fernando de Noronha, where we again watered; and started to the eastward, in hopes to fall in with some Indiamen. We cruised as far as 18 W. from 6 S. to 6 N. under easy sail, made the Island of St. Paul's, and until our return to Fernando de Noronha, which was nearly three months, we never saw a vessel. We returned again to Seara, where we took in a quantity of Casada, Jerked Beef, &c. and run under two-reefed topsails to lat. 44 N. passed near Halifax; when we captured the brig, who informed us of Boston being blockaded by a force superior to ourselves—We kept to the northward, and arrived here, with our crew, 410 men, in perfect health. We lost but four on the cruise. When the men commenced on the jerked beef and casada, it did not agree with them, and we had about 50 sick: but they soon recovered. The Congress is in perfect order; and will want no repairs; nor in fact any thing—but a part of a crew; as about 200 of our men's times have expired.

"We have on board about 30 prisoners—We had not heard one word from this country, until we captured the brig off Halifax."

FRONTIER NEWS. We last evening received a letter from Rome, (N. Y.) dated 7th inst. which says, "Our officers at Sacket's Harbor are extremely apprehensive of an attack from Kingston. The dragoons have been dismounted, and a party of them passed through this place to-day on foot, from Utica for the Harbor, to protect the fleet. It is well ascertained that the British have lately launched a new vessel of 44 guns, and the keel of another 44 is laid, and in a state of forwardness for the next campaign—Our people begin to talk of procuring timber to match them. So we go one year behind in all our undertakings."

Extract of a letter from St. Albans, dated Dec. 12.

"Every thing in this quarter remains in *statu quo*.—Gen. Hampton's army in winter-quarters at Plattsburgh; and Gen. Wilkinson's at French-Mills. The General was on the 10th more unwell, though his disease is said to be the fever and ague, which is by no means an alarming complaint to the inhabitants of this country.—Our fleet is still at Plattsburgh, where it will remain until that of the enemy shall be confined to his own waters by ice. Capt. Bissell, commands a force of 1500 men at the Four-Corners, which secures the transportation of provisions from Plattsburgh to Wilkinson's army."

DEC. 20.

We last evening received the Burlington paper of the 17th, which makes no mention whatever, of the situation of the army in that quarter. A gentleman, however, who came in the stage, and who left Burlington on Friday morning last, informs us, that when he passed through Windsor, it was reported, that Gen. Wilkinson had been surprised, and his army entirely cut up.—Our informant further adds, that from the situation of our army, the story was generally credited at Windsor.

The Ontario Repository says, "The situation of our public vessels, boats, property, &c. all along the frontier line, from Erie to Champlain, is considered as much exposed to the power of the enemy.

THE COURIER.

NORWICH,

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1813.

SPECULATION——The rage for speculation, particularly in our great towns, has exceeded, for a fortnight past, any thing to be found in the annals of the country. It has at length extended to our own neighborhood—and many articles of foreign produce, before enormously high, have risen in this market at least 25 per cent within a week.

THE ENEMY has been uncommonly active in the Sound during the last fortnight. The Loup Cervier and Borer have been up as far as Norwalk, and have captured a number of small vessels; some of which were of considerable value. The good people of Killingworth were again alarmed on the 9th, and repaired, with their accustomed alacrity, to the post of danger; but nothing serious occurred—the enemy not chusing to persist in his attempts to destroy a sloop which he had chased ashore there, and which consequently was saved.

We have the pleasure to state, upon what we deem good authority, that the reports which have been circulated for a week past, of the exhibition of blue lights on the heights near New-London, as signals to the enemy's squadron, are wholly incorrect.—We are informed that on the night of Sunday, the 12th, blue lights from the enemy's ships were plainly discernible by our guard-boats—but none were to be seen proceeding from the land.

The extraordinary extract of a letter from Mr. JEFFERSON, which appears on the first page of this day's Courier, was first published in the Philadelphia Daily Advertiser; the editor of which, on account of some scruples on the part of the public, as to its authenticity, declares that it is positively a true and genuine extract of a letter, really written by THOS. JEFFERSON, Esq. late President of the U. S. to a gentleman of Pennsylvania.

Sir THOMAS HARDY, in the Ramillies, 74, has again made his appearance off New-London, to relieve, as is supposed, Com. Oliver, in the Valiant. The enemy's vessels now off, are 7 ships, a brig and ketch. It is said that Sir Thomas landed about 70 prisoners at Newport a few days since, who report, that although N. London was not included in Sir J. B. Warren's blockading proclamation, he was nevertheless determined to allow no neutral vessel to pass in or out.

Marine.

The sloop Three Brothers, Capt. Davison, from New-York, has arrived in the river, with a full cargo to sundry persons. Came into New-London on Saturday afternoon, and was fired at four times by the Statira frigate, but her shot passed over and struck the beach. A New-Bedford sloop, which was in company, with a cargo of flour, was captured. The enemy's boats strove hard to cut off a smack which was about a mile astern of the Three B. and would inevitably have succeeded, but for her having accidentally on board two 6-pounders, which were made such good use of by a number of sailors who were passengers, that the boats were glad to pull out of her way, after having been within musket shot.

SPUNK!—The regular packet Juno, Capt. Howard, of New-London, arrived there on Thursday last from New-York. This vessel has, heretofore, had several smart brushes with the enemy's boats off the harbor. On this trip, however, she was fired upon by a frigate, directly off the harbor, which she returned in high style, and came in, in safety.

The sch. Comet, Champlin, of New-York, captured by the Loire, and re-captured by the U. S. Frigate President, has arrived at Nantucket.

LATE CAPTURES!—The ship Gardner, of Nantucket, from the South Seas, with 1700 bbls. oil: British ship Policy, full of oil, prize to the Essex: and the Rolla, privateer, Capt. Fellows, of Baltimore, 18 hours out from Newport: are all taken by the Loire frigate and sent to Halifax.—The Monticello, Coffin, of Nantucket, with 1200 bbls. oil, is taken by the Albion, 74, and sent to Bermuda.

Ship Atlas, Jay, of Nantucket, with 600 bbls. oil, has arrived at Old Town.

The letter-of-marque sch. Pilot, Capt. Stafford, in 18 days from New-York, arrived safe at Savannah after having, (while at anchor and aground in Warsaw Sound) gallantly engaged and beat off one of H. M. brigs on that station. The brig attempted to carry the sch. by boarding, and sent 4 boats for the purpose, well manned—but they were repulsed, & one of the boats knocked to pieces

The sloop Polly & Nancy, Garner, from Warren, R. I. to New-York, was cut out of Black Rock Harbor on the 11th, by the Intrepid lugger, retaken the same afternoon by her own crew, & carried into N. Haven in the evening.

CHARLESTON, DEC. 8—Arrived, British ship Manly, with wine, oil and fish—220 tons—4 guns, and 14 men—from Halifax for the W. Indies, prize to the Revenge, privateer, of Baltimore.

BOSTON, DEC. 20—Sailed on Saturday and Sunday, from 20 to 30 sail of vessels, principally Neutrals, for Europe, West Indies, &c many of which were loaded and fitted for sea in a few hours, to get clear of the expected Embargo.

Married,

At Harwinton, Mr. *Daniel Barker* to Miss *Amy Pardee*, daughter of Mr. Levi P.—At Plymouth, Mr. *Oliver Curtis* to Miss *Polly Hough*.—At New-Milford, *Wm. M. Burrall*, Esq. of Canaan, to Miss *Betsey Ann Bostwick*.—At Goshen, *Theodore North*, Esq. to Miss *Clarinda Thompson*.——At Middletown, Mr. *Henry Wolcott* to Miss *Almira Starr*, daughter of Mr. Jehoshaphat S.—At Hartford, Mr. *Lemuel Coleman* to Miss *Frances Tuel*.—At East-Haven, Mr. *Ebenezer Done*, of Tolland, to Miss *Eunice Tuttle*.—At Guilford, Mr. *Wyllys Manson* to Miss *Ann Scranton*.—At East Hartford, Mr. *Amasa Rathbun*, of Colchester, to Miss *Lucy Jones*.—At Colchester, Mr. *Justin Williams*, of Lebanon, to Miss *Sally Newton*: Mr. *Nathan Minard* to Miss *Dimis Holmes*: Mr. *John Ferman* to Miss *Hannah Brown*—At Montville, Mr. *John Gates*, of Colchester, to Miss *Lucretia Holmes*.

Died,

At Norwalk, Mr. *Frederick St. John*, 28.—At N. Haven, Mrs. *Elizabeth Woolsey*, wife of Wm. W. W. Esq. 48: Mr. *Elisha Mix*, 68: *Theodosia Walter*, 8, daugh. of Mr. Jerry W.—At Wethersfield, Mr. *Ebenezer Dickinson*, 48—At Mansfield, Mr. *Samuel Thompson*, 58—At Bolton, Miss *Sally Willys*, 36.—At Columbia, Mr. *Oliver Bement*, 30, late of East-Hartford—At Windham, Mr *Matthias Sawyer*, 30.——At Groton, Mrs. *Catharine Barber*, wife of Capt. Noyes B. 33: Miss *Caroline Avery*, 30.—At Killingly, very suddenly, Miss *Mercy Slafd*, 20.—At Cheshire, *Dr. Gould G. Norton*, late a member of the Legislature.—At Haddam, Mrs. *Elizabeth Brainerd*, 63, wife of the late Dr. Hez Brainerd.

At Lysander, N. Y. Mr. *Reuben Porter*, 72, formerly of Ellington, in this state.—At New-York, Mrs. *Elizabeth Twaits*, wife of Mr. Wm. Twaits, the celebrated comedian.

At North-Stonington, Mrs. *Desire Miner*, widow of the late Henry Miner, Esq in the 81st year of her age. She possessed many christian virtues, lived an exemplary life, and died much lamented by her friends and acquaintance.

In this city, on Thursday evening last, ELISHA HYDE, Esq. Mayor of the city, aged 62.——The kind, the tender husband, the affectionate parent, and the uniform friend of the distressed, were vivid and prominent traits in his character. He was in the commission of the peace for more than 20 years, and so justly acquired the confidence of his fellow-citizens, that he was more frequently elected their representative to the State Legislature than any individual had ever been. He sustained also, with merited applause, the honorable office of Mayor of the city for 14 or 15 years past. He had, from his youth till the close of life, been the assiduous, the persevering friend of the oppressed African; and was, in short, for more than 30 years considered the Benezet of our city.

Mr. Ebenezer Jones, 70.

At the Alms-house, Mrs. *Brown*, 80.

Distressing Calamity—On the evening of the 3d inst. the sloop Catharine, Capt. Boardman, on her passage from Hallowell, to Boston with 9 persons on board, including her crew, suddenly sprung aleak, which increased to such an alarming degree, that it was found necessary to alter her course, in doing which she upset. The mast was now cut away, and she righted; but before morning five of the unfortunate sufferers were frozen to death: viz.—Mr. *Thos. Norris*, merchant, aged 43—Mr. *Benj. Ring*, merchant, 25—Miss *Naomi Hovey*, 18, all of Hallowell—and two sailors, names unknown. The sloop was afterwards picked up and towed into port.

Russia Duck, first quality,
FOR SALE BY JEDH. HUNTINGTON.
Norwich, Dec. 21, 1813. 6-6w—

50 bbls. Gin,—FOR SALE BY
WM. PEABODY.
WHO WILL PAY CASH FOR
WHITE BEANS.
Dec. 21. 6—

DISSOLUTION.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of TRACY & RIPLEY, was dissolved on the 17th inst. by mutual consent.
JOSEPH W. TRACY,
SAMUEL RIPLEY.

THE business will be continued at the same stand by JOSEPH W. TRACY, who is authorized to settle the concern of the late firm.
Norwich, Dec. 20, 1813. 6—

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER
HAS just received from New-York, and is now opening at the store formerly occupied by J. W. KINNEY & Co. a general Assortment of
English, French, and India
GOODS,
selected for the present and approaching season—Among them are

BLACK, blue, bottle green, brown and drab super and common Broadcloths; Cassimeres and Cords; Coatings; red, white, yellow, & drab Flannels; super & common Vest-Patterns; black French and English Satin Toilinett for ditto; super black Satin for cloaks; best Lavantine double Florence; Taffety & India plain and plaid Luftrings; plain and figured Silks for bonnets; a large assortment of No. 6, 4, 3, 2½, 2, 1½, 1, & 3-4 plain edged Satin and Luftring Ribbons, by the piece or yard; No. 7, 6, 4 and 3 pearl edged do.; large 8-4 damask silk Shawls; 4-4 India silk Shawls; black English twilled silk Handkerchiefs; ladies' black, white and colored habit and long silk Gloves; ditto black, white and colored habit and extra long Kid do.; ladies' and gentlemen's English and French black and white silk Hose; gentlemen's black and white silk Gloves; ditto super and common beaver; ladies' fine beaver wash do; large 9-4, 8-4, 7-4, 6-4, 5-4, and 4-4 Cotton Shawls; green and white Sarsnets; black lace Veils; figured lace Sleeves; plain 5-4 white cotton Lace; Linen Cambrics; cambric and common Dimities; fine Irish Linens; Cotton Shirtings; 6-4, 5-4, 4-4, and 3-4 white cotton Cambrics; black and colored ditto; plain and figured Leno Muslins; Book ditto; 10-4, 8-4, and 6-4 cotton damask Table-cloths; Russia Sheetings and Diapers; flag and bandanna Handkerchiefs; twilled India ditto; black Crapes; cambric and common Shirt-moulds; best Italian Sewing-silks and Twists; white and colored Red Lace, Buttons, Tapes, Bobbins, &c. &c.

ALSO,
Best Martin Muffs and Tippets,
Ladies' Morocco and Kid Shoes,
American Ginghams and Shirtings,
10,000 best Oala patent Needles,
30,000 White Chapel ditto.

JACOB W. KINNEY.

All persons indebted to the late firm of J. W. KINNEY & Co. are requested to call at the store of J. W. KINNEY, and settle their accounts.
Norwich, Chelsea, Dec. 22, 1813. 6tf—

FRANCIS A. PERKINS,
OFFERS FOR SALE,
SUperfine FLOUR, per bbl. and half bbl.—RYE FLOUR, per bbl.
ALSO,
An Assortment of
China, Glass and Earthen
WARE—Wholesale and Retail.
Dec. 20. 6—3w

Russia Carpeting.

N. GILBERT AND CO.
HAVE just received from Boston, 2 bales of this article, which they will sell very low by the bale or less quantity.
Dec. 21. 6—

JAMES FOWLER,
TAKES this opportunity to inform the inhabitants of the town of Norwich, and the adjacent towns, that he has commenced the
Harness-making Business,
in its various branches, in front of Mr. KINNEY's Hotel—and flatters himself that he can please those who may call on him—and on the shortest notice.
Norwich, Dec. 22, 1813. 6—6w

Probate Notice.

AT a Court of Probate holden at Stonington, within and for the district of Stonington, Dec. 7, 1813.

THIS Court orders JOHN STARKWEATHER, Guardian to George Prentice, a minor; and JOHN PRENTICE, Guardian to Nabby Prentice, Orin Prentice, Sally Prentice, Ebenezer L. Prentice, and Maryann Prentice, also minors, to give notice that a petition is before said Court for an order to sell said Minors' real estate, and notice is hereby given, that a Court of Probate will be holden at ZABDIEL ROGERS's, on the first Monday in March next, at nine o'clock, A. M. where all parties may appear, if they see cause, and be heard on said Petition.

John Starkweather,
John Prentice.

Dated North-Stonington, December 14, 1813. 6—

PROBATE OFFICE, Plainfield District. *Plainfield, Dec. 7, 1813.*

THIS Court limits and appoints six months from the date of this order, for the creditors to the estate of

RUTH MILLER,

late of Plainfield, deceased, to exhibit their several claims on said deceased's Estate to DANIEL WHEELER, Ex'r, or be debarred a recovery according to law.

6 *Attest.* J. EATON, Clerk.

FOUND,
IN Pauquetannuc street, some time since, a Lady's
WORK BAG,
containing sundry articles. The owner by paying for this Advertisement may receive it by applying to
JOHN HARKNESS.
Pauquetannuc, Dec. 21, 1813. 6—

LOST!
ON the road leading from Chelsea, to Preston city, on Thursday evening last, a large
SABLE TIPPET,
almost new. Whoever has found the same, and will leave information thereof with the Printer of the Courier, shall be generously rewarded.
Preston, Dec. 13, 1813. 6—

THE PEWS
IN the Baptist Meeting-House in West-Chelsea are to be let for one year, on Saturday, the 1st day of January next, at 1 o'clock, P. M. at said Meeting-House. *Norwich, Dec. 22, 1813.*

ORIGINAL STAINED

POETRY.

[FROM A LONDON PAPER.]

THE DEAD TWINS.

'TWAS summer, and a sabbath eve,
  And balmy was the air,
I saw a sight that made me grieve—
  And yet the sight was fair;
    Within a little coffin lay,
    Two lifeless babes, as sweet as May.

Like waxen dolls that infants dress,
  Their little bodies were;
A look of placid happiness
  Did on each face appear:
    And in the coffin, short and wide,
    They lay together, side by side.

A rosebud nearly clos'd, I found
  Each little hand within,
And many a pink was strow'd around,
  With sprigs of jessamine;
    And yet the flow'rs that round them lay,
    Were not to me more fair than they.

Their mother as a lily pale,
  Sat by them on a bed—
And bending o'er them told her tale,
  And many a tear she shed;
    Yet oft she cried amidst her pain,
    "My babes and I shall meet again."

MONITORIAL.

From the Columbian Centinel.

THE religious observance of Sunday, ought to be strictly observed by all classes of people, as it facilitates the attendance upon public worship, and ameliorates the condition of mankind by regular and seasonable returns of rest. It enables also persons of every description to apply their time and thoughts to subjects appertaining to their salvation. This day, of all others, ought to be reserved for religious meditations—and whoever strictly adheres to it, & divests his mind as much as possible of the cares and anxieties of his business, will find his affairs prosper better during the ensuing week. Such employments or engagements, which bear no relation to the business of religion, ought to be dispensed with—but some people on this day, make it a point of paying or receiving visits, or employ their time at home in writing letters, settling accounts, or some other occupation, which hinder their attendance upon public worship.

By a strict attention to public worship, says an elegant writer, we carry away a better temper towards the rest of mankind, than they brought with them.—The frequent returns of such sentiments as the presence of a decent congregation naturally suggests, will melt down many unkind passions, and be productive of permanent good. But it is too much the case, that those who have large families, will absent themselves a great part of the time from church; and where let me ask, can a worse example be set, than to see a pew full of children without their parents? The man who neglects setting good examples to his children, ought to be condemned with the utmost severity, as it shows not only a want of parental affection, but of those moral principals which ought to come in aid of that affection, where it is wanting.

It is astonishing what example will do. "All the members of community are bound by their presence and example, to attend religious assemblies; for it is easily foreseen how soon they would fall into disuse, if those who are above seeking instruction in them, were to withdraw their attendance." Some will say, "I may be excused from going to church, so long as I pray at home, or I do not think myself obliged to sit out a tedious sermon, in order to hear what I know already." But look at the consequences in your neighborhood, by setting up such an exemption.—You stay from church, to employ the sabbath at home in exercises and studies suited to its proper business—your next neighbor stays from church to spend the seventh day less religiously than he passed any of the six, or a sleepy, stupid rest, or at some rendezvous of drunkenness and debauchery, and yet thinks that he is only *imitating you*, because you both *agree* in not going to church! More hereafter. G.

Boston, Dec. 9, 1813.

WM. ROSS was lately tried before the Hon. Circuit Court for Rhode-Island district, on an indictment for murder on the high seas, committed near the Cape-de-Verd Islands—and acquitted.

Gen. LEWIS CASS has been appointed Governor of the Michigan Territory, in place of Gen. HULL.

The enterprizing Col. CHAPIN has received a discharge from the service of the U. S. agreeably to his request.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

A Public Dinner was given to Commodore BAINBRIDGE, in Philadelphia, on the 2d inst. at which were present all the naval and military officers in the city; and a very large concourse of the most respectable citizens. On the 8th, the same attention was shown him at New-York, with the addition of the freedom of the city in a gold box.

Letters have been recently received in Georgia, says the Augusta Chronicle, from Mr. Crawford, our Minister in France, at the date of which all was well, but he had done no business, from the absence of the Emperor and his Court with the army. Paris at this period exhibited but a gloomy and melancholy appearance amidst all its amusements and dissipation. The officers of Government, with the exception of those of the Police, with all those that were able to bear arms, are in the field, so that nothing is to be met in the streets of that immense city, but old men, women and children.

The Subscribers

HAVE FOR SALE,

BLACK, blue, mixt, scarlet, drab & brown Broad Cloths and Cassimeres; Pelisse Cloths; Coatings; black, red, yellow, white and green Flannels; 6-4 black Flannels; red and green Baize; Moleskin; black and colored Tabby and Common Velvets; Cords; fine, middling and coarse Humhums; cotton Shirtings; twilled, plaid and plain Silks, of various colors; figured Silks; black Sattin; Bombazettes of various colors; woollen and cotton Vest patterns; Calicoes and Ginghams, in variety; Furniture Calico; white Jean; black, white and colored Cambricks; linen Cambricks; Long Lawn; Leno and Book Muslins; Canton and Italian Crapes, of various colors; Concon and Pongees; plain and pearl edged Ribbons; silk, cotton and worsted Hose; damask and twilled Levantine; Silk Shawls; dark and light cotton do. from 4 to 9 quarters; black and white Laces; Umbrellas; Parasols; Bandanna, flag and cotton Handkerchiefs; Rattinetts and Durants; Cambrick and Common Dimoties; silk, cotton and leather Gloves; Tapes; Bobbins; Floss Cotton; Silk and Twist; Buttons; Moulds; Threads; Needles; Pins, &c. with many other articles,

MAKING A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS.

Brass Kettles of all sizes; Andirons; Shovels and Tongs; Flatirons; No. 1, 2, 3, Shovels, English and American; Saws of various kinds; Chizels; Gouges; Plane Irons; Framing Chizels; Screw Augers of all sizes; Squares; Compasses; Commode Handles; H and HL Hinges; Thumb Latches; Butts and Screws; Hammers; Shoe-maker's Tools; Whips and Whip Lashes; flock, pad and chest Locks; Files; Shears and Scissors; plated, brass and iron Candlesticks; Snuffers; Knives and Forks; Tutania, Table and Tea Spoons, and Soup Ladles; Turkey Oil Stones; Wire; 6 by 8, and 7 by 9 Glass; Cordage; Sieves.

IRON HOLLOWWARE

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

Cart, waggon, one and two horse, horse-cart and chaise Boxes; Pelham and Snaffle Bitts; Stirrups; Buckles, Cockeyes and Terrets; red, white & figured Webbing; Razors and Strops; Metal Tea Pots; Tea Trays; Tea Caddies; Gimblets; 3, 4, 6, 8, 10 and 20d. cut and wrought Nails; Tacks and Brads; Coffin Trimmings; pewter Plates, Basons, Porringers, &c.; a few Tons Russia and Swedes' Iron, suitable for cart, waggon, chaise and one-horse-waggon Tire and common work; Crow Bars and Share Moulds; English blistered, German and American Steel, warranted good; real pure French Brandy, and Madeira Wine; common Brandy; good Gin; West-India and N. E. Rum; Molasses; Teneriffe, Port and Malaga Wines; lump, white and brown Sugars; Hyson, Hyson-Skin and Souchong Teas, of the best quality; Pepper; Allspice; Cinnamon; Nutmegs; Ginger; Pearlash; Tobacco; Snuffs; Saltpetre; best Indigo; Cotton; Codfish; Salt; Starch; Raisins; Chalk; Sulphur; Powder; Shott; Flints; Brimstone.

CROCKERY,

CHINA, GLASS, AND STONE WARE,

IN GREAT VARIETY.

White Lead; red Lead; Spanish White; Spanish Brown; stone, patent and spruce Yellow; Prussian Blue; Verdigris; White Vitriol; Litharage; Rosin; Oil; Yellow Ochre; Venetian Red; Lampblack; Glue.

Logwood; Fustick; Nicaragua; Blue and Oil Vitriol; English Copperas; Allum; fine ground Camwood and Madder; Indigo; Verdigris—all of the very best quality; Cotton and Wool Cards; Press Papers; Tenter Hooks, &c.

WITH MANY OTHER ARTICLES NOT ENUMERATED, FOR SALE ON FAVORABLE TERMS BY

Samuel Avery & Son,

WHO WISH TO PURCHASE,

Boards, Plank, Joist, Shingles, woollen Cloths, Flannels, Stockings and Yarn, Brown and White Tow Cloth, Thread, Produce of all kinds, and generally all articles usually brought to market, for which fair prices will be given, and for some articles part cash paid. Norwich, Dec. 7. 4—tf

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JOHN BREED & CO.

HAVE just received from Boston an additional supply of

G O O D S,

which makes their assortment very complete. Among them may be found the following articles of

DRY GOODS.

SUPERFINE, common & low priced Broadcloths and Kerseymeres; black, blue and brown Ladies' Cloth; dark Coatings; Baize; Flannel; green and blue Serge; Imperial and silver Cord; Bombazet; Vestings; black, white, and mix'd worsted and lamb's wool men's Hose; ladies' worsted do.; Callico; Ginghams; black and colored Cambrick; silk and cotton Seersecors; Nankeen; Cotton Shirting; Linen Dimoty; plain, figured and corded cambrick, book, leno and figured lace Muslin; an elegant assortment Cotton Shawls; Bandanna and Flag Handkerchiefs; Cotton ditto; ladies' long and short silk and kid Gloves; men's cotton and beaver ditto; Suspenders; Ribbons, a variety; plain and twilled Lustrings; 50 ps. Humhums; Russia Sheeting, Crash and Diaper.

HARDWARE.

100 doz. Knives & Forks; 70 doz. pen, pocket and Barlow Knives; Butcher's Knives; Razors; Razor cases, strops, and shaving boxes; Ink Powder; Brass Cocks; Brass Nails; Commode Knobs, Handles, and Escutcheons; Handles and Roses; stock, pad, chest, draw, cupboard, and trunk Locks; common and japanned Thumblatches; iron and tutania table and tea Spoons; H, HL, chest, and table Hinges; wood Screws; hand saw Files; flat 11 and 12 inch Files; Knitting Pins; brass Thimbles; Slates; Lead Pencils; Pocket Looking Glasses; wool and cotton Cards; 20 M. superfine W. C. Needles; Shovel and Tongs; Sand Paper; Gimblets; Iron Candlesticks; Pocket Books, a variety; coat and vest Moulds per groce; Pins per pack; 50 pair Sad Irons; wrought & cut Nails; Iron wire.

English blistered, German, American, and Swedish Steel.

Russia and Swedes Iron, per cwt. or ton.

GROCERIES.

French and Spanish Brandy; W. I. Rum; Havanna white and brown Sugar; Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong, and Bohea Tea; Raisins; Cassia; Pepper; Allspice; Ginger; Coffee, &c.

Dec. 6. 4

Joseph Huntington & Son,

At the Brick Store, next door East of the Meeting-house, have just received a very general assortment of

NEW GOODS,

which they will sell on reasonable terms—consisting of

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE,
DRUGS AND MEDICINE,
GROCERIES, &c. &c. &c.

Norwich, Dec. 13, 1813. 5—8w

NEW GOODS.

SAMUEL RUDD,

HAS RECEIVED FROM NEW-YORK AND IS NOW OPENING AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE THE FOLLOWING.

SUPERFINE and common Broadcloths and Cassimeres; Bombazetts; 43 pieces superfine and Common Callicoes; 15 pieces Furniture Callicoes; 17 pieces India do; White, red, black and yellow Flannels; Black and coloured Canton Crapes; Black Italian Crapes; Russia Sheetings and Diapers; India Cottons and Checks; 9 pieces Superfine Battas for Shirtings; India Bed-spreads; Effopilloes; Cotton and Linen Damask Table-cloths; Towels; 14 pieces Cambric Muslin; Book Muslins and Handkerchiefs; Lenoes and Spidernets; plain and figured Bedford Lace; Cap-Patterns and Vandykes; Cambrick and Common Dimoty; Surfenet Cambrick; black, silver-grey, green, blue, white and pink Lustrings; elegant Bonnet Silks; Sattins and Pelongs; silk Florentine; plain and pearl-edged lustring and sattin Ribbons, of almost every breadth, color and quality; white lace Veils; white and black lace Sleeves; Spidernet do.; men's and women's short silk Gloves; long and short kid do.; men's best and common beaver do.; 4-4 and 6-4 silk Shawls; 8, 7, 6, and 4-4 cotton do. of various colors and kinds; bandannoe, flag, Madras, and black Barcelona Handkerchiefs; superfine and common worsted and cotton Hose; Morocco Indispensables; black velvet Ribbons; furniture, carpet and quality Bindings; cotton Ferrets; Galoons; best gilt coat Buttons; common do.; Tapes; Bobbins; Threads, &c. &c. &c.

Chelsea, Nov. 23, 1813. 2—

Muffs & Tippets,

LADIES' and Gentlemen's superfine Broad Cloths and Cassimeres; Pelisse Cloths; Levantine, Florence, French, Taffety and India Silks; black and white Italian Crapes; Canton Crapes; cotton and linen Cambrics; 6, 7, and 8-4 Shawls; black, white, red and yellow Flannels; superfine cotton, worsted and silk Hose; Ribbons; Sewing Silks; Silk Cord; Floss Cotton; Children's red Morocco Hats, &c.

Just received by

Giles Buckingham.

ALSO—A large assortment of American Ginghams, Sheeting, Shirting, Checks, Stripes, Stocking Yarn and Thread, at wholesale and retail, at the Factory prices. Norwich, Nov. 10, 1813.—5

BROAD-CLOTH.

A FEW pieces superfine BROAD-CLOTH, BLACK and MIXT, manufactured by Mr. JOHN SCHOLFIELD, For Sale by

LYMAN BREWER.

Dec. 24. 5—

FOR SALE,

2000 bus. Liverpool Salt.
8 half chests Bohea Tea.
4 qr. chests do. do.
4 bbls. Coffee.
8 bags do. 100 lb. in each.
6 bags do. 50 lb. in each, of a superior quality.
13 hhds. Molasses.
7 pipes French Brandy.
20 bbls. Flour.
6 Copper Bolts.
2 tons Hemp.
6 pipes Gin, first quality.

Enquire at the Store of

WM. PEABODY,

on the West end of Wharf Bridge.

Nov. 29. 3—

FOR SALE BY

MARTIN LEE,

11 pipes, 3 hhds. and 180 bbls. first quality COUNTRY GIN,
50 bbls. fresh superfine FLOUR,
50 bbls. Rye do. do.
1000 bushels coarse SALT.

Said LEE will pay Cash for

Cheese and Barley.

New-London, Nov. 27, 1813. 3—

PERIT & LATHROP,

HAVE FOR SALE,

15 chests H. S. TEA, Pekin's cargo,
6 half do. BOHEA, first quality,
85 bolts Russia DUCK.

☞ Apply to Mr. JED. HUNTINGTON, Norwich.

New-London, Oct. 29, 1813. 51—

Fresh Flour, Middlings and Bran—FOR SALE BY

WM. WILLIAMS Jr. & Co.

at the Norwich Mills. Who will pay Cash for

Grain and Flax-Seed.

Also wanted, a few thousand wt. of ten score PORK.

December 8, 1813. 4—

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330 bales of Cotton.
Gin by the hhd. pipe or bbl.
French Brandy by the pipe or bbl.
Cider Brandy by the bbl.
Sugar by the hhd. or bbl.
Coffee by the bbl. or bag.
Molasses by the hhd. or bbl.
1 bbl. Whale Oil.
6 Spanish Hides.

For sale at the store of

Wm. Peabody.

Sept. 14. 44

FRESH FLOUR.

A FEW Bbls. superfine and Rye FLOUR for sale by

ERASTUS COIT & Co.

Norwich, Nov. 16, 1813. 1—

FLOUR.

THOSE who wish to buy FRESH FLOUR, have now an opportunity, as the subscriber has just received some from New-York—and will keep it constantly on hand for sale.

WM. PEABODY.

Nov. 17. 1—

Just received a supply of

Frink's Grand Restorative ELIXER,

FOR SALE BY

D. RIPLEY.

Norwich, Jan. 5, 1813. 9

Norwich, 6th Dec. 1813.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS just received a new supply of JEWELRY, which makes his assortment more complete than it has ever been before.

Gold and Silver Work done as usual—Watch-Repairing on the shortest notice—Cash paid for old Gold and Silver.

JUDAH HART.

N. B. Wanted Immediately, one or two Lads, from 14 to 15 years of age, as apprentices to the above business.

FOR SALE,

A SLEIGH, calculated for one or two Horses, with plated harness, (second hand) shod with steel—and cover if wanted.

EBEN. COOLEY.

Norwich, Dec. 15. 5—

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Medical Institution of Yale College is now in operation, and Lectures are delivered, regularly, in all the branches.—The courses will continue till May; and, during that time, the Medical Professors will perform surgical operations, *gratis*, upon such patients as will consent to be operated upon in presence of the students of medicine. Dr. NATHAN SMITH, late of Hanover, is at the head of the Surgical Department.

November 29. 4—3w

LOST,

BETWEEN Captain HARVEY'S in Preston, and JOHN STARKWEATHER'S, on Saturday, the 3d instant, a

STRAW BONNET.

Whoever will leave the same with the printer, or at the store of Smith & Downer in Preston, will be generously rewarded.

Preston, Dec. 5, 1813. 4—3w

Found,

A FEW weeks since, a SUM OF MONEY.—The owner may have it, after paying charges, by applying to

Amasa & Lewis Hyde.

Franklin, Dec. 10, 1813. 5—4w

FOR SALE,

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND ACRES

OF new lands, of superior quality in the southern part of the

HOLLAND PURCHASE,

having the most beneficial natural navigation of any lands in the middle States. The Country is rapidly advancing in settlement; mills, schools, and other improvements are already established. The title is perfect, and warrantee deeds will be given. The climate and soil are good, and no lands with the same advantages are offered for sale on better terms to the purchaser than these lands will be sold in large or small quantities.—For particulars enquire of the subscriber, or in his absence of GEN. EBENEZER HUNTINGTON, who will give information of terms, describe the lands, and make contracts for the same.

W. S. HART, AGENT.

45—tf—

FOR SALE,

A FARM,

IN the town of Otis, county of Berkshire, and commonwealth of Massachusetts, half a mile north of the Meeting-House, containing about one hundred and fifty acres. Said FARM is situated on the turnpike Road leading from Hartford, in Connecticut, to Albany, by way of Lenox, forty-four miles from Hartford, fourteen from Lenox, and forty-four from Albany. There is a good new two story Dwelling-House on said FARM, a convenient Barn, Stabling, &c. and other out houses. Also, a convenient merchant's Store, which has a good trade; the house is improved as a tavern, is an excellent stand, has as good a run of custom as any on the road. The land is a good strong soil, and about fifty or sixty acres under improvement, well watered by small streams and springs, and is on Farmington River. Said FARM will be sold on very advantageous terms to the purchaser. For further particulars enquire of

WILLIAM S. HART, Esq.

of Norwich, or the subscriber on the premises.

JOSEPH T. CUMMINGS.

Otis, Dec. 6, 1813. 5—

ORIGINAL STAINED

COURIER
[NORWICH, CONN.]
[1796-1820]

HEIGHT	16 4/10
WIDTH	9 4/10
VOLTAGE	86
FRAME SIZE	7/8
REDUCTION	13:1 + 14:1 + ~~15 1/2~~ 14 1/2:1 + 15:1 + 15 1/2:1 + 16 3/4:1 + 17 3/4:1

SOCIETY OF
FOUNDERS

NORWICH, CONN.